



# The Influence of Village Fund Allocation and Community Empowerment on Improving Community Welfare in Mattampapole Village

Lisnayanti<sup>1</sup>, Abdul Muthalib<sup>2</sup>, Faidul Adziem<sup>3</sup>

Study program Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar

Email: [lisnayantati@gmail.com](mailto:lisnayantati@gmail.com)

## ARTICLE INFO

### Keywords:

Village Fund Allocation,  
Community  
Empowerment,  
Increasing Community  
Welfare

### Manuscript Submission Story ID 528

Submitted on June 23,  
2025, the manuscript  
underwent a revision  
(April 2, 2026) and peer  
review (April 25, 2026).  
Following the editor's  
decision on the same day,  
it was published on April  
30, 2026.

## ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out, 1) the influence of village fund allocation on improving the welfare of the people of Mattampapole Village. 2) The influence of community empowerment has an impact on improving the welfare of the people of Mattampapole Village. 3) the influence of village fund allocation and community empowerment on improving community welfare in Mattampapole Village. This type of research is quantitative research. The population in this study was the community in Mattampapole Village with a total of 929 people. In determining the size of the sample members from each member of the population, it can be determined based on the formula for determining the size of the sample members using the Slovin formula and a sample of 90 respondents is obtained. Data collection techniques in this research consist of questionnaires and documentation. The data analysis technique used is descriptive and inferential statistics with the help of SPSS 25. The results of the research show that: 1) The effect of village fund allocation on increasing community welfare in Mattampapole Village was obtained by t count of 2.656 and t table of 1.987 with a significant value of  $0.001 < 0.05$ . This means that t count is  $2.656 > t$  table 1.987 with a significance value of  $0.001 < 0.05$ , in the medium category with a percentage of 49.5%. 2) The positive and significant influence of community empowerment on improving community welfare in Mattampapole Village was obtained by t count of 2.656 and t table of 1.987 with a significant value of  $0.003 < 0.05$ . This means that t count is  $2.656 > t$  table 1.987 with a significance value of  $0.003 < 0.05$ , in the medium category with a percentage of 50.3%. 3) The influence of village fund allocation and community empowerment on improving community welfare in Mattampapole Village is 51.9%.

## 1. Introduction

Community welfare remains one of the fundamental concerns faced by governments worldwide, particularly in developing countries where economic disparities and unequal development continue to hinder social progress. In many developing nations, rural communities often experience limited access to infrastructure, education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, resulting in persistent poverty and social inequality. Therefore, governments increasingly prioritize village-centered development strategies as an approach to achieving inclusive and sustainable development. In Indonesia, village development has become a national priority due to the significant role

villages play in supporting economic growth, social stability, and regional equity. Without serious and systematic efforts, economic underdevelopment in rural areas may obstruct national development and transformation processes, creating long-term socio-economic challenges within society.

To address these issues, the Indonesian government introduced various policies aimed at reducing development inequality through strengthening rural governance and community empowerment. One strategic initiative was the enactment of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which provides villages with greater authority to manage their governance, finances, and development priorities independently. The law

defines villages as legal community units with territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage governmental affairs and community interests based on local initiatives, traditional rights, and recognized customs within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia. According to Anne Rufaedah (2019:2), villages in all forms must be protected and empowered to become prosperous, advanced, independent, and democratic communities.

The implementation of village autonomy is closely related to the concept of community empowerment, which aims to improve the capacity, independence, and welfare of rural communities. Empowerment refers to efforts that enable individuals and communities to fulfill their needs, make decisions, and control their social and economic environment. Village community empowerment emphasizes increasing knowledge, skills, attitudes, and awareness in utilizing available resources effectively. In this context, empowerment programs are expected to encourage communities to actively participate in development processes and improve their quality of life sustainably. Lalira et al. (2018:63) explain that improving public welfare has become an essential effort in overcoming social inequality and powerlessness within Indonesian society.

The regional government also plays an important role in supporting village empowerment through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and economic development programs. As regulated in Ministerial Regulation No. 5 of 2014, empowerment includes providing adequate facilities and infrastructure while encouraging communities to participate openly in decision-making processes. One practical example is the establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), which aims to strengthen local economies and increase village income. Economic empowerment based on local potential is considered an important indicator of village development success because it contributes directly to improving community welfare.

The Village Law further guarantees greater financial support for villages through the allocation of village funds sourced from the State Budget and Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. According to Article 71 of Law No. 6 of 2014, village finances include all rights and obligations

measurable in monetary terms related to governance, development, and community empowerment activities. One important source of village finance is the Village Fund Allocation (ADD), which is intended to finance village administration and support empowerment programs. Effective management of these funds is essential to ensure that village development programs can address community needs, reduce poverty, and improve welfare sustainably.

Several previous studies have demonstrated that Village Fund Allocation contributes significantly to improving community welfare. Research by Desi (2022:12) found that village fund allocation positively affects economic productivity and poverty reduction. Similarly, Sunu and Utama (2019:843) reported that effective utilization of village funds improves community welfare through infrastructure development and economic activities. Muslihah, Hilda, and Sriniyati (2019:85) also revealed that village funds in Bantul District successfully improved public infrastructure and supported community welfare enhancement. These studies indicate that village fund management has an important role in supporting rural development and empowerment.

However, despite the increasing number of studies discussing village fund allocation and community welfare, several research gaps remain. Previous studies generally focused on infrastructure development and economic outcomes at the regional level, while limited research specifically examines how village fund allocation and community empowerment simultaneously influence community welfare at the village level, particularly in villages experiencing environmental and social challenges. In addition, prior research has not sufficiently explored the practical implementation of village fund utilization in emergency conditions and its direct impact on community welfare. Therefore, further investigation is needed to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how village fund allocation and empowerment programs contribute to improving welfare in specific local contexts.

One example of such a local context can be observed in Mattampapole Village. In 2023, the village experienced a prolonged drought from March to December, causing severe water shortages and disrupting daily community activities. Many residents struggled to fulfill their basic water needs

due to dried wells and irregular water distribution from the Regional Drinking Water Company (PDAM). To address this issue, the Mattampapole Village government distributed 568 water tanks with a capacity of 5,000 liters each, funded through unplanned budget allocations totaling IDR 80,040,000. This condition demonstrates how village fund allocation can be utilized directly to respond to community needs and improve welfare under emergency circumstances.

Based on the background and research gaps identified above, this study specifically examines the influence of Village Fund Allocation and community empowerment on improving community welfare in Mattampapole Village. The research problem focuses on whether the effective allocation of village funds and the implementation of community empowerment programs significantly contribute to enhancing the welfare of village communities. Accordingly, the objective of this study is to analyze the influence of Village Fund Allocation and community empowerment on community welfare improvement in Mattampapole Village.

Theoretically, this study contributes to the literature on rural development, community empowerment, and public sector financial management by providing empirical evidence regarding the relationship between village fund allocation, empowerment programs, and community welfare. Practically, the findings are expected to provide insights for village governments, policymakers, and other stakeholders in improving the effectiveness of village fund management and empowerment programs to achieve sustainable rural welfare. The novelty of this study lies in its focus on the integration of village fund allocation and community empowerment in addressing welfare issues within the specific context of Mattampapole Village, particularly during environmental and social challenges such as prolonged drought conditions.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1 Conceptual and Theoretical Foundations

#### 2.1.1 Village Fund Allocation (ADD)

The Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is sourced from the Regency/City APBD, derived from the balancing fund between central and regional governments. The funds received by the

Regency/City for villages amount to at least 10% of the total allocation, distributed proportionally to each village (Ramli et al., 2018:49). According to Rahayu (2017:09), the allocation of funds to villages from the Regency/City is based on the size of each village, considering factors such as population, area, poverty levels, and geographic challenges. ADD is utilized to finance various village authorities, supporting development programs and community empowerment to promote public welfare.

Soimin (2019:60) explains that the calculation of Village Fund Allocation is adjusted to village conditions based on criteria outlined in government and ministerial regulations. These criteria include population size, poverty levels, geographic area, and village size. The ADD budget is determined through a transfer mechanism from the central government to regional governments and is distributed in stages.

Based on Article 72, Paragraph 1 of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the Village Fund Allocation is calculated so that the government allocates at least 10% of revenues from taxes, levies, General Allocation Funds (DAU), and Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH), supplemented by the Village Original Income (PAD) and other legitimate contributions. This allocation enables villages to potentially manage funds exceeding IDR 1 billion per village. Villages manage their finances according to village regulations concerning the APBDs, which are used for expenditures outlined in the RPJMDes for a six-year term. The implementation of these plans is executed through the Village Work Plan (RKPDs) for the current fiscal year, as determined by the village head, and prioritized for development and empowerment needs (Soimin, 2019:61).

Sumarni (2020:78) states that the Village Fund Allocation aims to finance government programs in the village, focusing on community empowerment activities and institutional strengthening at the village level. The Village Fund is expected to positively impact the welfare of village communities. To achieve this, public participation in preparing programs funded by the Village Fund Allocation is crucial.

In line with the 2015–2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the Village Fund Allocation supports the vision, mission, and agenda (Nawa Cita) as guidelines for

planning, monitoring, and evaluating the RPJMN (Muslihah et al., 2019:87). The Village Law grants Regency/City governments the authority to develop and manage village finances. Village financial arrangements include allocation, distribution, usage, monitoring, and evaluation based on funds allocated in the APBD. Regency/City governments allocate village funds (ADD) into their APBD annually, ensuring that at least 10% of the balance received by the Regency/City, after deducting the Special Allocation Fund (DAK), is allocated to villages.

### 2.1.2 Community Empowerment

Empowerment, or in English, "Empowerment," literally refers to the process of giving or increasing power or authority to weaker communities. It can also be interpreted as granting authority to subordinate groups (Ramli et al., 2018:29). Village community empowerment can be defined as efforts to foster independence and improve the welfare of village communities by enhancing their knowledge, attitudes, skills, abilities, behavior, and awareness in utilizing resources through policies, activities, and mentoring programs designed to address core problems and prioritize the needs of the village community (Soimin, 2019:31).

The Village Law mandates that the state has an obligation to protect and empower villages (and their communities) to become strong, advanced, independent, and democratic. This ensures a solid foundation for implementing village governance.

According to Rosidin (2019:70), community empowerment is an effort to prepare communities by strengthening public institutions to realize societal independence, progress, and welfare based on sustainable social justice. It can also be seen as an effort to enhance the dignity and self-reliance of village communities. In other words, it aims to enable villages to become self-sufficient and empowered.

Sedarmayanti (2013:280) explains that empowerment, literally, refers to a condition where individuals or groups become more powerful than before, whether in terms of authority, responsibility, or capability. Empowerment is a transformative process in management philosophy, fostering an environment where individuals can fully utilize their abilities and energy to achieve organizational goals. Through empowerment, individuals are encouraged

to take initiative and respond effectively, allowing problems to be resolved more quickly and flexibly.

Based on Article 1 of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, village empowerment is described as an effort to develop community independence and welfare by improving their knowledge, skills, abilities, attitudes, behavior, and awareness in utilizing resources. This is achieved through program and policy determination, activities, and targeted assistance that address core problems and prioritize local community needs.

The goal of community empowerment is to enable villages to act collectively in governance, economy, environment, and public and customary institutions. Community empowerment is carried out by village governments, Village Consultative Bodies (BPD), Village Discussion Forums, Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), Inter-Village Cooperation Agencies (BKAD), village community institutions, traditional village institutions, and other community activity groups that support governance and development activities.

According to the Indonesian Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 7 of 2007, Article 1 Paragraph (8) on Community Empowerment Cadres, empowerment is a strategy for community development aimed at fostering capability and independence in society and the nation. Empowerment involves a continuous learning process, both for individuals and groups, to develop potential and existing abilities systematically and sustainably.

Soimin (2019:71) emphasizes that the concept of development prioritizes community empowerment by positioning people as the subjects of development. This paradigm shift in development influences empowerment patterns in villages, aligning them with poverty alleviation strategies across various regions.

From the above explanation, empowerment is a process of achieving independence and continuous improvement in strength and capability, preventing decline. It fosters societal self-reliance, enabling communities to develop their potential and capacities in social, economic, religious, and cultural fields. Empowerment ensures that village communities are not left behind and can keep pace with urban progress.

## 2.2 Review of Empirical Studies

Previous empirical studies demonstrate that Village Fund Allocation plays a significant role in improving village development and community welfare through empowerment programs. Ramli et al. (2018) found that the effective allocation of village funds contributes positively to community participation and local economic development. Their findings indicate that villages with transparent financial management and participatory planning mechanisms tend to achieve better empowerment outcomes.

Similarly, Muslihah et al. (2019) emphasized that Village Fund Allocation supports the implementation of the national development agenda by strengthening village governance and reducing regional disparities. The study highlighted that village autonomy in financial management enables villages to prioritize development programs according to local needs. However, the study also identified challenges related to administrative capacity and accountability in village financial management.

Sumarni (2020) revealed that Village Fund Allocation has a positive influence on community empowerment activities, particularly in strengthening village institutions and increasing community involvement in development programs. Nevertheless, the study noted that the effectiveness of empowerment programs depends heavily on community participation and the capability of village officials in managing village finances.

In the context of empowerment, Rosidin (2019) explained that empowerment programs contribute to increasing community independence and social welfare when supported by strong institutional collaboration and sustainable assistance. Likewise, Soimin (2019) argued that empowerment-oriented development approaches position communities as the main actors of development, encouraging self-reliance and poverty alleviation.

Despite these positive findings, previous studies still show several limitations. Many studies focus primarily on the administrative and financial aspects of Village Fund Allocation without comprehensively examining its direct relationship with community empowerment outcomes. In addition, several studies remain context-specific and limited to certain regions, making generalization difficult. Methodological limitations are also

evident, particularly in studies that rely heavily on descriptive approaches without deeper analytical examination of empowerment impacts.

### 2.3 Identification of the Research Gap

Based on the theoretical and empirical review, several research gaps can be identified. First, although previous studies have discussed Village Fund Allocation and community empowerment separately, limited studies comprehensively examine how ADD directly influences community empowerment in village contexts. Most prior research emphasizes financial accountability and administrative effectiveness rather than empowerment outcomes.

Second, previous studies tend to focus on broader development indicators without specifically analyzing the mechanisms through which Village Fund Allocation contributes to improving community independence, participation, and institutional capacity. As a result, the relationship between village financial allocation and empowerment processes remains insufficiently explored.

Third, contextual limitations remain evident because many empirical studies are conducted in specific regions with different socio-economic characteristics. Therefore, additional research is needed to provide a deeper understanding of the effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation in supporting community empowerment within different village contexts.

This study seeks to address these gaps by focusing on the relationship between Village Fund Allocation and community empowerment, emphasizing how village financial management contributes to strengthening community independence and welfare at the local level.

### 2.4 Development of the Conceptual Framework

This study focuses on the relationship between Village Fund Allocation (ADD) and community empowerment. Village Fund Allocation is conceptualized as financial support provided by the government to villages to finance governance, development, and empowerment programs. Effective allocation and management of village funds are expected to improve community participation, institutional strengthening, and socio-economic welfare.

Community empowerment, on the other hand, refers to efforts to enhance community independence, capability, participation, and welfare through sustainable development programs. Empowerment activities include increasing knowledge, skills, institutional capacity, and community participation in village development processes.

Based on the reviewed literature, Village Fund Allocation is expected to positively influence community empowerment because adequate financial resources enable villages to implement programs that improve community capacity and welfare. This study does not employ a separate conceptual framework figure because the discussion focuses directly on the theoretical relationship between Village Fund Allocation and community empowerment.

### 2.5 Hypotheses or Research Propositions

This study does not formulate formal research hypotheses because the available literature review primarily emphasizes conceptual and descriptive relationships between Village Fund Allocation and community empowerment. Instead, the study focuses on understanding and analyzing how Village Fund Allocation contributes to strengthening community empowerment within the village development context.

## 3. Research Methods

### 3.1 Research Design

This study employs a quantitative research design. According to Sugiyono (2019:63), quantitative research is used to analyze causal relationships between variables through statistical analysis. The quantitative approach was selected because this study aims to explain the significant relationships between Village Fund Allocation, Community Empowerment, and community welfare.

Furthermore, Sugiyono (2019:64) explains that quantitative research is conducted using specific populations and samples, where the collected data are analyzed statistically to test predetermined hypotheses. This approach is considered suitable because the data obtained from respondents are processed using statistical applications to generate objective conclusions regarding the relationships among variables.

### 3.2 Research Context and Setting

This research was conducted in Mattampapole Village, Mallawa Subdistrict, Maros Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, 90563. The village was selected as the research setting because it implements Village Fund Allocation programs and community empowerment activities aimed at improving community welfare.

The research was conducted over approximately two months after the proposal defense stage. The selected context is considered relevant because it provides empirical evidence regarding the implementation of village fund policies and empowerment programs at the village level.

### 2.4 Population and Sample / Research Participants

The population of this study consisted of all residents of Mattampapole Village, totaling 929 individuals, including 451 males, 478 females, and 21 village officials.

According to Samsunie (2018:23), a sample is a portion of the population used to estimate the characteristics of the overall population. The sample size in this study was determined using Slovin's formula with a tolerable error rate of 10% (0.1), as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where:

- $n$  = sample size
- $N$  = population size
- $e$  = tolerable error rate

The calculation process is presented below:

$$n = \frac{929}{1 + (929 \times 0.1^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{929}{10.29} \approx 90$$

Based on the calculation, the sample size used in this study was 90 respondents. The respondents were selected to represent the characteristics of the population and to provide relevant information regarding Village Fund Allocation, Community Empowerment, and community welfare.

### 3.4 Data Sources and Data Collection

This study utilized both primary and

secondary data sources. According to Moleong (2014:157), primary data are data obtained directly from original sources in the field, including verbal responses and observable actions. In this study, primary data were collected through questionnaires distributed to respondents.

Secondary data were obtained indirectly through documentation, reports, and written records related to village administration and community conditions.

The primary data collection technique used in this study was a questionnaire. According to Umar

H. (2013:75), questionnaires are lists of questions or statements distributed to respondents to collect information relevant to the research variables. The questionnaire items focused on Village Fund Allocation, Community Empowerment, and community welfare in Mattampapole Village.

### 3.5 Measurement of Variables and Research Instruments

To measure variables in this study, a Likert scale with intervals from 1 to 5 is used. The criteria are as follows:

**Table 1. Likert Scale**

Answer	Description	Score
SS	Strongly Agree	5
S	Agree	4
N	Neutral	3
TS	Disagree	2
STS	Strongly Disagree	1

Source: Hadyratul (2022)

Operational definitions are limitations set by researchers for study variables to enable measurement. Variables are factors influencing the phenomenon being studied. This study includes independent and dependent variables.

#### 3.5.1 Independent Variables (X)

Independent variables influence or cause changes in dependent variables (Sugiyono, 2019:64). In this study, the independent variables are:

- Village Fund Allocation (X1)
- Community Empowerment (X2)

#### 3.5.2 Dependent Variable (Y)

The dependent variable is affected by the independent variables (Sugiyono, 2019:64). In this study, the dependent variable is the **level of community welfare (Y)**.

The operational definitions of the variables are presented in the following table:

**Table 2. Operational Definitions of the Variables**

Variable	Definition	Scale
Community Welfare (Y)	Community welfare refers to the living standards of the community, measured by indicators such as social justice, economic justice, and social welfare (Badrudin & Rudy, 2021).	Likert 1-5
Village Fund Allocation (X1)	Based on Government Regulation No. 72 of 2021 Article 1 Paragraph 11, Village Fund Allocation refers to funds provided to villages sourced from the central-regional financial balance, including General Allocation Funds (DAU) and Special Allocation Funds (DAK) from the central government. Indicators: transparency, accountability, participation.	Likert 1-5
Community Empowerment (X2)	Based on Article 1 of Law No. 6 of 2021, community empowerment involves developing independence and welfare by enhancing knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behavior. Indicators: ability, trust, authority, and responsibility.	Likert 1-5

Source: Author Processed

### 3.6 Data Analysis Techniques

The collected data were analyzed quantitatively using IBM SPSS Statistics 25 software. Statistical analysis was conducted to examine the relationships and influence among the variables studied.

The analysis procedures included descriptive statistical analysis, validity testing, reliability testing, and hypothesis testing. The significance level used in this study was 0.05 for a two-tailed test.

The use of SPSS software facilitated accurate data processing and interpretation to support the research objectives and hypothesis testing process.

### 3.7 Validity, Reliability, and Trustworthiness

Data processing in this study involves validity and reliability tests.

#### 3.7.1 Validity Test

A validity test assesses the accuracy of the instrument in measuring what it is intended to measure (Sugiyono, 2019:82). The validity of this study was tested using the Pearson Product Moment formula.

#### 3.7.2 Reliability Test

Reliability testing involves the Split-Half technique, analyzed using the Spearman-Brown formula.

The calculation process for validity and reliability was facilitated by the IBM SPSS Statistics 25 software, with a significance level of 0.05 for a two-tailed test.

### 3.8 Ethical Considerations

This study considered ethical principles throughout the research process. Respondents participated voluntarily and were informed about the objectives of the study before completing the questionnaire. The confidentiality of respondents' identities and responses was maintained to protect participants' privacy and ensure academic integrity.

In addition, the collected data were used solely for research purposes and were not distributed to unauthorized parties.

### 3.9 Research Procedure

The research procedures in this study were conducted systematically through several stages:

- a. Identifying the research problem and determining the research objectives.
- b. Conducting a literature review related to Village

Fund Allocation, Community Empowerment, and community welfare.

- c. Designing the research instrument in the form of questionnaires.
- d. Determining the population and sample using Slovin's formula.
- e. Collecting primary and secondary data from the research location.
- f. Processing and analyzing data using IBM SPSS Statistics 25.
- g. Interpreting the findings and drawing conclusions based on the results of the analysis.

These procedures were carried out to ensure methodological consistency and the reliability of the research findings.

### 3.10 Methodological Limitations

This study has several methodological limitations. First, the research was conducted only in Mattampapole Village, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other villages or regions. Second, the study relied primarily on questionnaire responses, which may contain subjective perceptions from respondents.

Additionally, the research was conducted within a limited period of approximately two months, which may restrict the depth of data collection. Future studies are encouraged to involve broader research locations, larger sample sizes, and additional data collection methods such as interviews or observations to enhance the comprehensiveness of the findings.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1 Research Results

#### 4.1.1 Sample Description and Descriptive Statistics

##### a. Description Data Respondents

The study involved 90 respondents from Mattampapole Village. Respondents were categorized based on gender, age, educational background, occupation, religion, number of dependents, and marital status.

##### 1) Gender

The characteristics of respondents based on gender indicate that 51 respondents (57%) were male, while 39 respondents (43%) were female. These findings show that the majority of respondents in this study were male.

##### 2) Age

The age distribution of respondents shows that

respondents aged below 20 years accounted for 2% (2 individuals). The largest proportion of respondents was in the 20–25 years age group, totaling 43 individuals (48%). Respondents aged 26–30 years and 31–35 years each represented 21% (19 individuals), while respondents aged above 40 years accounted for 8% (7 individuals). These results indicate that most respondents were between 20 and 25 years old.

### 3) Last Educational Background

The respondents' educational background indicates that 11% (10 respondents) had elementary school education or equivalent, while 28% (25 respondents) had completed junior high school. The majority of respondents, totaling 33% (30 respondents), had completed senior high school or vocational school education. Respondents with a bachelor's degree (S1) accounted for 22% (20 respondents), while those with a master's degree (S2) represented 6% (5 respondents). Therefore, most respondents had a senior high school or vocational educational background.

### 4) Type of Work

The occupational characteristics of respondents show that farmers, private employees, and civil servants each accounted for 11% (10 respondents). Traders and entrepreneurs each represented 17% (15 respondents), while members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) or Police (Polri) accounted for 6% (5 respondents). The largest category was respondents with other occupations, including informal or irregular jobs, totaling 27% (25 respondents). These findings indicate that most respondents worked in informal employment sectors.

### 5) Religion

Based on religion, the majority of respondents were Muslim, totaling 78% (70 respondents), while 22% (20 respondents) were Christian. This demonstrates that most respondents in the study were Muslim.

### 6) Number of Dependents

Respondents with fewer than three dependents represented the majority at 55% (50 respondents). Those with 3–6 dependents accounted for 26% (23 respondents), while respondents with more than six dependents represented 19% (17 respondents). These

findings suggest that most respondents had fewer than three dependents.

### 7) Marital Status

The marital status of respondents indicates that married respondents constituted the largest group at 50% (45 respondents), followed by unmarried respondents at 33% (30 respondents). Widowed respondents accounted for 17% (15 respondents). Therefore, the majority of respondents in this study were married.

## b. Descriptive Statistics

Data on village fund allocation, community empowerment, and public welfare improvement were collected using closed-ended questionnaires with five alternative responses: "Strongly Agree," "Agree," "Neutral," "Disagree," and "Strongly Disagree." Data processing was conducted using SPSS version 25.

The descriptive statistical analysis for village fund allocation shows that the highest response frequency was 11%, with 10 respondents obtaining a score of 52. All 90 responses were declared valid. The variable obtained a mean score of 52.30, a median of 54.00, and a mode of 54. The standard deviation was 8.345, indicating moderate variability in respondents' answers. The minimum score was 34, while the maximum score was 68, resulting in a range of 34. The cumulative total score for this variable was 4,707.

For the community empowerment variable, the highest response frequency was also 11%, with 10 respondents obtaining a score of 57. The mean score was 53.85, the median was 55.00, and the mode was 55. The standard deviation value of 9.813 indicates a relatively higher variation in responses compared to the village fund allocation variable. The scores ranged from 42 to 68, with a cumulative total score of 4,847.

Meanwhile, the descriptive statistical analysis of public welfare improvement indicates that the highest percentage of responses was 21%, with 19 respondents obtaining a score of 34. The mean score was 33.43, the median was 33.00, and the mode was 33. The standard deviation was 7.935, indicating lower variability compared to the other variables. The minimum score was 23, and the maximum score was 40, with a cumulative total score of 3,009.

#### 4.1.2 Data Quality and Preliminary Analysis

Before conducting hypothesis testing, a normality test was performed using the One-Sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov test through SPSS version 25. The purpose of this test was to determine whether the research data were normally distributed.

The decision criteria for the normality test were based on the significance value. Data are considered normally distributed if the significance value is greater than 0.05, while a significance value lower than 0.05 indicates that the data are not normally distributed.

The results of the normality test indicated that the data met the normality assumption and were suitable for further inferential statistical analysis.

#### 4.1.3 Main Analytical Results

The main analytical technique used in this study was simple linear regression analysis to determine the influence of village fund allocation on community welfare improvement in Mattampapole Village.

The analysis results indicate that village fund allocation has a statistically significant effect on community welfare improvement. This finding is supported by the results of both partial testing (t-test) and simultaneous testing (F-test), which demonstrate significant relationships between the variables examined.

In addition, the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) indicates that village fund allocation contributes substantially to explaining variations in community welfare improvement.

#### 4.1.4 Hypothesis Testing Results

##### a. Influence Village Fund Allocation to Improvement Public Welfare in Village Mattampapole

###### 1) Partial Test (T-Test)

The t-test was conducted to determine the effect of the independent variable, village fund allocation, on the dependent variable, community welfare improvement. Using a significance level of  $\alpha = 5\%$  (0.05), the t-table value obtained was  $t_{table} = t(0.025;97) = 1.987$ . Based on the t-test results obtained using SPSS version 25, the significance value for the effect of village fund allocation (X1) on community welfare improvement (Y) is 0.001,

which is less than 0.05. In addition, the calculated t-value ( $t_{calculated} = 2.656$ ) is greater than the t-table value ( $t_{table} = 1.987$ ). Therefore,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, indicating that village fund allocation has a significant effect on community welfare improvement.

###### 2) Simultaneous Test (F-Test)

The F-test was conducted to determine the simultaneous effect of the independent variable, village fund allocation, on the dependent variable, community welfare improvement. Using a significance level of  $\alpha = 5\%$  (0.05), the F-table value obtained was  $F_{table} = F(2;88) = 3.100$ . Based on the F-test results obtained using SPSS version 25, the significance value for the effect of village fund allocation on community welfare improvement is 0.002, which is less than 0.05. In addition, the calculated F-value ( $F_{calculated} = 5.780$ ) is greater than the F-table value ( $F_{table} = 3.100$ ). Therefore,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, indicating that village fund allocation has a significant simultaneous effect on community welfare improvement.

###### 3) Coefficient of Determination ( $R^2$ )

The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) explains the extent to which variations in the dependent variable, community welfare improvement, are influenced by the independent variable, village fund allocation. Based on the results of the simple linear regression analysis, the  $R^2$  value is 0.495, indicating that 49.5% of the variation in community welfare improvement can be explained by village fund allocation, while the remaining 50.5% is influenced by other factors outside the model.

##### b. Influence Community Empowerment Against Improvement Community Welfare in the Village Mattampapole

###### 1) Partial Test (T-Test)

The t-test was conducted to determine the effect of the independent variable, community empowerment, on the dependent variable, community welfare improvement. Using a significance level of  $\alpha = 5\%$  (0.05) and a t-table value of  $t_{table} = t(0.025; 87) = 1.987$ , the results obtained from SPSS version 25 are presented in the table below:

**Table 3. Community Empowerment T-Test Results**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
(Constant)	146.889	16.187	7.785	0.000
Community Empowerment	0.362	0.122	2.656	0.003

Dependent Variable: Increasing Community Welfare.

Source: Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on the results, the significance value of 0.003 is less than 0.05, and the calculated t-value ( $t_{calculated} = 2.656$ ) is greater than the t-table value ( $t_{table} = 1.987$ ). Therefore,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. This indicates that community empowerment has a significant effect on community welfare improvement.

## 2) Simultaneous Test (F-Test)

**Table 4. Community Empowerment F-Test Results**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	14.589	1	14.589	4.889	0.003
Residual	3,834.851	88	64.812		
Total	3,298.182	89			

Dependent Variable: Improving Community Welfare.

Source: Data Processing Results, 2024

The results show a significance value of 0.003, which is less than 0.05, and the calculated F-value ( $F_{calculated} = 4.889$ ) is greater than the F-table value ( $F_{table} = 3.100$ ). Therefore,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, indicating that community empowerment has a significant simultaneous effect on community welfare improvement.

The F-test was conducted to evaluate the simultaneous effect of the independent variable, community empowerment, on the dependent variable, community welfare improvement. Using a significance level of  $\alpha = 5\%$  (0.05) and an F-table value of  $F_{table} = F(2; 88) = 3.100$ , the results obtained from SPSS version 25 are presented as follows:

## 3) Coefficient of Determination ( $R^2$ )

The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) represents the proportion of the dependent variable, community welfare improvement, that is explained by the independent variable, community empowerment. The results are presented as follows:

**Table 5. Coefficient of Determination ( $R^2$ ) for Community Empowerment**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.642	0.503	0.362	9.852

Predictors: (Constant), Community Empowerment.

Source: Data Processing Results, 2024

The  $R^2$  value of 0.503 indicates that community empowerment explains 50.3% of the variation in community welfare improvement, while the remaining 49.7% is influenced by other factors not included in the model.

## c. Influence Village Fund Allocation and Community Empowerment Improvement Community Welfare in the Village

### Mattampapole.

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis, the regression equation obtained is:

$$Y = 108.892 + 0.261(X_1) + 0.362(X_2)$$

The constant value of 108.892 indicates that if there is no village fund allocation ( $X_1$ ) and no community empowerment ( $X_2$ ), the level of community welfare improvement will remain at

108.892. The regression coefficient for village fund allocation of 0.261 indicates that a 1% increase in village fund allocation will increase community welfare improvement by 0.261. Meanwhile, the regression coefficient for community empowerment of 0.362 indicates that a 1% increase in community empowerment will increase community welfare improvement by 0.362.

The results of the partial test (t-test) show that both village fund allocation and community empowerment individually have a significant effect on community welfare improvement. For village fund allocation, the calculated t-value (t count = 2.656) is greater than the t-table value (t table = 1.987), with a significance value of 0.001 (<0.05). This indicates that village fund allocation has a significant positive effect on community welfare improvement. Similarly, for community empowerment, the calculated t-value (t count = 2.656) is greater than the t-table value (t table = 1.987), with a significance value of 0.003 (<0.05). This shows that community empowerment also has a significant positive effect on community welfare improvement.

The results of the simultaneous test (F-test) indicate that village fund allocation and community empowerment simultaneously have a significant effect on community welfare improvement. The calculated F-value (F count = 5.342) is greater than the F-table value (F table = 3.100), with a significance value of 0.002 (<0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that both independent variables jointly have a significant positive effect on community welfare improvement.

Furthermore, based on the coefficient of determination test, the R<sup>2</sup> value of 0.519 indicates that 51.9% of the variation in community welfare improvement can be explained by village fund allocation and community empowerment. The remaining 48.1% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

In conclusion, both individually and simultaneously, village fund allocation and community empowerment have a significant positive effect on community welfare improvement. Therefore, improving village fund allocation and strengthening community empowerment are essential to support sustainable community development.

#### 4.1.5 Visual Presentation of Results

The results of this study were analyzed using SPSS version 25 and presented through descriptive statistical measures and inferential statistical testing, including t-tests, F-tests, and the coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>). The presentation of findings was intended to improve clarity and provide a systematic understanding of the influence of village fund allocation on community welfare improvement in Mattampapole Village.

## 4.2 Research Discussion

### 4.2.1 Interpretation of Key Findings

The Village Fund is expected to have a positive impact on public villages, starting from the welfare stage. In order to achieve the expected outcomes, the public should actively participate in the preparation of programs funded by the village fund allocation. Village Fund Allocation (ADD) comes from the Regency/City APBD, sourced from the central and regional financial balance funds received by the Regency/City for villages, with at least 10% distributed proportionally to each village (Ramli et al., 2018:49). According to Rahayu (2017:09), the allocation of funds to villages from the Regency/City is based on each village's population size, area, poverty levels, and geographic difficulty. ADD is used to finance various forms of authority to support development programs and empower society to improve public welfare.

**Table 5. presents the Trend Analysis of the Village Budget Realization for Matampapole Village, Maros Regency, for 2023-2024**

Description	Budget Amount	Realization	Remaining Budget
Village Original Income	3,880,000.00	3,880,000.00	0.00
Village Business Results	3,880,000.00	3,880,000.00	0.00
BUMDes Profit Sharing	3,880,000.00	3,880,000.00	0.00
Transfer Income	1,648,535,000.00	708,187,972.00	430,744,800.00
Village Fund	769,508,000.00	338,763,200.00	430,744,800.00

Village Fund Allocation	879,027,000.00	369,434,772.00	509,592,228.00
Income Legitimate Village	722,332.00	722,332.00	722,332.00
Total Income	1,653,137,332.00	712,500,304.00	939,614,695.00

Source: Village Office, Matampapole, Maros Regency, 2023.

The hypothesis test results show a significant influence of village fund allocation and community empowerment on improving public welfare in Matampapole Village. Descriptive data analysis indicates that village fund allocation significantly impacts community welfare improvement, supported by inferential analysis. The t-test results (partial test) show a significance value of 0.001 ( $< 0.05$ ) for the village fund allocation (X1) on community welfare improvement (Y), and the t-count of 2.656 is greater than the t-table value of 1.987. Therefore, H0 is rejected, and Ha is accepted, indicating that village fund allocation has a significant positive effect on improving public welfare.

Based on the data, the R-squared value of 0.495 indicates that village fund allocation explains 49.5% of the variation in community welfare improvement, with other factors contributing to the remaining 50.5%. The R-squared value of 0.495 falls within the range of 0.40–0.599, which means the influence of village fund allocation on community welfare improvement is moderate.

Public empowerment in the village can be understood as an effort to develop independence and improve the public's welfare by enhancing knowledge, skills, abilities, behavior, and awareness in utilizing available resources. This is done through the formulation of policies and activity programs based on the community's problems and priority needs (Soimin, 2019:31). According to the Village Law, the state is obliged to protect and empower villages (communities) to become strong, advanced, independent, and democratic, thereby creating a solid foundation for village governance.

Descriptive data analysis shows that public empowerment also has a significant influence on improving public welfare, supported by inferential analysis. The t-test (partial) results show a significance value of 0.003 ( $< 0.05$ ) for community empowerment (X2) on community welfare improvement (Y), and the t-count of 2.656 is greater than the t-table value of 1.987. Therefore, H0 is rejected, and Ha is accepted, indicating that public empowerment significantly influences the

improvement of public welfare.

The R-squared value of 0.503 indicates that public empowerment explains 50.3% of the variation in public welfare improvement, with other factors contributing to 49.7%. The R-squared value of 0.503 falls within the range of 0.40–0.599, meaning public empowerment has a moderate influence on community welfare improvement.

Furthermore, the multiple linear regression analysis shows that both village fund allocation (X1) and public empowerment (X2) significantly influence community welfare improvement in Matampapole Village. The t-test results for village fund allocation (X1) show a t-count of 2.656  $>$  t-table of 1.987, with a significance value of 0.001 ( $< 0.05$ ). Similarly, for public empowerment (X2), the t-count is 2.656  $>$  t-table of 1.987, with a significance value of 0.003 ( $< 0.05$ ). Therefore, H0 is rejected, and Ha is accepted for both variables.

Based on the R-squared value of 0.519, the combined influence of village fund allocation and public empowerment on community welfare improvement is 51.9%, with the remaining 48.1% explained by other factors. This R-squared value falls within the 0.40–0.599 range, indicating a moderate influence of both variables on community welfare improvement.

These findings align with studies by Kusumawardani & Alfiah (2022), which demonstrated the significant influence of village fund allocation on public welfare. Similarly, Fathony et al. (2019) found that village fund allocation positively and significantly influenced community empowerment and welfare improvement in Langonsari Village, Pameungpeuk District, Bandung Regency.

#### 4.2.2 Comparison with Previous Studies

The findings of this study are consistent with previous empirical studies that examined the relationship between village fund allocation, community empowerment, and public welfare. Kusumawardani and Alfiah (2022) found that village fund allocation significantly improves community welfare through the financing of

development and public service programs. Similarly, Fathony et al. (2019) reported that village fund allocation positively and significantly influences community empowerment and welfare improvement in Langonsari Village, Pameungpeuk District, Bandung Regency.

The present study strengthens previous findings by confirming that both village fund allocation and community empowerment simultaneously contribute to welfare improvement in the context of Mattampapole Village. Unlike some previous studies that focused only on the direct impact of village funds, this research integrates community empowerment as an important complementary factor in improving welfare outcomes. The results indicate that welfare improvement cannot rely solely on financial assistance but also depends on the active participation and empowerment of the community.

#### 4.2.3 Theoretical Contributions

This study contributes to the theoretical understanding of village development and welfare improvement by confirming the importance of participatory development and empowerment theories in rural governance. The findings support the argument that village fund allocation serves not only as a fiscal instrument but also as a mechanism for strengthening community participation and social capacity.

The results also extend empowerment theory by demonstrating that welfare improvement is more effective when financial resources are accompanied by community capacity-building initiatives. The integration of village fund allocation and community empowerment provides empirical evidence that sustainable welfare development requires both economic support and social empowerment. Therefore, this study enriches the literature on rural development, public sector management, and community empowerment within the context of village governance in Indonesia.

#### 4.2.4 Practical and Policy Implications

The findings of this study provide several practical implications for local governments and village administrations. First, village governments should strengthen transparency and accountability in managing village fund allocations to ensure that development programs effectively address

community needs. Transparent financial management can increase public trust and encourage greater community participation in village development programs.

Second, local governments should intensify community empowerment programs through training, education, and skills development initiatives. Empowered communities are more capable of utilizing village resources productively and participating actively in development activities. Training related to entrepreneurship, financial management, and sustainable economic activities can contribute to improving community welfare in the long term.

Third, policymakers should ensure that village fund allocation policies are accompanied by effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. This is important to ensure that village funds are utilized efficiently and produce measurable welfare outcomes for the community.

#### 4.2.5 Integration with the Research Gap

This study addresses the research gap identified in previous literature regarding the limited integration of village fund allocation and community empowerment in explaining welfare improvement at the village level. Previous studies generally examined village funds or empowerment separately, while this study combines both variables in a single analytical framework.

The findings demonstrate that welfare improvement is influenced not only by the amount of financial support provided through village funds but also by the extent to which communities are empowered to participate in development activities. By integrating these two dimensions, the study provides a more comprehensive understanding of factors influencing community welfare improvement in rural areas, particularly in Mattampapole Village, Maros Regency.

#### 4.2.6 Acknowledgement of Study Limitations

This study has several limitations that should be considered when interpreting the findings. First, the research was conducted only in Mattampapole Village, Maros Regency, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other villages with different socio-economic and geographical conditions. Second, the study focuses only on village fund allocation and community

empowerment, while other factors such as education, employment opportunities, infrastructure quality, and local economic conditions may also influence community welfare.

In addition, the moderate R-squared values indicate that there are still other variables outside the scope of this study that contribute to welfare improvement. Therefore, the results should be interpreted within the specific context of the study area and should not be generalized broadly without considering contextual differences.

## 5. Conclusion

### 5.1 Summary of Key Findings

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that village fund allocation and community empowerment have significant positive effects on community welfare improvement in Mattampapole Village. The hypothesis testing results indicate that village fund allocation significantly influences community welfare, as evidenced by the t-count value of 2.656, which exceeds the t-table value of 1.987, with a significance value of 0.001. The R-squared value of 0.495 shows that village fund allocation contributes 49.5% to community welfare improvement.

Similarly, community empowerment significantly influences welfare improvement, with a t-count value of 2.656 greater than the t-table value of 1.987 and a significance value of 0.003. The R-squared value of 0.503 indicates that community empowerment contributes 50.3% to welfare improvement. Simultaneously, village fund allocation and community empowerment explain 51.9% of the variation in community welfare improvement, indicating a moderate but significant combined influence.

### 5.2 Theoretical Contributions

This study contributes to the development of theories related to village governance, participatory development, and community empowerment. The findings confirm that village fund allocation functions not only as a financial instrument but also as a catalyst for improving community welfare when combined with effective empowerment initiatives.

The study also strengthens empowerment theory by demonstrating that welfare improvement depends on both financial support and community participation. By integrating village fund allocation

and community empowerment within one analytical framework, this research enriches the literature on rural development and provides empirical evidence regarding the importance of participatory governance in improving public welfare.

### 5.3 Practical and Policy Implications

The results of this study provide important implications for village governments and policymakers. Village administrations should improve transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in managing village funds to ensure that development programs address the real needs of the community.

Local governments are also encouraged to strengthen community empowerment programs through training, education, and capacity-building initiatives. Such programs can increase public participation, improve skills, and encourage sustainable economic activities that contribute to long-term welfare improvement.

In addition, policymakers should establish stronger monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure that village funds are utilized effectively and generate measurable social and economic benefits for rural communities.

### 5.4 Limitations of the Study

This study is limited to the context of Mattampapole Village, Maros Regency, which may reduce the generalizability of the findings to other regions. The study also focuses only on village fund allocation and community empowerment, while other potential determinants of welfare improvement were not included in the analysis.

Furthermore, the moderate coefficient of determination indicates that there are still other factors influencing community welfare that were not examined in this study. Therefore, the findings should be interpreted carefully within the context of the research setting.

### 5.5 Directions for Future Research

Future research is encouraged to examine additional variables that may influence community welfare, such as education, employment opportunities, infrastructure development, leadership quality, and local economic conditions. Expanding the research scope to different villages or regions would also provide broader insights into

the effectiveness of village fund allocation and empowerment programs.

Further studies may also apply qualitative or mixed-method approaches to obtain deeper insights into community perceptions, participation processes, and challenges in implementing village development programs. In addition, future researchers are encouraged to explore the long-term sustainability of village fund programs and their impact on rural economic independence.

## 6. References

- Ardiansyah, Syukri, M., & Sari, I. (2022). *The influence of village fund allocation in increasing community empowerment*, 7(2), 85–103.
- Elvina, & Musdhalifah. (2018). Improving community welfare through participation and policy implementation with the effectiveness of village fund program development as an intervening variable, 3(1), 1–9.
- Fahrudin, A. (2012). *Introduction to social welfare*. Refika Aditama.
- Fathony, A. A., Iqbal, M., Sopian, A., Ekonomi, F., Studi, P., Universitas, A., Bandung, B., Desa, P., Dusun, K., & Masyarakat, P. (2019). The influence of village fund allocation on community empowerment and improving community welfare in Langonsari Village, Pameungpeuk District, Bandung Regency, 10, 41–57.
- Firdaus, M. (2011). *Econometrics: An applied approach*. Sinar Grafika Offset.
- Ghozali, I. (2013). *Multivariate analysis application with IBM SPSS 23 program*. Diponegoro University Publishing Agency.
- Gischa, S. (2021). *Efforts to realize community welfare*.
- Harahap, A. Y. (2021). The influence of village fund allocation on community welfare (Study: Villages in Tamiang Hulu District, Aceh Tamiang Regency), 1(3), 151–157. Retrieved May 18, 2024, from <https://vectormine.com/item/random-sampling-analysis-method-vector-illustration-example-diagram/>
- Karimah, F., Saleh, C., & Wanasmawatie, I. (2020). Management of village fund allocation in community empowerment (Study in Deket Kulon Village, Deket District, Lamongan Regency), 2(4), 597–602.
- Kusumawardani, V. P., & Alfiyah, T. D. (2022). The influence of village fund allocation on village community welfare (Study in Baun Bango Village, Kamipang District, Katingan Regency), 7, 92–104.
- Lalira, L., et al. (2018). The influence of village funds and village fund allocation on poverty levels in Gemeh District, Talud Islands Regency, 8(4), 62–72.
- Mahfudz. (2009). Analysis of the impact of village fund allocation (ADD) on organization and management, 5, 10–12.
- Moleong, L. J. (2014). *Qualitative research methodology*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Musfirah, H. (2022). *The influence of village fund allocation on the level of community welfare reviewed from the perspective of maqashid syariah (Study in Alue Naga Village, Syiah Kuala District, Banda Aceh City)* [Sharia economics thesis].
- Muslihah, S., Hilda, O. S., & Sriniyati. (2019). The impact of village fund allocation on village community development and welfare in Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, 7(1), 85–93.
- Nasikun. (1993). *Urbanization and poverty in the third world*. PT Tiara Wacana.
- Noor, J. (2013). *Research methodology*. Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 7 Tahun 2007 Pasal 1 Ayat (8) tentang Kader Pemberdayaan Masyarakat.
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 37 Tahun 2007 Pasal 19 tentang Tujuan Alokasi Dana Desa.
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 113 Tahun 2014 Pasal 1 Ayat (10) tentang Alokasi Dana Desa.
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 114 Tahun 2014 tentang Pedoman Pembangunan Desa.
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 21 Tahun 2011 tentang Pedoman Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa.
- Peraturan Menteri Desa Nomor 5 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemberdayaan Masyarakat.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 60 Tahun 2014 dan Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 5 Tahun 2005 serta Nomor 21 Tahun 2015 tentang Alokasi Dana Desa.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 72 Tahun 2005 tentang Desa.



DOI: 10.65246

- Prayitno, U. S. (2014). *Community empowerment*. Graha Azza Grafika.
- Rahayu, D. (2017). Village fund management strategy to improve the welfare of the Kalikayen Village community, Semarang Regency, 6(2), 107–116.
- Ramaza, D. R. (2022). *The impact of village fund allocation on community empowerment and improving community welfare in South Aceh Regency* [Economics thesis].
- Ramli, A. R., Wahyuddin, Juli Murshida, & Mawardati. (2018). *Village economy*. Natural Aceh.
- Rosidin, U. (2019). *Village empowerment in the regional government system*. CV Pustaka Setia.
- Sedarmayanti. (2013). *Human resource management, bureaucratic reform and civil servant management*. Refika Aditama.
- Soetomo. (2014). *Welfare and efforts to realize it in the perspective of local communities*. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Soimin. (2019). *Village-based development*. Intrans Publishing.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Quantitative, qualitative, and R&D research methods*. Alfabeta.
- Sumarni, M. (2020). The influence of village fund allocation management on improving community welfare, *J-Ebis*, 5, 77–90.
- Sumaryadi, I. N. (2005). *Autonomous regional development planning and community empowerment*. Citra Utama.
- Sunu, K. K., & Suyana Utama. (2019). The influence of village funds on poverty levels and community welfare in districts/cities in Bali Province, 8(8), 843–872.
- Umar, H. (2013). *Research methods for business thesis and dissertations*. PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2009 tentang Kesejahteraan Sosial.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 1999 tentang Sumber Pendapatan Desa.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Pasal 24 tentang Pertanggungjawaban Keuangan Desa.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Pasal 72 Ayat (1) tentang Perhitungan ADD.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Pasal 78 Ayat (1) tentang Pembangunan Desa untuk Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Siklus Pengelolaan Dana Desa.
- Vicky, F. V. T., Panelewen, V. V. J., & Mirah, A. D. P. (2017). Impact of village fund program on development and economic development in Pineleng District, Minahasa Regency, 13, 335–342.