

The Influence Of Village Funds And Cash Work Intensives On Growth Rate Village Economic Growth In Bone District

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This research aims to analyze the influence of village funds and cash-intensive labor on the rate of village economic growth in Bone Regency. The background to this research is the existence of budget allocations from the APBN for village development since the promulgation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which is expected to accelerate village development and improve the community's economy. This research provides an empirical contribution in understanding the mechanism of influence of village funds and Cash Work Intensives on village economic growth and provides policy recommendations to increase the effectiveness of village development in Indonesia.

1. Introduction

Villages Budget allocation is an obligation for the central government in accordance with the mandate of the Law. The issuance of this Law is that each village is expected to be able to plan, manage and implement the development of their respective village infrastructure while improving the economy of the village community. Community welfare is the goal and efforts undertaken by the government through economic growth strategies (Edogbanya et al, 2013). That improving the economy of village communities is not something impossible to achieve, considering that various efforts can be taken by all levels of government to stimulate village income. One of them is a breakthrough to reduce poverty in villages (Prasetiyanto, 2012). In addition, Budget Allocation to villages is also directed at financing community empowerment, especially job creation through the development of BUMDesa. The concept of job creation for the community is none other than to increase village income.

2. Literature Review

Budget allocation to villages is an obligation for the central government in accordance with the mandate of statutory regulations. The essence of the enactment of this Law is that each village is expected to be able to plan, manage and implement the development of its respective village infrastructure while simultaneously improving the economy of the village community. Community

welfare is the goal and effort made by the government through economic growth strategies (Edogbanya et al, 2013). That improving the economy of village communities is not something that is impossible to achieve, considering that various efforts can be taken by all levels of government to stimulate village income. One of them is a breakthrough to reduce poverty in villages (Prasetiyanto, 2012). Apart from that, Budget Allocations to villages are also directed at financing community empowerment, especially job creation through the development of BUMDesa. The concept of creating fields for the community is none other than to increase the income of the village community

Community participation in planning is intended to more effectively accelerate the implementation of development in order to increase community economic access. The implementation of the Village Deliberation is attended by at least 70% (seventy percent) of BPD members and community representatives consisting of: Representatives of Religious Leaders, representatives of Traditional Leaders, Youth representatives, Women's Representatives, representatives of the poor. On the other hand, the participation of several community representatives in village deliberations has not been able to contribute to village development innovation. This is due to a lack of knowledge and the inability to provide bright ideas for village development.

Evidence that village funds play a role in developing BUMDes has been researched by Abdul Muttolib., et al (2019) conducting research on the Contribution of Village Funds in the Development of Village-Owned Enterprises in Hanura Village, Pesawaran Regency, Lampung Province, and the results of this research show that village funds in Hanura Village have contributed to the development of BUMDes.

Endang Indartuti conducted research on the Utilization of Village Funds in Improving the Economy of Village Communities, and then the research results showed that the utilization of village funds in 2021, where village funds were distributed in two categories, namely Regular and Independent. This category is determined based on the results of the annual assessment and determined by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. The distribution of the 2021 Village Funds in several areas is experiencing delays. This is due to several administrative problems by the regional government and village government. There are improvements to the 2022 Village Fund allocation policy which is expected to have a positive impact on the distribution and utilization process.

Economic digitalization and cash-intensive programs are elaborated by taking into account the potential and various limitations of each village. BUMDes has a core business in managing village economic potential, but its ability to play an economic role in villages is still weak so it needs to be strengthened to bridge the development of local resources, community economic recovery and become a driving force in the village economy. Cash Intensive Work is useful in developing BUMDes, with the management of Cash Intensive Work it is hoped that it can reduce the level of poverty, one of which is the management of BUMDes. (Nur et al., 2022), Research results from Yum Diarti (2020) found that there was an influence between the level of community participation on the development of BUMDes in all villages in Kedamean District, Gresik Regency

3. Methodology

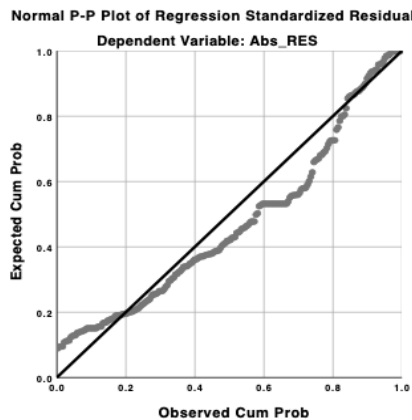
This research was carried out in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi. The research period was carried out for 5 months, starting from August 2023 to December 2023. The number of samples in

this study was 215 villages or 65% of the population.

Data processing techniques using SPSS to see the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable, and see the correlation and determination values.

Hypothesis testing uses a sig value comparison of 0.05, if the sig value is >0.05 then the alternative hypothesis is accepted, if the sig value is <0.05 then the alternative hypothesis is rejected.

4. Results and Discussion



The results of the normality test used the P-Plot test with the results showing that the distribution was in the curve line area indicating that all samples showed normally distributed results.

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	.138	.061	2.249	.026	
	X1	.225	.016	.283	13.947	.000
	X2	.366	.018	.429	19.845	.000
	X3	.350	.020	.406	17.786	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

The results in the table above can be explained that there is a significant positive influence between village funds and the rate of village economic growth with a regression coefficient b1 of 0.225 with a sig value of 0.000. There is a significant positive influence between cash labor intensity and the rate of village economic growth with a regression coefficient b2 of 0.366 with a sig value of 0.000.

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.143 ^a	.020	.006	.10463

a. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X1, X2

b. Dependent Variable: Abs_RES

The results of data processing in the table show a correlation value of 0.143, meaning there is a weak influence, while the determination value is 2%, meaning 2% of the value of village fund contribution, cash labor intensity and community participation in the formation of village fund growth rate variables.

6. Conclusion

There is a positive and significant influence between village funds and the rate of village economic growth, Significant positive influence between tuna labor intensity and the rate of village economic growth, Significant positive influence between village funds, cash labor intensity on village growth rate

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