

The Effect of Planning, Implementation, and Supervision of Village Funds on the Economic Empowerment of Village Communities

Sefnat Aristarkus Tang¹, Yustina Maro²

Tribuana Kalabahi University, Alor

Email: sefnat16@gmail.com

Info Artikel

Sejarah Artikel:

Diterima: 24 Oktober 2021

Direvisi: 22 November 2021

Dipublikasikan: Desember 2021

e-ISSN: 2089-5364

p-ISSN: 2622-8327

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.5758763

Abstract:

This study aims to determine the effect of planning, implementation, and monitoring of Village Funds on economic empowerment Village community in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency, either partially or simultaneously. The population in this study was 14 people. The research sample was carried out using a saturated sample. Data collection techniques are observation, interviews, questionnaires, and literature study. The data analysis method used is validity test, reliability test, and multiple linear regression. The results showed that all statements in the questionnaire were declared valid. They had an r-value count of more than 0.300 and all variables were declared reliable because they had values Cronbach's Alpha of more than 0.600. Partially the planning variable has a significant t-test value of 0.000; the implementation variable has a t-test significance value of 0.000, and the control variable has a t-test significance value of 0.000 where the t-test significance value of each independent variable is smaller than the alpha value ($\alpha=0.05$) so that partially all independent variables have a significant effect on the dependent variable. Meanwhile, simultaneously the significance value of the F test is 0.000 where this value is smaller than the alpha value ($\alpha = 0.05$) so that together all the independent variables in this study affect the dependent variable.

Keywords: *Economic Empowerment, Planning, Implementation and Monitoring*

INTRODUCTION

Villages are formally recognized in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Regulations

Implementing Laws Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, origin rights, and or

traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In the course of the state administration of the Republic of Indonesia, villages have developed in various forms so that they need to be protected and empowered to become strong, advanced, independent, and democratic so that they can create a strong foundation in implementing governance and development towards a just, prosperous and prosperous society. Through village funds, villages have the opportunity to manage development, governance, and village social affairs autonomously.

Village funds are funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), which are intended for villages that are transferred through the district/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) and are used to finance government administration, development implementation, and guidance to the community. Village funds sourced from the APBN are used to fund the implementation of authority based on origin rights and local authorities which are regulated and managed by the Village. The use of village funds is stated in the priority of village expenditures agreed upon in village deliberations organized by the Village Consultative Body (BPD) to discuss strategic matters (article 45 of the Village Law). (musrebangdes) organized by the village head. However, from this perspective, there is no sign of progress in managing the village funds. Village funds are prioritized to finance development expenditures and community empowerment in terms of health, development, education, agriculture, animal husbandry, and other empowerment in line with achieving the targets of the Village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM-desa) and the Village Government Work Plan (RKP-desa).) every year.

In the implementation of a program or activity, it is necessary to prepare careful planning so that in the implementation of activities there are no mistakes. According

to Adler (in Rustiadi 2008: 339), planning is a process of determining what you want to achieve in the future and determining the stages needed to achieve it. After planning, it is necessary to organize, because organizing is an important management function to ensure the implementation of a quality program. According to Westra, implementation is the efforts made to implement all the plans and policies that have been formulated and determined by completing all the tools needed, who will carry it out, where the implementation will be and when it will start.

Concerning planning, the village fund program held in Taramana Village has not been oriented towards achieving the right goals and targets considering that the programs/activities implemented have not reflected the goals and priorities of village funds, including meeting basic needs. Concerning the preparation of work procedures, organizational structure, and division of tasks, it is suspected that the village fund management in Taramana Village has not been well organized so that the implementation of the program does not seem transparent, which is indicated by the use of village funds that have not achieved the desired goals. For this reason, in the success of program implementation, it is necessary to support adequate supervision considering that supervision is one of the most important functions in achieving the goals of management itself, other management functions such as planning and implementation, will not be able to run properly if the supervisory function is not carried out properly. good. Likewise, the function of evaluating the achievement of management objectives will be successful if the supervisory function has been carried out properly. According to Simbolon (2004:62) supervision aims to obtain the results of the implementation of the work in an efficient (efficient) and effective (effective) manner following a predetermined plan.

From the description above, the formulation of the problem in this study is

Is there any influence of planning on the economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency?; Is there any effect of implementation on the economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency?; Is there any influence of supervision on the economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency?; and Is there any influence of planning, implementation, and supervision on the economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency?. Meanwhile, the purpose of this research is to determine the effect of planning on the economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency; To determine the effect of implementation on the economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency; To determine the effect of supervision on the economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency; and To determine the effect of planning, implementation, and supervision on the economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency.

THEORETICAL STUDY Of Community Economic Empowerment

According to *Kartasasmita*, (1996) people's economic empowerment is an effort which is the mobilization of people's economic potential resources to increase people's productivity so that both human resources and natural resources around the people's existence can be increased their productivity. According to *Widjaja* (2003: 169) community empowerment is an effort to increase the capabilities and potential of the community, so that people can realize their identity, dignity, and worth to the

fullest to survive and develop themselves independently in the economic, social, religious, and cultural fields.

From various views on the concept of empowerment, it can be concluded that community economic empowerment is strengthening ownership of production factors, strengthening distribution and marketing control, strengthening communities to obtain adequate salaries/wages, and strengthening communities to obtain information, knowledge, and skills, which must be carried out in multi aspects, both from the community aspect itself, as well as from the policy aspect.

Planning

Planning is an activity to prepare and determine a goal to be achieved in the future and to determine the program and stages that will be passed to achieve these goals, in line with the target of the Village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM-desa). Planning activities are a very important starting point to achieve the goals of the activity. Therefore, for every program of activities that will be carried out, the first step is to carry out careful planning to determine joint activities within an organization so that the goals that have been set will be achieved to the maximum. According to *Adler* (in *Rustiadi* 2008: 339), planning is a process of determining what you want to achieve in the future and determining the stages needed to achieve it. According to *Bachri* (2004:15), planning is a process in determining the goals to be achieved and what strategies will be used in the effort to achieve these.

Implementation

According to *Wahab* (2001:65), implementation or implementation are actions taken by individuals or officials, government or private groups directed at achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions. According to *Harsono* (2002:67), revealing the implementation or implementation is a process to implement

policies into policy actions from politics to administration. Policy development to improve a program. Meanwhile, *Syaukani et al.* (2004:295) implementation is the implementation of a series of activities to provide public policies so that policies can bring results, as expected. Meanwhile, *Syukur in Surmayadi* (2005:79) suggests that there are three important elements in the implementation process, namely 1). A program or policy is being implemented, 2). Target groups, namely community groups who are targeted and determined to benefit from the program, change or improvement, and 3). Implement elements (implementation) for either the organization or the individual responsible for obtaining implementation and oversight of the implementation process.

Supervision

Terry (2006:395) defines supervision as determining what has been carried out, meaning evaluating work performance and if necessary, implementing corrective actions so that the work results are following the predetermined plan. According to *Sukarna* (2011:112), interpreting supervision as a way: 1). to find out whether the work is running smoothly or not, 2). to correct mistakes made by employees and seek prevention so that the same mistakes do not happen again or the emergence of new mistakes, 3). To find out whether the use of the budget (budget) that has been set in the planning (planning) is directed to the target and following what has been determined, 4). To find out whether the implementation of costs is following the program as specified in the planning or not, 5). To find out the results of the work compared to those specified in the plan and in addition, and 6). To find out whether the implementation of work is following the procedures and policies that have been determined.

Based on the description above, to clarify the influence between variables in this study, a framework of thought is put forward as shown in Figure 1 below:

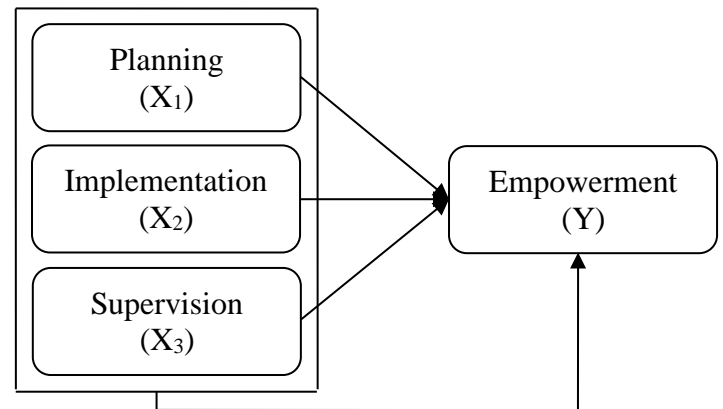


Figure 1. Thinking Framework

Based on the above framework, then
The hypotheses in this study are:

- H₁ : It is suspected that there is an influence of pl...
the village community in Taramana Village, M...
- H₂ : Allegedly there is the influence of the implem...
the villagers in the village of Taramana Distri...
- H₃ : suspected influence of supervision on the econ...
village of Taramana District of Alor Northeast...
- H₄ : suspected influence of planning, implemen...
empowerment of the villagers in Taramana...
Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency with a population of 14 (fourteen) people consisting of village government officials namely the Village Head with the apparatus and the head of the BPD with members. Sampling was carried out using the saturated sampling technique, where the entire population was used as a sample. Data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, questionnaires, and literature study. The data analysis technique used is a research instrument test which consists of validity and reliability tests, then hypothesis testing is carried out using multiple linear regression analysis using t-test or partial test and F test or simultaneous test.

1. Test of Research Instruments

Test of research instruments is used to test whether the instruments used in research can be accounted for, meaning that the data obtained from the instrument can

represent or reflect the state of something that is measured on the research subject and or the owner of the data.

a. Validity Test Validity

the test is used to test the level of validity or validity of an instrument (Arikunto, 2006:168). An instrument is said to be valid if the statement on the questionnaire can reveal something that will be measured by the questionnaire. To measure the validity used correlation formula *product-moment* with the proviso: If the value of r_{hitung} is greater than or equal to 0.300 ($r \geq 0.300$), then it is valid, whereas if the value of r_{hitung} is less than 0.300 ($r < 0.300$), then it is not valid.

b. Reliability Test Reliability

the test is used to measure a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable or construct (Ghozali, 2005). A questionnaire is said to be reliable if the answers to the statements are consistent. An instrument for measuring the reliability is *Cronbach Alpha*, on the condition that if the value of *Cronbach's alpha* greater than or equal to 0.600 (Cronbach's alpha ≥ 0.600), the Reliable, whereas if the value of *the Cronbach alpha* of less than 0.600 (Cronbach's alpha < 0.600), it is not Reliable (sekaran, 2002: 287).

2. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Multiple

linear regression analysis was used to calculate the effect of a change in events (variable X) on other events (variable Y). To see this effect, the equation:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e$$

Where:

Y = Dependent variable (community economic empowerment)

a = Constant (if without independent variable (X) then the value of Y is the same as the value

of the constant

b_1, b_2, b_3 = Regression coefficient of each variable X

X_1 = Planning variable

X_2 = Implementation variable

X_3 = Monitoring variable

While hypothesis testing uses t-test and F test. t is used to test the first hypothesis (H_1), the second hypothesis (H_2), and the third hypothesis (H_3) the influence of each independent variable ie, Planning, Implementation, and Monitoring of the dependent variable the economic empowerment of rural communities in the village Taramana Subdistrict Alor Northeast Alor district, while the F-test was used to test the fourth hypothesis (H_4) which is to test the effect of variable Planning, Execution, and Monitoring simultaneously to variable economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency. Decision making is done by comparing the significance value of the t-test (sig) and the F test with an alpha value ($\alpha = 5\%$ or 0.05) with the decision-making conditions: If the significant value of the t-test and F test is less than or equal to the alpha value (Sig), then accept H_a , otherwise If a significant value t-test and F is greater than the value of alpha (sig $> \alpha$), then reject H_a .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Instrument

a. Test Validity Test The

Results of the validity test of the Community Economic Empowerment variable can be seen in table one below:

Table 1. Community Economic Empowerment

Statement	r-count	Terms	Description
P ₁	0.379	0.300	Valid
P ₂	0.748	0.300	Valid
P ₃	0.533	0.300	Valid
P ₄	0.700	0.300	Valid
P ₅	0.571	0.300	Valid
P ₆	0.324	0.300	Valid

Source: research results, 2020

Based on the data in table one above it is known that all statements in the Community Economic Empowerment variable (Y) have an r-value_{count} of more than 0.300, so it can be concluded that all the statements used are valid.

The results of the planning variable validity test can be seen in table two below:

Table 2. The results of the Planning Variable Validity Test

Statement	r-count	Requirements	Description
P ₁	0.668	0.300	Valid
P ₂	0.533	0.300	Valid
P ₃	0.520	0.300	Valid
P ₄	0.488	0.300	Valid
P ₅	0.484	0.300	valid
P ₆	0.411	0.300	invalid

Source: research, 2020

Based on the data in the two tables above is known that all the statements in the planning variables (X₁) have a value of r_{hitung} more than 0.300, so it can be concluded that all statements being used are valid.

Implementation of the validity of the test results variable (X₂) can be seen in the following three tables:

Table 3. Implementation of validity Variable

Statement	r _{hitung}	Term	Description
P ₁	0.566	0.300	Vald
P ₂	0.486	0.300	Vald
P ₃	0.401	0.300	Valid
P ₄	0.476	0.300	Valid
P ₅	0.500	0.300	Valid
P ₆	0.529	0.300	Valid

Source: research results, 2020

Based on the data in table three above it is known that all statements in the Implementation variable (X₂) have an r-value_{count} of more than 0.300, so it can be concluded that all statements used are valid.

The results of the validity test of the Supervision variable (X₃) can be seen in the following:

Table 4. The results of the Validity Test of the Monitoring Variables

Statement	r-count	Conditions	Description
P ₁	0.606	0.300	Vald
P ₂	0.496	0.300	Vald
P ₃	0.536	0.300	Valid
P ₄	0.562	0.300	Vald
P ₅	0.536	0.300	Valid
P ₆	0.418	0.300	Valid

Source: research results, 2020

Based on the data in table four above it is known that all statements in the Supervision variable (X₃) have an r-value_{count} of more than 0.300, so it can be concluded that all statements used are valid.

b. Reliability Test

Summary of reliability test results can be seen in table five below:

Table 5. Summary of reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Requirements	Description
Y	0.779	0.600	Reliable
X ₁	0.766	0.600	Reliable
X ₂	0.743	0.600	Reliable
X ₃	0.774	0.600	Reliable

Source: research results, 2020

Based on table five above, it is known that the value *Cronbach's alpha* for the variables of community empowerment (Y), planning (X₁), implementation (X₂), and supervision (X₃) is greater than 0.600 so that all variables are declared reliable.

2. Multiple Linear Regression
The results of multiple linear regression analysis can be seen in the following six tables:

Table 6. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
1 (Constant)	.846	.609		1.389	.195
X1	.341	.056	.305	6.138	.000
X2	.360	.055	.365	6.489	.000
X3	.365	.063	.367	5.763	.000

From the presentation of data in tables of six that obtained a multiple linear regression equation as follows:

$$Y = 0.846 + 0.305 X_1 + 0.365 X_2 + 0.367 X_3$$

The regression equation above implies that the constant value of 0.846 means that without the independent variable, the value of the dependent variable is 0.846. The planning variable regression coefficient of 0.305 means that if the value of the planning variable is increased, it will affect the community economic empowerment variable of 0.305. The regression coefficient for the implementation variable is 0.365, which means that if the value of the implementation variable is increased, it will affect the community economic empowerment variable by 0.365. The regression coefficient of the supervision variable is 0.367, which means that if the value of the supervision variable is increased, it will affect the community economic empowerment variable by 0.367.

3. Hypothesis

a. Testing T-test or Partial

Test T-test was conducted to test the effect of each independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y). The results of the t-test can be seen in the following:

Table 7. The results of the t-test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
1 (Constant)	.846	.609		1.389	.195
X1	.341	.056	.305	6.138	.000
X2	.360	.055	.365	6.489	.000
X3	.365	.063	.367	5.763	.000

Influence Planning (X₁) Against community economic empowerment (Y)

based on the partial test results regarding the influence of the planning of the economic empowerment of planning significance value of 0.000 where the value is less than the value of *alpha* (0.05) that is based on the criteria of decision-making can be concluded that the first hypothesis (H₁) accepted. This shows that there is an influence of planning on the economic empowerment of the village community in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency.

Effect of Implementation (X₂) on Community Economic Empowerment (Y)

Based on the results of a partial test regarding the effect of implementation on community economic empowerment, the implementation significance value is

0.000 where this value is smaller than the value *alpha* (0.05) so that based on the decision-making criteria it can be concluded that the second hypothesis (H_2) is accepted. This shows that there is an effect of implementation on the economic empowerment of the village community in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency.

The Effect of Supervision (X_3) on Community Economic Empowerment (Y)

Based on the results of a partial test regarding the effect of supervision on community economic empowerment, the significance value of supervision is 0.000 where this value is smaller than the value *alpha* (0.05) so that based on the decision-making criteria it can be concluded that the third hypothesis (H_3) is accepted. This shows that there is an influence of supervision on the economic empowerment of the village community in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency.

b. F test or Simultaneous

Test The F test was conducted to test the effect of the independent variable (X) namely planning, implementation, and supervision simultaneously on the dependent variable (Y) community economic empowerment. The results of the F test can be seen in table eight below:

Table 8. Simultaneous Test Results

Model	of the Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	11.263	3	3,754,21	574,041	.000 ^a
Residual	.451	10	.045		
Total	11,714	13			

Based on the results of the F test in table eight above, it is known that the significant value of the F test is 0.000 where this value is smaller than the alpha value (0.05) so that based on criteria decision making can be concluded that the fourth hypothesis (H_4) is received. This shows that planning, implementation, and supervision simultaneously affect the economic empowerment of the village community in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis as described above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Partially, planning variables affect the economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency.
2. Partially, the implementation variable affects the economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency.
3. Partially, the monitoring variable affects the economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency.

4. Simultaneously, the variables of planning, implementation, and supervision of the Village Fund affect the economic empowerment of rural communities in Taramana Village, Northeast Alor District, Alor Regency.

REFERENCES

- Adisasmita R, 2008. Development of Concepts and Theories. Yogyakarta Science Graha.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2006. *Research procedures a practical approach*. PT. Rineka Cipta; Jakarta.
- Ghozali, Imam. 2005. Business Research Methods. FE Undip, Semarang.
- Kartasasmita, Ginanjar. 1996. Development for the People: Integrating Growth and Equity. Jakarta Codes
- Handoko. T. Hani 2012. Personnel and Human Resources Management. Yogyakarta : BPF.
- Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.
- Government Regulation No. 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds.
- Rustiadi, E., 2006. Agropolitan Area Concept of Balanced City Village Development. First printing of Crestpent Pres. Bogor
- Now U. (2002). *Research Methods for Business: Business Research Methodology. Issue 4. Volume 1*. Salemba Four; Jakarta
- Simbolon, Maringan Masry. 2004. Fundamentals of Administration and Management, Jakarta : LP3ES
- Sumpeno, Wahjudin. 2011. Integrated Village Planning. Second edition. Reinforcement Action and Development. Banda Aceh.
- Law No. 23 of 2014 Regional Government Westra, P. 1997 Introduction to Administration and Management. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Widjaja, HAW. 2003. Village Autonomy is Complete and Whole Original Autonomy. PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta. Pemberian Kompos Tandan Kosong Kelapa Sawit pada Frekuensi Pertumbuhan yang Berbeda. Jurnal Online Agroteknologi. 2(2): 598-606.
- Sihombing, S. 2015. Pengaruh Beberapa Pemberian Pupuk Organik NT45 Dan Urea Terhadap Pertumbuhan Dan Hasil Kacang Tanah (*Arachis Hypogea L.*) Skripsi Jurusan Agronomi Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas. Padang
- Zulchi. T., Kurniawan. H., Afga. H., Husni. P., Agus. M., Nurul. A. 2016. Keragaman Plasma Nutfah Kacang Tanah Berdasarkan Karakter Morfologi, Hasil dan Kadar Minyak. Jurnal Pendidikan Biologi Indonesia. 2(2): 133-146.