

UDC 332

**THE EFFECT OF VILLAGE FUND UTILIZATION ON VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE,
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT, AND COMMUNITY WELFARE IN PETANG DISTRICT,
BADUNG REGENCY OF INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

As a response to the demands for the implementation of government decentralization, several laws and regulations were issued while following the preparation of the 2015-2019 RPJMN (national development plan). One of its goal is to develop Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia. The implementation of village autonomy is expected to bring a spirit of change in realizing development goals that should be able to improve the welfare of rural communities. Where the priority for the village funds is for governance, fostering village communities and empowering village communities. This study aims to analyze the Effect of Village Fund Utilization Performance on Village Infrastructure, Community Empowerment and Community Welfare in Petang District, Badung Regency. The location of this research is in Petang Village, Pelaga Village, and Getasan Village in Petang District, Badung Regency. The sample in this study amounted to 97 respondents. Data collection methods used include questionnaires and in-depth interviews. This study uses descriptive analysis and uses structural equation analysis (SEM) with the alternative Partial Least Square PLS (component-based SEM). The results of the analysis show that 1) the Performance of Village Fund Utilization has a positive and significant effect on Village Infrastructure, Community Empowerment and Community Welfare in Petang District. 2) Village Infrastructure, Community Empowerment has a positive and significant effect on Community Welfare in Petang District. 3) The Performance of Village Fund Utilization has an indirect effect on Community Welfare through Village Infrastructure and Community Empowerment in Petang District.

KEY WORDS

Performance of village fund utilization, village infrastructure, community empowerment, community welfare.

Regional development is a development in which everything is prepared and implemented by the region, from planning, financing, implementation to accountability. In this regard, regions have autonomous rights. One of the national development plans contained in the 2015-2019 RPJMN is a vision, mission, and agenda (Nawa ideals) which serve to serve as guidelines for Ministries / Agencies in preparing strategic plans and basic references in monitoring and evaluation. The RPJMN can also be a reference for the community to participate in the implementation of national development. The third goal of the RPJMN *nawacita* is to focus on regional development which says to develop Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. As for what is included in the scope of village arrangement is the formation, elimination, merger, funding, change of status and village designation (Khoiriah, 2017).

Village development needs to be improved by empowering the local economy, creating access to local transportation to areas of growth and accelerating the fulfillment of basic infrastructure. The goal of developing rural areas is to achieve community independence and create independent and sustainable villages that have social, economic and ecological resilience, as well as strengthening the linkages between urban-rural economic activities. As a form of state recognition of villages, especially in order to clarify the functions and

authorities of the village and strengthen the position of villages and village communities as development subjects, this was manifested in the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Law Number 6 of 2014 gives a mandate to the Government to allocate Village Funds. The Village Fund is budgeted annually in the APBN which is given to each village as a source of village income.

Badung Regency is the richest district in Bali Province which has the highest Regional Original Income (PAD) in Bali Province. The largest PAD contributors come from hotel and restaurant tax (PHR) levies, tourism accommodation, but on the other hand, the areas in Badung Regency experience imbalances between North Badung and South Badung which can be seen from the number of poor households in the two regions, as shown in the figure below. presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Number of Target Households in Each District in Badung Regency in 2019

Regency	Target Households
South Kuta	108
Kuta	95
North Kuta	143
South Badung	346
Mengwi	1.583
Abiansemal	1.709
Evening	985
North Badung	4.277
TOTAL	4.623

Source: DPMD Badung Regency 2019, processed data.

Table 1 shows that the number of target households in Badung Regency has a significant difference between North Badung and South Badung. The number of target households in South Badung was 346 RTS and far from that of North Badung as much as 4,277 RTS, this reflects that Badung Regency, which is actually the richest district and the lowest poverty level in Bali Province, still experiences welfare problems among its regions. For this reason, the Government in Badung Regency is very supportive of the central government development program, namely building development through the smallest government, namely development from the village.

As the commitment of the central and local governments in dealing with the problem of inequality in welfare, the government allocates a budget for each village in Badung Regency as the Village Fund. Since it was launched in 2015, this Village Fund has continued to be in the spotlight considering that the nominal value is quite large and always increases every year. The following is the receipt of village funds in 2018 which is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 – Total Per Capita Village Fund Receipts in Petang District in 2018

NO	Regency	Total population (person)	Amount of Village Fund (Rp)	Total Village Funds Per Capita (Rp)
1	Abiansemal	92.040	222.371.758.757	2.416.033,88
2	Kuta	107.660	0	-
3	South Kuta	164.780	41.737.947.115	253.294,98
4	North Kuta	105.540	44.515.613.224	421.789,02
5	Mengwi	131.930	184.894.739.876	1.401.460,93
6	Petang	25.760	98.861.070.138	3.837.774,46

Source: DPMD Badung Regency 2018, data is processed.

Table 2 shows that Petang District is the highest recipient of Village Fund per capita in Badung Regency, amounting to 3,837,774.46. The Village Fund Program is a well-run program that has a huge influence on village infrastructure development, community empowerment which is believed to be able to move the real sector, absorb labor, increase community consumption, trigger production activities and increase economic growth which is the main driver to create prosperous society. Community welfare is related, describing the

role of society in achieving development goals, namely community welfare (Awandari and Indrajaya, 2016). According to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, village funds are funds allocated in the APBN, intended for villages and used to finance governance, implementation of development, community development, and community empowerment. The purpose of village funds according to Law no. 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds, namely improving public services in villages, overcoming development gaps between villages, strengthening rural communities as the subject of development, advancing the village economy and alleviating poverty in rural communities.

According to Yanhar (2018) Village Fund Allocation has a positive effect on infrastructure and has a significant impact on regional development growth and village development. According to Siti (2019), the test results show that there are significant differences in physical development and community welfare between before the existence of village funds and after the provision of village funds. These results indicate that the provision of Village Funds by the government has an impact on physical development and community welfare. Dydha (2017) can conclude that village funds on village infrastructure development have a positive effect. The influence of village funds on infrastructure development to support the running of the economy and the influence of village funds on empowerment in the form of increasing SMEs, waste bank management and economic business training as a support for community welfare.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Village Fund

Village funds are funds sourced from the APBN intended for those transferred through the district and city APBD which are used to finance governance, implementation of development, and community development. Village funds are one of the crucial issues in the village law, calculating the budget based on the number of villages by taking into account the population, poverty rate, area size and geographic difficulty level in order to improve welfare and equitable village development. Because of such a crucial issue, the senators assessed that the implementation of village governance requires guidance and supervision, especially the implementation of village activities. Revenue and Expenditure Budget that the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, hereinafter referred to as APBDES, is the Village Annual Financial Plan which is discussed and mutually agreed upon by the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body which is stipulated by a Village Regulation and the Village Allocation Fund is contained in District Government Financial Assistance including Government Apparatus Income Allowances. Village (TPAPD), Village Fund Budget, Allowance for local taxes and levies, Other assistance contributions from the district.

Management of Village Funds

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 4 of 2007 Article 1, what is meant by management is a series of activities starting from planning, procurement, use, administration, assessment, guidance, supervision and control. Management or also known as management in a general sense is an art, skill, or expertise. Namely the art of completing work through other people or the expertise to move people to do a job.

According to James A.F Stoner, management is the process of planning, organizing, directing and supervising the efforts of organizational members and users of other organizational resources in order to achieve predetermined organizational goals. According to Muhammad Arif (2007: 32) village financial management is all activities that include planning, budgeting, administration, reporting, accountability, and supervision of village finances.

Infrastructure

According to Grigg (1998) infrastructure is a physical system that provides transportation, irrigation, drainage, buildings and other public facilities, which are needed to meet basic human needs, both social and economic needs. In this case, matters related to

infrastructure cannot be separated from one another. The environmental system can be connected because of the infrastructure that supports the social system and the economic system. The availability of infrastructure has an impact on the existing social and economic systems in society. So infrastructure needs to be understood as the basis for making policies (J. Kodoatie, 2005).

Community Empowerment

One of the elements that plays an important role in an organization is human. Humans are the resources that drive the running of the organization. The effectiveness of an organization depends on humans managing other resources within the organization (society). Therefore, humans must be managed properly. Nawawi (1992) explains 3 definitions of human resources, namely human resources are people who work in an organization. Human resources are human potentials as a driving force for an organization to realize its existence. Human resources are potential and are assets and function as capital (non-material / non-financial) within the organization, which is realized into physical and non-physical real potential in realizing the existence of the organization.

Community Welfare

According to Soetomo (2014: 47) welfare is a condition that contains elements or components of order-security, justice, tranquility, prosperity, and an orderly life which has a broad meaning not only the creation of order and security but also justice in various dimensions. The peaceful condition more describes the dimensions of sociology and psychology in social life. A life that feels comfortable, protected, free from fear, which means facing tomorrow. Thus the condition of prosperity that is desired is not only a picture of a life that is fulfilled physically, materially, but also spiritually, not only for the fulfillment of physical but also spiritual needs. In the paradigm of economic development, changes in people's welfare are an inseparable part. This is because economic development is said to be successful if the level of community welfare is getting better. The success of economic development without including an increase in people's welfare will result in inequality and savings in people's lives. Community welfare is a condition that shows the state of community life which can be seen from the standard of living of the community (Badrudin 2012).

Human Development

Human development is a process to increase human choices (UNDP, 1990). This theory was initiated by UNDP to improve the previous concept of human resource analysis based on gross domestic product or average per capita income. According to UNDP (1990), average income does not describe in detail the condition of human resources in an area. This is because the gap between rich and poor people tends to be high, so that people who are basically poor will be recorded as having higher welfare.

Human Investment

Investment in the human resources sector is a sacrifice of something that can be measured in value for money in the hope of being able to earn better income in the future (Hanapiah, 2011). Human investment theory aims to increase the intelligence possessed by humans. The returns on these investments are still influenced by the personal qualities that are innate and the efforts to improve those qualities. If the investment owned by humans is good, eating will be a provision for the future and will help improve their welfare.

Human Capital

Human capital in language is composed of two basic words, namely human and capital. Capital is defined as a production factor that is used to make goods or services without consuming them during the production process. Based on the definition of capital, humans in human capital are a form of capital like machines and technology. Romer (1999) states that human capital is a fundamental source of economic productivity. Human capital is

also an investment made by humans to increase productivity (Rosen, 1999). Frank & Bemanke (2007) argue that human capital is a combination of education, experience, training, skills, habits, health, energy and initiatives that affect human productivity. Schultz (1961) stated that human capital is an important factor in increasing economic productivity in a country.

Welfare

According to Albert and Robin (1999) The theory of social welfare on basically divided into two, namely: social welfare theory and economic welfare theory. Social welfare theory can be classified into classical utilitarian, neoclassical welfare theory, and new contractarian approach. The classical utilitarian approach emphasizes pleasure or utility. According to Albert and Robin (1999) The theory of social welfare on basically divided into two, namely: social welfare theory and economic welfare theory. Social welfare theory can be classified into classical utilitarian, neoclassical welfare theory, and new contractarian approach. The classical utilitarian approach emphasizes pleasure or utility.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

The research design used is a quantitative research design and is descriptive and associative. Based on the background and theoretical basis that was formed, the hypothesis and conceptual framework in this study are:

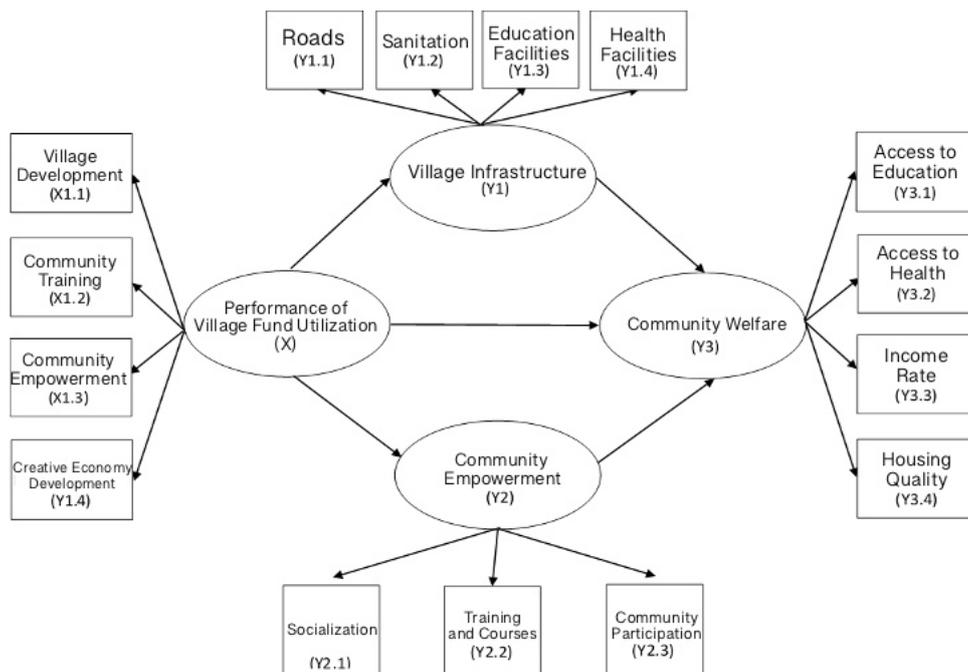


Figure 1 – Research Conceptual Framework

Based on this background, the hypotheses in this study are:

- 1) The Performance of Village Fund Utilization has a positive effect on Village Infrastructure, Community Empowerment, and Community Welfare in Petang District;
- 2) Village Infrastructure, Community Empowerment has a positive effect on Community Welfare in Petang District;
- 3) The Performance of Village Fund Utilization has an indirect effect on community welfare through Village Infrastructure and Community Empowerment in Petang District.

The location of this research is in Petang District, Badung Regency. The reason for choosing Petang District is because the largest amount of Village Funds is in Petang District, Badung Regency, which is the richest district in Bali Province, which still experiences imbalances between North and South regions. With these conditions, it is very interesting if

in Petang District a study was conducted on the effect of Village Funds on Community Empowerment and Community Welfare.

Types and sources of data collected in this study are: Primary data is data and information obtained or received from the results of research and / or resource persons by conducting field studies on the object of research in the field, namely, in Petang District. Secondary data, namely data that is expected to complement the results of the research or object being interviewed. In this case, it includes data from observational studies, work programs and other relevant literature. The source of data in this study is primary data, which is data obtained directly from the source, both oral and written (Sugiyono, 2012: 402). Primary data used in this study are data collected by interviewing respondents.

In this study the population is the head of the family (KK) in three selected villages in Petang District, Badung Regency, Bali Province, totaling 3,826 people based on Petang District in 2019 Figures. The three selected villages are Getasan Village, Petang Village and Desa Fighter. The three villages were chosen because Getasan Village has the least number of families, Petang Village is the city center in Petang District and the average number of Kks from the total, while Pelaga Village has the largest number of KK and is the largest recipient of village funds in Badung Regency. While the sampling method used is the Slovin method (Umar, 2005: 78) Methods of data collection by observation, structured interviews and in-depth interviews.

Table 3 – Total Population and Research Samples in Petang District, Badung Regency, 2020

No	Village	Total Population	Total Sample
1	Getasan	698	18
2	Petang	1.179	30
3	Pelaga	1949	49
TOTAL		3.826	97

Source: BPS Badung Regency, data processed.

In this study, descriptive statistical analysis and associative statistical analysis were used, namely structural equation analysis (SEM) with the alternative Partial Least Square PLS (component based SEM).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Almost all respondents were men with a total of 83 people (85.6%). The largest age range was in the 41-50 years group (35.1%) and at least > 60 years (3%). The most recent education was at the high school level with 59 people (60.8%). Most of them work as village officials (22.7%) followed by the private sector (18.6%) and farmers / planters (15.5%). Based on the table, it is also known that more than half of the respondents are classified as ordinary people.

The results of testing the significant influence between the constructs of the Performance of Village Fund Utilization, Village Infrastructure, Community Empowerment and Community Welfare in Petang District, Badung Regency, 2020 are presented in Table 4.

Tabel 4 – Performance of Village Fund Utilization, Village Infrastructure, Community Empowerment and Community Welfare in Petang District, Badung Regency, 2020

Variable Relation	Original Sample	Standard Deviation	T. Statistic	P. Value
X --> Y1	0,877	0,031	28,274	0,000
X --> Y2	0,862	0,023	37,677	0,000
X --> Y3	0,297	0,068	4,380	0,000
Y1 --> Y3	0,523	0,060	8,648	0,000
Y2 --> Y3	0,182	0,076	2,382	0,018

Source: Processed data, 2021.

Note: X1 = Village Fund Utilization Performance; Y1 = Village Fund Infrastructure; Y2 = Community Empowerment; Y3 = Community Welfare.

The role of the Village Infrastructure mediation variable (Y1) on the influence of Village Fund Utilization Performance (X1) on Community Welfare (Y3) and the mediating role of Community Empowerment (Y2) on the effect of Village Fund Utilization (X1) on Community Welfare (Y3) obtained from indirect results such as which is presented in Table 5.

Table 5 – Indirect Effect of the Construction Performance of the Utilization of Village Funds on Community Welfare through Village Infrastructure, Community Empowerment and in Petang District, Badung Regency, 2020

Variable Relation	Original Sample	Standard Deviation	T. Statistic	P. Value
X → Y1 → Y3	0,459	0,051	9,069	0,000
X → Y2 → Y3	0,157	0,62	2,531	0,012

Source: Processed data, 2021.

The Performance of Village Fund Utilization has a positive and significant effect on Village Infrastructure, Community Empowerment and Community Welfare

The results showed that there is a positive relationship between the Performance of Village Fund Utilization on Village Infrastructure, Community Empowerment and Community Welfare in Petang District. In accordance with previous research (Okta Dimas, 2017). Based on the research results, it can be concluded that village funds on village infrastructure development have a positive effect and are directly proportional to 87.7 percent. The influence of village funds on infrastructure development to support the running of the economy. Based on this research, village funds have a very large contribution. It can be seen that with the existence of village funds, development carried out independently by the village community is much reduced. The use of village funds used for infrastructure development aims to increase the potential of rural communities through the construction of facilities and infrastructure to support community life to create a strong community economy.

This research is strengthened by the results of an in-depth interview with one of the Heads of Munduk Damping Hamlet, Mr. I Made Sukada, on November 16, 2020 in Banjar Munduk Damping, Petang District, he said:

"With the assistance from this village fund program, development in the village can be more assisted, especially in the infrastructure sector, which is assisted in terms of funds. With the village fund program, the community's enthusiasm is awakened and helps in the process of building infrastructure in the village. "

Based on observations related to the use of village funds on village infrastructure, village funds have a very large contribution. It can be seen that with the existence of village funds, development carried out independently by the community is much reduced. This proves that village funds have a positive influence on village infrastructure. The performance of the utilization of village funds aims to increase the potential of village communities through the construction of physical and social infrastructure as a support for community life to create a strong community economy.

Village funds for infrastructure are directly proportional to this. It can be seen that the better the performance of the use of village funds, the greater the benefits that will be obtained from infrastructure development. Based on the above discussion, the performance of the utilization of village funds has an effect on village infrastructure because it is very beneficial for the village community, both in terms of economy, environment, health and education. Therefore, the better the performance in the utilization of village funds, the greater the impact and benefits on village infrastructure will be.

In accordance with Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Article 19 paragraph (2) explains that village funds as referred to in paragraph (1) are prioritized to finance the development and empowerment of Village communities.

The use of village funds towards community empowerment has a positive and significant effect, based on the observations of researchers who obtained data in the field that the village community provides great support and hope regarding the allocation of village funds. Related to the impact of the impact of the use of village funds on the empowerment of

village communities, with the existence of village funds, village programs that empower village communities continue to run and be sustainable. Thus, community empowerment can be used as a prosperous community life and not always dependent on urban areas. This is in line with the theory expressed by (Adi Farudin, 2012) which states that community empowerment is carried out in 3 ways, namely enabling the community to develop, increasing capacity by strengthening the potential power of the community, and protecting the interests of the community. The effect of the use of village funds is directly proportional, namely if the use of village funds is large, there will also be great benefits to the community regarding empowerment.

In accordance with the results of an in-depth interview conducted with a community in Getasan village, I Wayan Ade Artawan, 14 November 2020, said the results were in line, namely:

"The Village Fund Program in terms of empowering village communities, the village government, which is supported by all elements of society, has attempted to participate in socializing the village fund program, so that the community will better understand and understand the position of village fund program assistance. However, not all people play an active role, some are passive and don't want to know about this village fund program".

The use of village funds is related to the empowerment of village communities in the form of waste bank management, development of the UKM sector, and management of BUMDES which aims to increase the potential of the village community so that the village community can develop and be independent. Related to this, with the allocation of village funds that are intended for the development of village communities that have been provided by the village, it can increase the income of the village community. Like the management of a waste bank, the establishment of labor-intensive SMEs which later can provide business opportunities for rural communities.

Implementation of the Village Fund program can lead to better access to finance which means that it refers to better inclusiveness in rural areas (Boonperm, Haughton and Khandker. 2013). In accordance with Aditnya's and Asep's (2019) previous research, Village Fund Allocation has a positive and significant impact on the Improvement of Community Welfare in Langonsari Village, Pameungpeuk District, Bandung Regency. Thus Community Empowerment provides a positive contribution in determining the Improvement of Community Welfare in Langonsari Village, Pameungpeuk District, Bandung Regency. This result is also shown by the value of the determination coefficient (KD) of 47.9%, while the rest is shown by the epsilon (ϵ) value of 52.1% which is influenced by other factors such as economic, social and political conditions, infrastructure, community professions and so on. . Thus the Village Fund Allocation provides a positive contribution which can determine the Improvement of Community Welfare in Langonsari Village, Pameungpeuk District, Bandung Regency, meaning that the more effective the use of ADD, the better the Community Welfare and vice versa.

Next, the results of interviews with the community in Pelaga village, Petang I District, Dewa Gede Suartanayasa on November 20, 2020 stated that:

"With the village fund program that provides several programs, one of which is in the economic sector to increase community empowerment in the village, which has a very positive effect on the sustainability of community life. Besides that, I feel that there is an increase in education and health that is guaranteed for my family".

The opportunity and authority of the Village Government in carrying out development are expected to be able to improve the welfare of the community. Mahfudz (2009) argues that Village Fund Allocation plays an important role in the physical development of the village. This discussion is supported by the theory of community welfare showing the measurement of the results of the development of physical infrastructure and social infrastructure in achieving a better life which includes increased capacity and equitable distribution of basic needs such as housing, health, then increased income, and better education, and increased attention to human values Todaro and Stephen C. Smith (2006). In accordance with the theory of t Fahrudin (2012: 96-97) states that: "Welfare is a condition in which a person can meet basic needs, be it the need for food, clothing, shelter, clean

drinking water and the opportunity to continue education and have a job. adequate which can support the quality of his life so that his life is free of poverty, ignorance, fear, or worry so that his life is safe, peaceful, both physically and mentally ”.

The Influence of Village Infrastructure, Community Empowerment has a positive and significant effect on Community Welfare

This research also shows that Village Infrastructure has a positive and significant effect on Community Welfare. This means that the better the Village Infrastructure, the better the Community Welfare. The influence of Village Infrastructure for Community Empowerment is supported by the results of empowerment research through infrastructure which has a positive effect on welfare. Saruri Ahmad (2017). Suhardjo (2008) describes that limited access and facilities are one of the characteristics of poverty. Limited accessibility is part of the poverty circle described by Malassis (1975) in Bahrum (1995). The low value of benefits results in low physical and material investment as well as continued capital investment against the growth of the economic sector which causes poverty. And improving accessibility is one way to cut that cycle. Increasing accessibility can be done by increasing mobility or bringing the facilities needed closer to the community (proximity). According to Suhardjo (2008), an approach to increasing accessibility for rural areas in particular can be carried out through transportation interventions in the form of construction and improvement of village road networks, improving public services, as well as infrastructure development or relocation, as well as improving service quality. The coverage of public facilities is considered to improve the quality of life of the poor, and indirectly improve the economy of rural areas. The results of an interview with the BPD in Pelaga Village, namely I Made Kariawan, on November 17, 2020 at the Pelaga Village Office said that:

"The Village Fund Program greatly facilitates development programs in villages, because this village fund program facilitates community needs not only for physical infrastructure development but also for social infrastructure." In accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 38/2015 infrastructure as one of the technical, physical, system, hardware and software needed to provide services to the community as well as support the network to the community and support the network structure so that the economic and social growth of the community can run well. As a basic physical need, infrastructure requires organizing a structural system for economic security in the public and private sectors as services and facilities needed in the form of physical and social infrastructure so that the economy can function properly (Wikipedia, 2018). This infrastructure is more directed towards technical and physical infrastructure that supports a network of structures such as road facilities, clean water, electricity, telecommunications, waste management, airports, reservoirs, embankments, canals, trains which functionally can facilitate the economic activities of the community. infrastructure also has links to regional development because this is a feature of the rate of economic growth and social welfare. If a region has a better complete infrastructure system, it will have a better rate of economic growth and social welfare and vice versa. If infrastructure increases, existing facilities are getting better, it will help drive the economy which will increase welfare. This means that infrastructure is very important in a country because infrastructure is one of the driving forces for economic growth (Kwik Kian Gie in Chaerunnisa, 2014). Well-being means the health, happiness and pleasure of some population or individual (US Hornby. 2015). The main priority in welfare is the disadvantaged groups, especially poor families, where in this welfare, various efforts are made to improve their quality of life. This effort is carried out through empowerment. Empowerment according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI, 2008) is a process, way, making, empowering from the word power, namely the ability to do something or the ability to act. Empowerment is carried out in an effort to improve the quality of community welfare including family welfare, the independence of the poor, uplifting the dignity of the lower classes, making the community a subject in action. Empowerment can be carried out by the community and local government. The community will be more prosperous in terms of the economy if the empowerment is carried out more intensively and is well structured besides that there is good cooperation by the community and the government. Community empowerment is

carried out so that people are more independent from an economic perspective so that they will be strong enough in competition (Yamulia. 2018). From another aspect of community empowerment, it was obtained the results of an in-depth interview with a community in Petang Ni Nyoman Yuliati village on November 16, 2020 which stated that:

"With the village fund program, there are many benefits to community empowerment because with the village fund program, the community gets new knowledge from counseling, training, courses and the community feels that not only material assistance is received, but skills are also obtained. Thus the community feels they have a greater opportunity to meet their needs". The discussion above is supported by research by Okta Dimas (2017) which states that the influence of village funds on the empowerment of rural communities has been proven from the level of welfare including food, education, health, sometimes also associated with employment opportunities, old age protection, freedom from poverty and so on..

The Effect of Village Fund Utilization Performance Indirectly on Community Welfare through Village Infrastructure and Community Empowerment

Based on the results of research and data analysis, it shows that the performance of the utilization of village funds has an indirect and significant effect on community welfare through village infrastructure, empowerment of village communities in Petang District, Badung Regency. The role of the government in providing village funds to improve community welfare is very important, for example in infrastructure development and community empowerment, the government prioritizes labor from the community itself so that the community can get income, and there must also be equity in distributing workers in village development. The Village Fund can also create jobs, provide good job opportunities, both directly and indirectly, can increase development in the village, and increase community income. So that the Village Fund can be useful in improving the welfare of the people in Indonesia (Yevi. 2019).

Physical and social infrastructure can be interpreted as part of the basic physical needs of organizing a structural system needed for economic security in the public and private sectors as services and facilities needed for the economy to function properly. Sullivan, Arthur, and Steven M. Sheffrin (2003) and Oxford Dictionary. Infrastructure development which is an integral part of national development. Infrastructure is the driving force of economic growth which can support the smooth running of people's economic activities, distribution of goods and services production flow. For example, the road can facilitate transportation for the delivery of raw materials to the factory, then continues to distribute it to the market until it reaches the community. The infrastructure itself in a system supports the social and economic systems as well as becomes a link with the environmental system. The availability of infrastructure has an impact on the existing social and economic systems in society. Therefore, infrastructure needs to be understood as the basis for making policies (Kodoatie, 2005).

According to Chambers (1995) community empowerment is a concept of economic development that summarizes social values. This concept reflects a new development paradigm, which is "people centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable". Community empowerment (empowerment) as a development model with popular roots is an effort to increase the dignity and dignity of some of our people who are still trapped in poverty and underdevelopment. When viewed from the point of view of implementing state administration, community empowerment is not merely an economic concept but implicitly implies the enforcement of economic democracy, namely that economic activities take place from the people, by the people and for the people (Dyah Adriantini Sintha Dewi, et al, 2018). The purpose of community empowerment is basically to assist the authentic and integral human development of the weak, poor, marginalized and the poor and to empower these community groups socio-economically so that they can be more independent and can fulfill their basic life needs, but are able to play a role. and in community development (Sumaryadi, 2005). Community empowerment which is defined as a goal is a state to be achieved both from a social change which becomes a more empowered society, has the power as well as the knowledge and ability to be able to better meet their needs. Both on the economic side

and social in nature such as self-confidence, and so on (Suharto (2005: 60).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the performance of the use of village funds has a positive and significant effect on village infrastructure, community empowerment and community welfare in Petang District. With the increase in the performance of village funds, it has led to improving village infrastructure, community empowerment and community welfare in the evening district. village infrastructure, community empowerment has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the community in Petang District. With the improvement of village infrastructure, community empowerment has increased, so the welfare of the community in Petang District has also increased. There is an indirect effect between the performance of the use of village funds on community welfare through village infrastructure and community empowerment in Petang District. This is intended, the better the performance of the use of village funds in the Petang District, the more village infrastructure and community empowerment will increase, and in turn, the increasing welfare of the community.

Based on the results of the analysis and the conclusions obtained, it is recommended that the Badung Regency Government be able to maintain the performance of the utilization of village funds in question, even need to be increased again for the following years in order to realize better village infrastructure which will then improve the welfare and cleanliness of Petang District from poverty and inequality.

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