

## **HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PERKEMBANGAN POTENSI DESA DENGAN DISTRIBUSI PENYEDIAAN DANA KE DESA DI INDONESIA MENURUT PROVINSI**

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### **INTISARI**

Perkembangan wilayah perdesaan menurut provinsi di Indonesia masih terlihat adanya ketimpangan, walaupun masing-masing wilayah di provinsi memiliki ketersediaan potensi desa yang mampu untuk dikembangkan. Potensi desa dapat dikembangkan dengan memanfaatkan dana yang diterima desa. Dana yang diterima desa antara lain, Dana Desa (DD), Dana Alokasi Dana Desa (ADD) dan Dana Pajak Daerah dan Retribusi Daerah (PDRD) yang merupakan dana transfer yang dapat digunakan untuk meningkatkan perkembangan potensi desa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi keberadaan tingkat perkembangan potensi desa dan dana ke desa dengan menganalisis hubungan diantara keduanya. Teknik analisis penentuan tingkatan klasifikasi perkembangan potensi desa dan dana ke desa menggunakan teknik skoring. Hasil akhir perhitungan dilakukan uji statistik korelasi spearman untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat perkembangan potensi desa dengan dana ke desa dan hasil tipologi wilayah tingkat perkembangan desa di Indonesia, dari hasil klasifikasi tingkatan perkembangan potensi desa dan dana ke desa.

Tingkat perkembangan potensi desa di Indonesia menunjukkan bahwa Provinsi Sumatera Barat, Kep. Bangka Belitung, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, DI Yogyakarta, Jawa Timur, Bali dan NTB memiliki potensi desa yang tinggi. Desa yang sudah mampu memenuhi kebutuhan pelayanan, fasilitas, infrastruktur, kegiatan perekonomian dan pemberdayaan masyarakat dapat dikatakan bahwa tingkat perkembangan wilayah desanya tinggi. Tingkat penyediaan dana ke desa tertinggi berada pada Provinsi Sumatera Selatan, Kep. Bangka Belitung, Kep. Riau, Jawa Barat, DI Yogyakarta, Jawa Timur, Bali, NTB, dan Sulawesi Selatan. Hasil uji statistik korelasi menunjukkan tidak semua variabel potensi desa memiliki hubungan dengan dana ke desa, delapan dari sepuluh variabel yang dapat dikatakan memiliki hubungan yaitu keberadaan lingkungan hidup desa/kelurahan, keberadaan perekonomian yang berupa pengkreditan desa/kelurahan, keberadaan perekonomian berupa koperasi desa/kelurahan, dan keberadaan program/kegiatan pemberdayaan masyarakat desa/kelurahan, keberadaan pendidikan di desa/kelurahan, keberadaan kesehatan masyarakat desa/kelurahan, keberadaan industri kecil dan mikro desa/kelurahan, keberadaan infrastruktur energi penerangan jalan umum desa/kelurahan. Tingginya tingkat perkembangan potensi desa menghasilkan dana ke desa tinggi. Pola spasial perkembangan desa menunjukkan bahwa beberapa Provinsi di Pulau Jawa-Bali dan Pulau Sumatera berada dalam tingkat perkembangan desa yang tinggi.

Kata Kunci: Potensi Desa, Tingkat Perkembangan Potensi Desa, Dana ke Desa, Tingkat Perkembangan Wilayah Desa.

## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL VILLAGE WITH FUNDS TO VILLAGE BY PROVINCE IN INDONESIA**

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### **Abstract**

*Rural Development by Province in Indonesia still indicates the existence of disparities between one region to another, even though each province has available village potentials. Village potentials has recently been developed by leveraging the latest regulations of Village Funds. The funds is basically allocated into three parts: Village Funds, Funds of Village Fund Allocation, and Funds of Regional Tax and Retribution. They are all also paraphrased into what so-called Transfer Funds, occupied to support village development budgets. This research primarily aims to identify the existence of Village Potentials and Funding of the Village by analyzing the correlations between them. Analysis techniques to determine Development Potential of the Village classification level uses technique of scoring. Furthermore, both calculation is examined by statistical test of Spearman Correlation in order to inquire if there is relationship between Viilage Potentials with Funds transferred to village and From the classification, the writer can also create the Typology of Rural Development level in Indonesia.*

*The result of this research shows that Province of West Sumatera, Kep. Bangka Belitung, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali dan NTB have the highest level of village potentials. The village is already able to meet the needs of service, facilities, infrastructure, the economy and community empowerment activities, it can be said that the level of development of the territory of the village. In the other hand, Province of South Sumatera, Kep. Bangka Belitung, Kep. Riau, West Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, NTB, dan South Sulawesi also receives the highest Funding of the Village. The results of the statistical test also shows that not all variables of the village potentials have a relationship with the funding of the village, only eight out of ten variables can be said to have a relation. First of all is the existence of the Rural Environment, the existence of the Economy in the form of crediting Village, the existence of the Economy in the form of cooperative Village, Existence of Rural Community Empowerment Program, Education in Village / Neighborhood, Public health village/ Neighborhood, Presence of Small and Micro Industry Village, and the last is Infrastructure Existence of Lighting Resource of Public roads Village. The high level of development of the potential of generating funds to the Village the village is high, the results showed the spatial pattern of the development potential of the village is in the island of Java-Bali and Sumatra Islands.*

*Key words: potential of the village, the level of development Potential of the village, to the Funding of the village, the level of development of the village Area.*