

## Analysis of the Influence of Village Funds, the Family Hope Program and Direct Cash Assistance on the Human Development Index (HDI) in Pamekasan Regency

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### Abstract

*The Human Development Index (HDI) is a benchmark for the success of quality of life development. This study analyzes the influence of the Village Fund (Dana Desa), Family Hope Program (PKH), and Cash Transfers (BLT) on HDI in Pamekasan Regency from 2014 to 2023. Using multiple linear regression, the results indicate that the Village Fund significantly contributes to HDI growth through infrastructure and basic health improvements. PKH and BLT provide social safety nets that stabilize community welfare, although their statistical significance varies. This research provides a comprehensive overview of how local and central government spending coordinates to improve human development indicators at the regency level.*

**Keywords:** Village Fund, PKH, BLT, HDI, Pamekasan.

### INTRODUCTION

Success The success of national development is greatly influenced by the quality of human resources (HR) as measured through the Human Development Index (HDI). HDI reflects three main aspects, namely health, education and economic welfare. Pamekasan Regency continues to strive to increase HDI through optimizing the government budget to improve the quality of life of the community. One of these efforts has been carried out through Village Funds (DD) since 2014 to support village development, community empowerment and poverty alleviation. Apart from that, the government also distributes the Family Hope Program (PKH) to improve access to education and health for poor families, as well as Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) to maintain people's purchasing power, especially during the economic crisis and pandemic. Even though DD, PKH and BLT have been allocated, their effectiveness in increasing HDI in Pamekasan Regency still needs to be tested. Therefore, this research was conducted to analyze the influence of these three programs on HDI as material for evaluating development policies that are more targeted.

## Human Development Index Theory (Y)

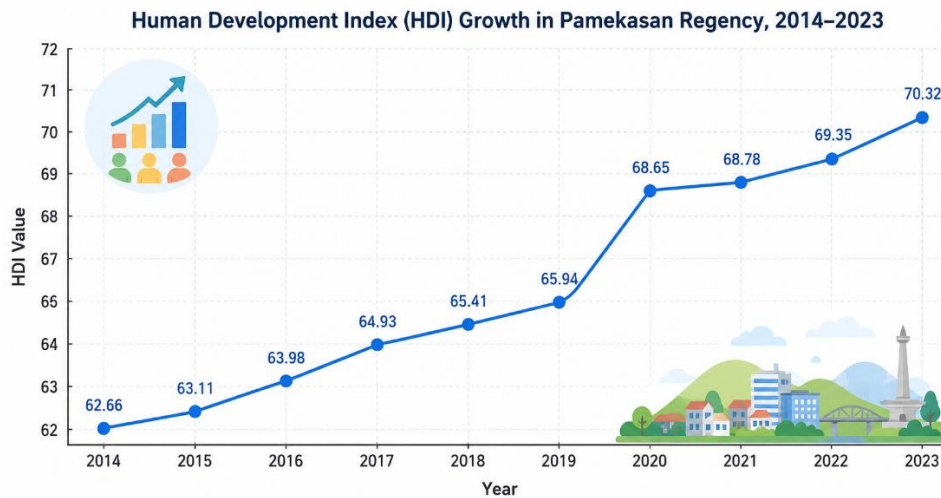


Figure 1, graph of HDI development in Pamekasan Regency 2014-2023

The graph shows that the Human Development Index (HDI) value in Pamekasan Regency from 2014 to 2023 shows a tendency to increase gradually. At the beginning of the period, the HDI was at 62.66 and continued to increase until it reached 70.32 in 2023. This trend indicates progress in the quality of life of the community, which includes improvements in education, health and economic prosperity. A quite striking spike was seen between 2019 and 2020, which indicates the influence of more optimal policies or development programs. In general, this development reflects that development efforts in Pamekasan Regency have proceeded in a positive and sustainable direction. According to Amartya Sen, human development is not only about income growth, but also expanding individual capabilities to live a better life. The HDI summarizes three basic indicators, namely Life Expectancy, Expected Years of Schooling, and Expenditure per Capita. Government budget interventions must be able to touch these three dimensions to create long-term impacts.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite indicator used to measure overall human development achievements. HDI reflects the quality of life of society through three main dimensions, namely health, education and decent living standards. Therefore, HDI is often used as a benchmark in assessing the success of a region's development. (Central Statistics Agency, 2020)

## Village Funds (X1)

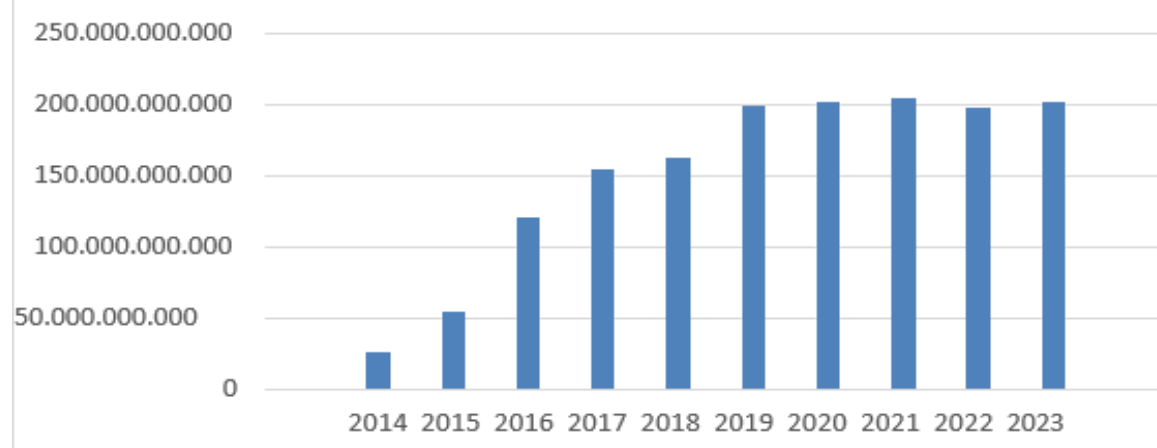


Figure 2, graph of village fund allocation in Pamekasan district 2014-2023

The graph above shows the development of village fund allocations during the 2014–2023 period, which tends to increase from time to time. In the early years, namely 2014 to 2015, the budget amount was still relatively low. However, from 2016 to 2019 there was a fairly rapid increase. The allocation value reached its highest point around 2020 to 2021 with an amount approaching 200 trillion rupiah. Furthermore, in 2022 there will be a slight decline, before increasing again in 2023. In general, this trend reflects the government's efforts to increase funding support for village development and empowerment, although there have been slight variations in recent years. Village Funds function as a trigger for the development of basic infrastructure that was previously difficult to reach. The construction of village roads, drainage and Posyandu facilities are concrete examples of how Village Funds provide the foundation for improving the health and economic access of local communities.

This shows that the existence of village funds is not only related to increasing the Human Development Index (HDI), but also has a role in reducing poverty. These results indicate that improving the quality of human resources through increasing access to education and health services can strengthen the economic capacity of society and create better welfare stability. Therefore, village funds can be understood to have two main functions, namely as a support for infrastructure development as well as a means to improve the quality of life of the community. (Salma Azzahra, Westi Riani, and Ade Yunita Mafruhah (2022)

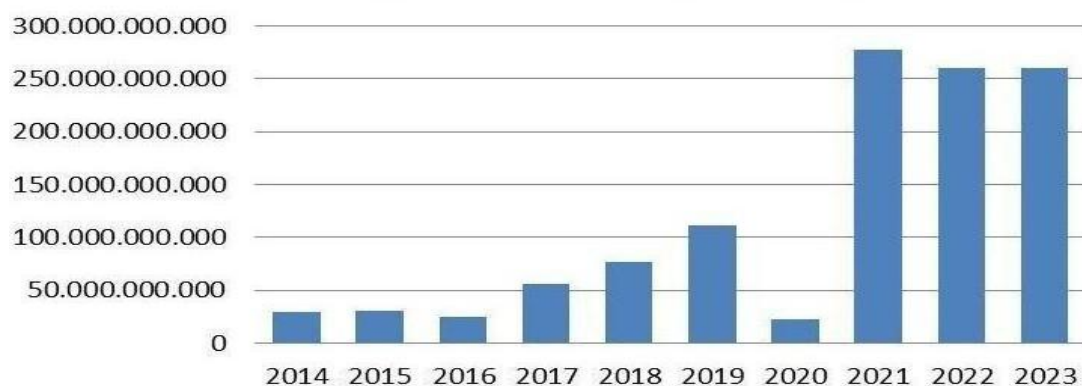
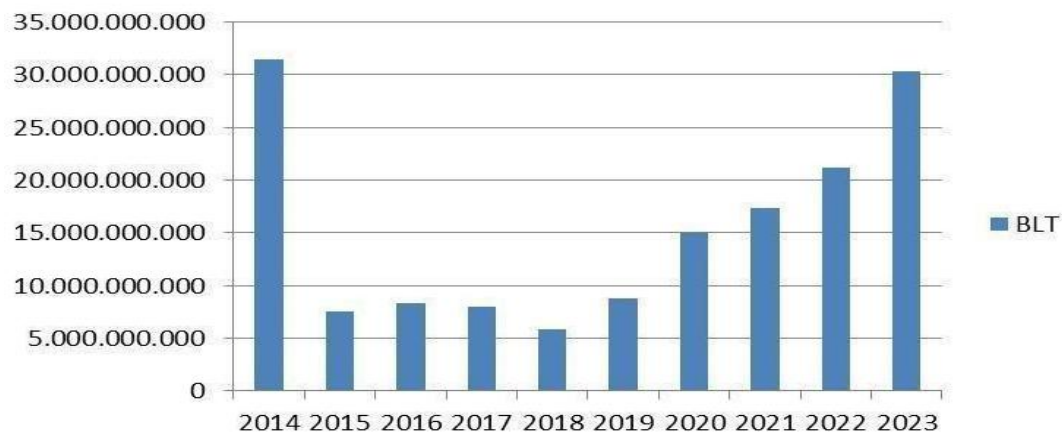


Figure 3, PKH graph in Pamekasan Regency 2014-2023

### PKH (X2)

The diagram shows the dynamics of the village fund budget in the 2014–2023 period, which tends to experience ups and downs, but generally shows an upward direction. In the initial period, namely 2014 to 2016, the amount of funding was still relatively small and had not undergone many significant changes. Entering 2017 to 2019, there was a fairly clear increase, reflecting the government's increased attention to development at the village level. However, in 2020 there was a significant decline compared to the previous year. Furthermore, in 2021 there was a very high increase in the budget until it reached the highest value throughout the observation period. After that, in 2022 it experienced a slight decline, and in 2023 it again showed relatively stable conditions. Overall, this pattern indicates that despite fluctuations, village funding policies continue to be directed at supporting increased development and welfare of rural communities. Increasing PKH budget allocations has a positive and significant relationship to increasing HDI in various regions in Indonesia. In the study, it is explained that regions with more optimal PKH distribution tend to have better HDI growth than regions with less than optimal distribution. This shows that the effectiveness of program implementation is also an important factor in

determining the success of PKH in improving the quality of life of the community. (Dewi Kartika Sari and Agus Prasetyo (2023).



BLT (X3)

Figure 4, BLT graph in Pamekasan Regency 2014-2023

Figure 3, PKH graph in Pamekasan Regency 2014-2023

The graph represents the development of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) allocations during the 2014–2023 period which shows a fluctuating pattern with an increasing trend in the final observation period. In 2014, the BLT allocation was at a relatively high level, namely around 31 billion rupiah. However, in the period from 2015 to 2018 there was a significant decline, with the lowest value recorded in 2018. This phenomenon indicates a change in the direction of the government's fiscal policy, especially in determining priorities for social assistance programs. Furthermore, in 2019, the BLT allocation experienced another increase which will continue until 2023. The quite sharp increase in 2020 can be attributed to government policy in responding to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, where cash assistance functions as the main instrument in maintaining people's purchasing power and reducing economic pressure on vulnerable groups. This increasing trend continues consistently until it reaches around 30 billion rupiah in 2023. Thus, it can be concluded that the BLT allocation shows the characteristics of a policy that is adaptive to economic dynamics, where there is a decrease in the initial period, followed by a significant increase in response to crisis conditions and efforts to recover the national economy.

Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) has a positive influence on increasing the Human Development Index (HDI), especially through increasing people's purchasing power. In the study, it is explained that cash assistance given to low-income households allows them to more easily fulfill basic needs, such as proper food consumption, access to educational services, and use of health facilities. Fulfilling these needs contributes directly to increasing the HDI components, namely decent living standards, education level and health status. Thus, BLT not only functions as temporary assistance, but also has a strategic role in supporting the continuous improvement of the quality of human resources (Yusuf Pratama (2020).

## METHODS

### Types and Research Approaches

This research uses a quantitative approach with associative methods. A quantitative approach was chosen because this research focuses on testing relationships between variables through

numerical data processing and statistical analysis. Meanwhile, the associative method is used because the research aims to analyze the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Thus, this research can provide empirical evidence regarding the extent to which economic growth, minimum wage levels, and education levels influence the unemployment rate in Pamekasan Regency.

#### **Research Location and Time**

This research was conducted in Pamekasan Regency, East Java Province. The choice of this location was based on the consideration that Pamekasan is one of the areas that still faces relatively high levels of unemployment even though its economic growth is relatively stable. The data used covers the period 2014 to 2023, so it can describe medium-term trends and produce a more comprehensive analysis.

#### **Data Types and Sources**

The type of data used in this research is secondary data in the form of annual time series data. Data was obtained from the official publication of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Pamekasan Regency, BPS of East Java Province, as well as BPS at the national level. Apart from that, data was also obtained from official documents of the relevant regional government. Secondary data was chosen because it has a high level of reliability and allows objective analysis based on measurable data.

#### **Operational Definition of Variables**

To clarify the scope of the research, each variable is explained as follows:

1. Village Funds (X1) are measured through the indicator of the amount of village fund budget realization per year (rupiah).
2. The Family Hope Program (X2) is measured through the indicator of the number of beneficiaries or the total PKH assistance distributed (Rupiah).
3. Direct Cash Assistance (X3) is measured through the indicator of total assistance funds provided or the number of BLT recipients (Rupiah)
4. The Human Development Index (Y) is measured through three main indicators, namely life expectancy (health), average & expected length of school (education), and real expenditure per capita (decent living standard) released by the Central Statistics Agency, in percent units (%).

#### **Data Analysis Techniques**

Data analysis in this research uses a time series approach to identify and measure the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable quantitatively. Data processing was carried out with the help of SPSS statistical software. Before estimating the regression model, a series of classical assumption tests are first carried out to ensure that the model used meets the BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator) criteria, so that the estimation results can be declared valid and unbiased. The classical assumption tests used include the normality test to test the distribution of residuals, the multicollinearity test to ensure that there is no high correlation between independent variables, the autocorrelation test to detect residual correlation over time, and the heteroscedasticity test to test the equality of residual variances.

#### **The analysis stages carried out in this research include:**

1. **Multiple linear regression analysis**, which is used to estimate the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable in the form of a mathematical equation.
2. **T test (partial)**, which aims to test the significance of the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable individually with a certain level of significance (generally  $\alpha = 0.05$ ).
3. **F test (simultaneous)**, which is used to test the significance of the influence of independent variables together on the dependent variable.

**4. Coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ )**, which is used to measure the model's ability to explain variations in the dependent variable, where the  $R^2$  value that is closer to 1 indicates the model's explanatory ability is getting better.

## Results and Discussion

### Autocorrelation Test

| Model | R     | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std Error of the Estimate | Durbin Watson |
|-------|-------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1     | 0.924 | 0.854    | 0.782             | 1.29125                   | 2.239         |

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test, the Chi-Square probability value is 0.9236, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05. This shows that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity, so the regression model meets the assumption of homoscedasticity and is suitable for use for further analysis.

### Normality Test

| One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test       |                         |             |                         |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
|                                          |                         |             | Unstandardized Residual |
| N                                        |                         |             | 10                      |
| Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>         | Mean                    | .0000000    |                         |
|                                          | Std. Deviation          | 1.05429726  |                         |
| Most Extreme Differences                 | Absolute                | .179        |                         |
|                                          | Positive                | .179        |                         |
|                                          | Negative                | -.135       |                         |
| Test Statistic                           |                         |             | .179                    |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) <sup>c</sup>      |                         |             | .200 <sup>d</sup>       |
| Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) <sup>e</sup> | Sig.                    | .477        |                         |
|                                          | 99% Confidence Interval | Lower Bound | .465                    |
|                                          |                         | Upper Bound | .490                    |

a. Test distribution is Normal.  
b. Calculated from data.  
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.  
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.  
e. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 2000000.

Based on the test results above, it can be concluded that the probability value of 0.200 > 0.05 indicates that the data are normally distributed.

### Multicollinearity Test

| Coefficients <sup>a</sup> |            |                             |            |                           |        |       |                         |       |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
|                           |            | Unstandardized Coefficients |            | Standardized Coefficients |        |       | Collinearity Statistics |       |
| Model                     |            | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      | t      | Sig.  | Tolerance               | VIF   |
| 1                         | (Constant) | 60.963                      | 1.388      |                           | 43.917 | <.001 |                         |       |
|                           | dana desa  | 2.686E-11                   | .000       | .637                      | 2.813  | .031  | .474                    | 2.111 |
|                           | pkh        | 1.055E-11                   | .000       | .412                      | 2.081  | .083  | .618                    | 1.618 |
|                           | bit        | 5.944E-13                   | .000       | .050                      | .271   | .796  | .707                    | 1.413 |

a. Dependent Variable: ipm



Based on the test results from the table above, it can be categorized that each variable has a VIF value below 10. Village funds are 2,111, family hope program is 1,618, direct cash assistance is 1,413, so there is no multicollinearity.

| Coefficients <sup>a</sup> |                             |            |       |                           |        |       |                         |       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------|---------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Model                     | Unstandardized Coefficients |            |       | Standardized Coefficients | t      | Sig.  | Collinearity Statistics |       |
|                           | B                           | Std. Error |       |                           |        |       | Tolerance               | VIF   |
| 1                         | (Constant)                  | 60.963     | 1.388 |                           | 43.917 | <.001 |                         |       |
|                           | dana desa                   | 2.686E-11  | .000  | .637                      | 2.813  | .031  | .474                    | 2.111 |
|                           | pkh                         | 1.055E-11  | .000  | .412                      | 2.081  | .083  | .618                    | 1.618 |
|                           | blt                         | 5.944E-13  | .000  | .050                      | .271   | .796  | .707                    | 1.413 |

a. Dependent Variable: ipm

### Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Based on the table above, the regression results can be obtained, namely: HDI (Y)= 60,963 + 2,686E-11 (DD)+ 1,055E-11(PKH) + 5.944E-13(BLT)

| Model Summary <sup>b</sup> |                   |          |                   |                            |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Model                      | R                 | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1                          | .924 <sup>a</sup> | .854     | .782              | 1.29125                    |

a. Predictors: (Constant), pkh, blt, dana desa  
b. Dependent Variable: ipm

### Uji Koefisien Determinasi (R<sup>2</sup>)

From the test results of the data above, the R-squared value is 0.854, which means that the variables village funds (X1), Family Hope Program (X2), direct cash assistance (X3) in explaining the HDI variable are 85.4%, while the remaining 14.6% is influenced by other factors outside the research above.

| ANOVA <sup>a</sup> |            |                |    |             |        |                   |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| Model              |            | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F      | Sig.              |
| 1                  | Regression | 58.737         | 3  | 19.579      | 11.743 | .006 <sup>b</sup> |
|                    | Residual   | 10.004         | 6  | 1.667       |        |                   |
|                    | Total      | 68.741         | 9  |             |        |                   |

a. Dependent Variable: ipm

b. Predictors: (Constant), pkh, blt, dana desa

### F test

From the calculations obtained, it can be seen that the Fcount value is 11,743> Ftable 4.757, So it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and can be interpreted as the independent variables, namely the growth of village funds (X1), direct cash assistance (X2), the family hope program (X3), together they have a significant effect on the dependent variable, namely the human development

index (Y).

### Uji T

| Coefficients <sup>a</sup>  |            |                             |            |                           |        |       |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|-------|
| Model                      |            | Unstandardized Coefficients |            | Standardized Coefficients | t      | Sig.  |
|                            |            | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |        |       |
| 1                          | (Constant) | 60.963                      | 1.388      |                           | 43.917 | <.001 |
|                            | dana desa  | 2.686E-11                   | .000       | .637                      | 2.813  | .031  |
|                            | blt        | 1.055E-11                   | .000       | .412                      | 2.081  | .083  |
|                            | pkh        | 5.944E-13                   | .000       | .050                      | .271   | .796  |
| a. Dependent Variable: ipm |            |                             |            |                           |        |       |

The results of the partial test (t test) show that the Village Fund variable has a positive and significant influence on the Human Development Index (HDI), which is indicated by a significance value of  $0.031 < 0.05$  and a calculated t value of  $2.813 > t$  table  $2.447$ , so that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted. Meanwhile, the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) variable does not have a significant effect on HDI because it has a significance value of  $0.083 > 0.05$  and t count  $2.081 < t$  table  $2.447$ , so  $H_0$  is accepted. The same thing also happened to the Family Hope Program (PKH) variable, which showed that there was no significant influence on HDI with a significance value of  $0.796 > 0.05$  and t count  $0.271 < t$  table  $2.447$ , so that  $H_0$  was accepted and  $H_1$  was rejected.

### Discussion

Discussion of research results shows that Village Funds, PKH, and BLT have different roles in influencing the Human Development Index (HDI) in Pamekasan Regency. Village Funds have been proven to have a positive and significant influence on HDI because they are directed at infrastructure development, increasing access to education and health facilities, so as to improve the quality of life of the community in a more sustainable manner. In contrast, the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) did not show a significant effect, indicating that their impact was still limited to meeting short-term needs and was not optimal in encouraging improvements in the quality of human resources. This can also be caused by factors such as targeting accuracy, the amount of assistance, and distribution consistency that has not been optimal.

The limitations of this research lie in the use of time series data with a limited period so that it does not fully capture long-term dynamics, and the variables used are still limited to Village Funds, PKH and BLT without including other factors such as investment, workforce quality and poverty levels which also have the potential to influence HDI. In addition, this research only focuses on one area so the results cannot be widely generalized. Therefore, it is recommended that further research add other relevant variables, extend the observation period, and use more comprehensive analysis methods so that the results obtained are more accurate and representative.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that Village Funds have a positive and significant influence on increasing the Human Development Index (HDI) in Pamekasan Regency, because they are able to encourage sustainable development of infrastructure, education and health. Meanwhile, the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) have not shown a significant influence on HDI, which indicates that these two programs play a more important role in meeting short-term needs than improving the quality of human resources



directly. Thus, increasing HDI is more effectively achieved through development policies that are productive and long-term oriented

### Recommendations

Regional governments are advised to optimize the use of Village Funds by focusing on programs that directly impact education, health, and community economic empowerment. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) needs to be enhanced through improved targeting, increased oversight, and integration with empowerment programs, so that they are not solely consumptive but also improve the community's quality of life. For further research, it is recommended to add other variables such as poverty, investment, and workforce quality, as well as expand the research area and period to obtain more comprehensive and generalizable results.

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