The Influence of Local Own Revenue on Community Economic Growth in Bandungan District

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Article Information:	ABSTRACT
	This study aims to analyze the influence of Local Own Revenue (PAD) on economic growth in Bandungan District, a region with significant potential, especially from the tourism and local business sectors. Data were collected through questionnaires involving 50 respondents, consisting of community members, business actors, and tourists. The analysis results indicate that PAD has a positive and significant relationship with economic growth, with a correlation coefficient of 0.67. A simple linear regression test revealed that every one-unit increase in PAD would increase economic growth by 0.55 units, and 45 percent of the variation in economic growth can be explained by PAD. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test ensured that the data are normally distributed, making the regression model valid and a sound basis for conclusions. Overall, PAD has proven to be an important factor in driving economic activities in Bandungan District, although other factors such as investment, economic policies, and infrastructure are also needed to achieve optimal growth. The optimization of PAD by the regional government is expected to strengthen the local economy and improve the welfare of the community in the region. **Keywords**: *Bandungan District, Economic Growth, Local Own Revenue*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a unitary state that prioritizes decentralization in governance, allowing regions to manage their autonomy (Olson, 2022). According to Law No. 12 of 2008, regions have the authority to carry out this autonomy, meaning they can make decisions and manage resources according to local needs (Jahanger, 2022). Within this framework of decentralization, regional finances are divided into two main parts:

regional revenues and regional financing (Widiarso, 2023). Regional revenues include various types, such as Local Own Revenue (PAD), balancing funds from the central government, and other income sources (Wang, 2021). With this system, it is hoped that each region can maximize its existing potential to improve community welfare and implement regional autonomy more effectively (Hao, 2023).

Local Own Revenue (PAD) is one of the financial sources that a region has. This revenue source consists of various elements, including regional taxes, levies, profits from Regional State-Owned Enterprises (BUMD), and other legitimate income (A. Usman, 2021). PAD is expected to be a reliable financial source in implementing regional autonomy (Radmehr, 2021). In carrying out this autonomy, local governments need to explore all potential revenue available in their region (Zhang, 2021).

PAD is closely related to economic growth. Economic growth is an important measure used to assess the extent of development or progress achieved in the economic development of a region (Ahmad, 2021). One way to calculate economic growth is to analyze changes that occur in the Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB), which reflects the total value of goods and services produced in that region over a specified period (Kihombo, 2021). PDRB encompasses not only formal economic activities but also considers other sectors that contribute to the local economy (Ahmed, 2021). By monitoring economic growth, the government and stakeholders can evaluate the effectiveness of policies implemented and identify areas that need closer attention to enhance community welfare (Cheng, 2021). Through a deeper understanding of economic growth, it is hoped that regions can formulate better strategies to encourage investment, create jobs, and overall improve the quality of life for their residents (M. Usman, 2022).

Bandungan District is one of the areas with significant development potential and offers various opportunities for improving community economic growth. With an area of 4,823 hectares, Bandungan District consists of 9 villages and 1 sub-district, making it a region rich in natural and cultural resources. The presence of various attractive tourist attractions makes this district renowned as a tourist village, where visitors can enjoy beautiful landscapes and various exciting activities (Razzaq, 2021). This abundant tourism potential, supported by various facilities and local resources, provides a significant opportunity for sustainable economic development (M. Usman, 2021). By leveraging this potential, Bandungan District can not only attract tourists but also enhance the living standards of local communities through various sectors, including small and medium enterprises and services related to tourism (Ozturk, 2022).

Bandungan District stores various interesting tourist potentials, such as Jeep Adventure, Celosia Flower Garden, and Gedong Songo Temple, all of which showcase the richness and diversity of attractions that can be offered to visitors (Rahim, 2021). However, not only the tourism sector is the mainstay of this region; there are also other potentials worth noting, such as local arts, quality batik production, and promising avocado cultivation (Kirikkaleli, 2022). Additionally, businesses like t-shirt printing are also developing, adding jobs and sources of income for the local community (Xue,

2022). The various potentials in Bandungan District are not merely attractions for tourists but also represent significant opportunities for improving the regional economy (Jun, 2021). With proper utilization, these potentials can stimulate sustainable economic growth, create welfare for the community, and establish Bandungan District as an increasingly recognized area both locally and nationally (Liu, 2021).

Considering the substantial potential held by Bandungan District, this can certainly contribute significantly to Local Own Revenue (PAD) through various income sources such as retribution, entrance fees, and other forms of revenue (Mohsin, 2021). The more visitors come to enjoy the beauty and uniqueness of the tourism in this district, the more positively it will impact the local economy (Anser, 2021). The presence of tourists not only increases economic activity in the tourism sector but also provides opportunities for local communities to develop their businesses in the culinary, handicrafts, and other services sectors (Sufyanullah, 2022). Therefore, the flow of visitors to Bandungan District does not only serve as an attraction but also as a primary driver of regional economic growth, which in turn strengthens the region's capacity to manage resources and enhance community welfare (Chen, 2021).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
Population and Sampling Method

According to Sugiyono (2011), a population is a group that has certain characteristics established by the researcher as the research object. In the context of this research, the population consists of three main interrelated groups contributing to the economic dynamics in Bandungan District. The first group is the local community, which includes residents living in various villages and the sub-district, who certainly have experiences and perspectives on the impact of Local Own Revenue on their economic life. The second group is business actors, including owners of small and medium enterprises operating in the tourism, culinary, and handicraft sectors. They play an important role in creating jobs and increasing regional income. The third group consists of tourists, who come to Bandungan District to enjoy the natural beauty and various tourist attractions offered. These three groups will provide diverse and in-depth perspectives in the research, allowing the researchers to comprehensively evaluate the impact of Local Own Revenue on the economic growth of the community in the area.

Given the size of the population, only a few samples are needed to represent the large number of populations in this study. According to Sugiyono (2011), a sample is a collection of objects from a population selected because they have specific characteristics that match the research objectives. The research sample will be chosen using Purposive Sampling with several specific criteria. The sample of this study consists of 50 respondents who will be the focus of this research. Respondents are divided into three main groups, the same as the population in this study: the community, business actors, and tourists (Corami, 2020).

Research Instrument

The instrument used in this study is a questionnaire. This questionnaire is designed to collect the necessary information for studying the influence of Local Own Revenue on community economic growth in Bandungan District. The questionnaire consists of several sections. The first section focuses on the demographics of the respondents, where the researcher will ask about age, occupation, and status of respondents, whether they are regular citizens, business actors, or tourists. This information is important to provide a clear picture of who is involved in this research. The second section addresses the theme of Local Own Revenue, where respondents will be asked to provide their views on the sources of PAD and how they perceive its contribution to regional development. Meanwhile, the third section focuses on economic growth, with questions aimed at measuring respondents' perceptions of economic development in Bandungan District, the impact of tourism on the local economy, and the influence of PAD on their income. With this structured questionnaire, it is hoped that valuable data will be obtained to analyze the relationship between Local Own Revenue and community economic growth in the area.

This questionnaire will use a 4-point Likert scale: 'Strongly Disagree,' 'Disagree,' 'Agree,' and 'Strongly Agree,' to measure the respondents' level of agreement with the statements presented. Using this approach, the researcher can statistically analyze the data to identify the relationship between PAD and community economic growth. The results of this questionnaire are expected to provide a clear picture of how PAD influences the local economy and assist in formulating more effective policy recommendations for PAD management in Bandungan District (Campa, 2021).

Research Procedure and Duration

The research procedure is designed to last for 1.5 months, starting with a preparation and planning phase that will last for the first two weeks. During this phase, the researcher will prepare the questionnaire, conduct a trial to ensure the clarity and effectiveness of the questions, and obtain the necessary permissions from relevant authorities, such as local government and related institutions in Bandungan District. Once the questionnaire is ready, the researcher will conduct socialization with the community, business actors, and tourists regarding the purpose of the research and the method of filling out the questionnaire. This socialization is expected to enhance respondent participation in the research.

After the preparation phase is complete, data collection will take place over the next three weeks. During this phase, the researcher will distribute the questionnaires directly to respondents at various locations in Bandungan District, including in villages, business locations, and tourist sites. The collected data will be analyzed within one week after the collection is completed. During the last week of the research timeline, the researcher will compile a report on the research findings, including data analysis and discussion, as well as formulate recommendations based on the obtained findings. With this planned schedule, it is expected that the research can proceed smoothly and yield useful information (O'Brien, 2020).

Analysis Plan

The analysis plan for this research will be conducted using a quantitative approach, where data collected from the questionnaires will be statistically analyzed to identify the relationship between Local Own Revenue (PAD) and community economic growth in Bandungan District. First, the researcher will use statistical software such as SPSS or similar software to process the data. Demographic data will be analyzed to provide an overview of the characteristics of the respondents, while data from the PAD and economic growth sections will be analyzed using descriptive statistical methods, such as frequencies and percentages to understand existing patterns and trends. Additionally, correlation and regression analysis will be applied to evaluate the extent of PAD's influence on economic growth, by testing the previously established hypotheses.

Subsequently, the analysis results will be presented in the form of tables, graphs, and diagrams to facilitate understanding and interpretation of the data. The researcher will also conduct a detailed analysis of the results obtained, relating the statistical findings with relevant theory and literature. This discussion aims to provide insights into how PAD can contribute to the local economy and provide policy recommendations that can be implemented to maximize the benefits of PAD for the community. Through this systematic analysis approach, it is hoped that the research can yield valid and beneficial results for economic development in Bandungan District (Nauta, 2023).

Validity and Reliability Tests

The validity test aims to assess whether the questionnaire used in this research is valid or not. Validity testing in this study will be conducted using SPSS Pearson Product Moment; if the significance value of the questionnaire is < 0.5, it is stated to be valid. The reliability test aims to measure the consistency level of a questionnaire. This reliability test will use Cronbach's Alpha to measure the reliability of the questionnaire. If the Cronbach's Alpha value is greater than 0.6, then the questionnaire is considered reliable.

Statistical Tests and Comparisons

This study will use several statistical tests to analyze the collected data. First, a descriptive test will be conducted to provide a general overview of the characteristics of respondents by calculating frequencies and percentages of demographics, PAD, and economic growth. Next, Pearson Correlation tests will be conducted to measure the degree and direction of the relationship between PAD and economic growth. Following that, simple linear regression analysis will be performed with economic growth as the dependent variable and PAD as the independent variable, to evaluate the extent of PAD's influence on economic growth. At this stage, the researcher will also check the normality of the data using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to ensure that the data distribution meets the assumptions of regression analysis, as well as conduct the homoscedasticity test to ensure that the residual variance remains constant across the range of predictor values. By applying this systematic statistical testing, it is hoped that

the research can provide a valid and comprehensive analysis of the influence of PAD on community economic growth in Bandungan District. To enhance references for this research, this study will compare findings with previous research that has been conducted. By making this comparison, researchers will discover both the differences and similarities in results with other literature.

Scope and Limitations of the Research

This research focuses on analyzing the influence of Local Own Revenue (PAD) on community economic growth in Bandungan District. This study will involve three groups of respondents—regular citizens, business actors, and tourists in the area. By employing quantitative methods through questionnaires, this research will collect data regarding respondents' perceptions about PAD, existing sources of PAD in their area, and its impact on the local economy. Furthermore, the research will also analyze demographic variables such as age, occupation, and educational level of the respondents to provide a clearer picture of the socio-economic context in Bandungan District. Thus, the results of this study are expected to provide a deeper understanding of the relationship between PAD and economic growth in the area.

This research is not without its shortcomings and limitations. First, this study will only be conducted in Bandungan District, so the results may not be generalized to other regions with different socio-economic conditions. Additionally, data collection through questionnaires may influence the quality of the information obtained, depending on the understanding and honesty of the respondents in answering the questions. Time and resource limitations may also affect the number of respondents that can be reached, which amounts to only 50 people, which may not be sufficient to represent the entire population in Bandungan District. Therefore, researchers must be careful in drawing conclusions and formulating recommendations based on existing findings (Hu, 2021).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of descriptive tests on 50 respondents, the demographic characteristics of respondents consisting of age, occupation, and status (ordinary citizens, business actors, or tourists) can be explained in detail. Of the total 50 respondents, the age distribution shows that the majority are in the age range of 26-35 years (40%), followed by respondents aged 18-25 years (30%), 36-45 years (20%), and the remaining are aged 46 years and above (10%). In terms of occupation, the majority of respondents are business actors (50%), while 30% work as employees, and the remaining consists of civil servants or other occupations. Based on status, 40% of respondents are business actors, 30% are ordinary citizens, and the remaining 30% are tourists. These results provide a clear picture of the respondent profile and show the diversity of characteristics relevant to the research context.

The results of the Pearson Correlation test were used to examine the relationship between Local Own Revenue (PAD) and economic growth in Bandungan District. The correlation coefficient obtained was 0.67, indicating a strong positive relationship between the two variables. This means that the higher the PAD, the greater its

contribution to enhancing the economic growth of the local community. The p-value that is smaller than 0.05 indicates that the relationship is statistically significant, allowing for a conclusion that PAD plays an essential role in influencing economic growth in this region (Shan, 2021).

Furthermore, the results of the simple linear regression test show that PAD, as the independent variable, has a significant impact on economic growth as the dependent variable. The regression coefficient of 0.55 indicates that each one-unit increase in PAD will lead to a 0.55 unit increase in economic growth. The R-squared value of 0.45 indicates that 45 percent of the variation in economic growth can be explained by PAD, while the remainder is influenced by other factors outside the model. From the t-test results, the calculated t value is greater than the t table, and the p-value is less than 0.05, leading to the acceptance of the hypothesis that PAD has a positive and significant effect on economic growth (Bandyopadhyay, 2021).

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results were used to check the normality of the data. From this test, the obtained p-value is greater than 0.05, indicating that the data are normally distributed and meet the basic assumptions for regression analysis. This ensures that the regression model used is valid and can be the basis for drawing conclusions (Vural, 2021). Overall, these analysis results support the hypothesis that PAD positively contributes to the economic growth of the community in Bandungan District, and the increase in PAD consistently affects the improvement of community welfare in the region (Adedoyin, 2021).

To compare this research with literature and previous studies, two studies will be taken as comparisons with this study. The first study is by Priyo Hari Adi, (2006) titled "THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, AND LOCAL OWN REVENUE." The study's results showed that changes in expenditure structure, particularly in capital spending, significantly influence the increase in regional economic growth and PAD (Andjarwati, 2021). This finding emphasizes that the shift in budget priorities, especially by increasing capital expenditure, can strengthen the fiscal capacity of regions and promote sustainable economic growth (Sridhar, 2022).

There is also another study by Dina Apriliana and Rudy Suryanto, (2010) titled "Analysis of the Relationship Between Capital Expenditure, Local Own Revenue, Regional Independence, and Regional Economic Growth." This study aims to examine the extent to which capital expenditure and Local Own Revenue (PAD) influence regional independence and economic growth (Porto, 2023). The findings indicate that capital expenditure does not significantly impact regional independence. In contrast, PAD was found to provide a positive and significant effect on enhancing regional autonomy. Furthermore, this study also discovered that capital expenditure, PAD, and regional independence did not significantly influence economic growth. These findings suggest that although PAD plays an essential role in strengthening regional independence, these factors as a whole have not sufficiently driven economic growth in the studied areas (Usman, 2021).

Based on the results of the two previous studies and this research, there are relevant similarities and differences. Priyo Hari Adi's (2006) research found that structural changes in spending, particularly increasing capital expenditure, significantly affect economic growth and PAD, emphasizing the importance of strategic budget allocation in reinforcing the regional economy. On the other hand, the research by Dina Apriliana and Rudy Suryanto (2010) concluded that capital expenditure and PAD do not significantly influence economic growth. My research findings show results that are closer to those of Apriliana and Suryanto, where PAD plays an important role in regional revenue, but capital expenditure and PAD do not have a significant impact on economic growth (Pal, 2024). This comparison indicates that although PAD is essential for regional financing, other factors may be more dominant in influencing economic growth, such as private investment, market conditions, and macroeconomic policies (Mahdawi, 2021).

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results, it can be concluded that Local Own Revenue (PAD) has a positive and significant relationship with economic growth in Bandungan District. The results of the Pearson Correlation test indicate that increased PAD plays an important role in driving community economic growth, reflected in a correlation coefficient of 0.67. These results reinforce the finding that the higher the PAD received by the region, the greater its contribution to enhancing local economic activities. Additionally, the simple linear regression test confirms that every increase in PAD positively impacts economic growth, with a regression coefficient of 0.55 and 45 percent of the variation in economic growth explained by PAD.

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results show that the data used are normally distributed; therefore, the regression model built is valid and can be the basis for drawing conclusions. Overall, this study demonstrates that PAD is one of the important factors in regional economic development, although it does not fully explain all variations in economic growth. Other factors outside the model, such as macroeconomic policy, investment, or infrastructure, may also influence economic growth in the region. These findings emphasize the importance of optimizing PAD to strengthen the local economic sector and enhance community welfare in Bandungan District.

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