

The Importance of Community Welfare in Economic Growth Through Government Spending

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ABSTRACT

This research is aims to provide evidence that general allocation funds and special autonomy funds effect on economic growth by mediating community welfare. The type of this research used is quantitative research with a descriptive approach. The analysis and research were carried out by using the time series data for 2018-2021 and cross-section data from 13 regencies/cities in West Papua Province. The results of this study found that the general allocation fund had a positive and significant effect on economic growth; special autonomy funds have a positive and significant impact on the welfare of the community; available allocation funds have a negative and significant effect on public interest; special autonomy funds have a positive and significant impact on the interest of the community; economic growth has a positive and significant effect on people's good; general allocation funds have a significant positive impact on people's welfare through economic development; special autonomy funds have a significant positive impact on people's interest through economic growth. It is expected that the governments will be able to recognize the potential and resources that can be developed in each region so that regions can be fiscally independent.

Keywords: Economic Growth, General Allocation Fund, Public Welfare, Special Autonomy Fund

INTRODUCTION

The benchmark for a region's economy is economic growth (Runtunuwu & Kotib, 2021). How high and sustainable economic growth is one of the primary condition or a must for the continuity of economic development and how to improve of welfare. Development is a process of change for the better in the community. National development seeks to achieve high economic development, then strengthen to grow the level of life and harmony of all societies (Faried & Sembiring, 2019).

One of the efforts to realize economic development by the Indonesian government is improving the economy at the regional level. In carrying out regional economic development, the government makes a plan that discusses the subject matter of regional development. The plan is contained in the Regional Medium Term Condition Development Plan (RPJMD) or Regional Long Term Development Plan (RPJPD), and nationally it is called the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) or Regional Long Term Development Plan (RPJPD). Regional economic development priorities, problems that occur in the regions, and how to overcome them are described in the plan for the next five years for the medium term and twenty years for the long term. The purpose of the RPJMN/D is to create independent and developed regions through each region's natural resources. One of the main priorities in regional or national plans is the issue of poverty.

Improving people's welfare is the most crucial part of the development process. Moreover, welfare is one of the national goals of the Indonesian people. In the economic development paradigm, welfare changes are also inseparable. Economic development is can be considered successful if one of the level of people's welfare is also improving (Purba et al., 2021). The success of economic development without including an increase in welfare will result in inequality and inequality in people's lives. Welfare is a state composite of the health, economic indexes and education (Yasa & Arka, 2015).

Levels of living can measure community welfare, basic needs fulfillment, quality of life, and human development (Sharma & Vansiya, 2018). The most related to the community welfare system for the homeless is the government, by provides life protection guarantees of protection against standards for all, and there should be no discrimination, and people living in poverty can demand assistance from the government (Benavides & Nukpezah, 2020).

There are several indicators of improving people's welfare, including (1) an increasing in the income quantitatively; (2) qualitatively better on family health; and (3) the existence of the family economic in investment the form from savings (Mulia & Saputra, 2020). Economists see the welfare as an indication of the individual income (flow of the income) and societal purchasing power. Based on this understanding, the concept of the welfare has a narrow understanding because the only looking at income as an indicator of the economic prosperity means that welfare is seen as the opposite of the poverty conditions (Sukmana, Kurniawan, Masduki, & Abdussalam, 2015).

Local governments are tasked with observing developments and problems occurring in each region through regional autonomy. In addition to regional autonomy, to the central government gives authority on specific regions in the form of particular autonomous regions. Regions that receive special autonomi include the province of Aceh, Papua, and West Papua. Based on the Governor of West Papua Regulation No. 3 of 2020 explains that the Papua Province for special autonomy has become a law based on Law no. 35 of 2008 (Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia [BPK RI], 2020). This is done in order to help accelerate economic and social development. In addition, special autonomy is given to these regions to become developed regions from various aspects

and can provide suitable facilities for residents. Furthermore, the region is also given a special autonomy fund (DOK).

In the regulation of the Governor of West Papua Province No. 3 of 2020 concerning technical guidelines for the implementation, receipt, and distribution of special autonomy funds for West Papua Province, it is explained that special autonomy funds come from 2% of the national DAU ceiling (BPK RI, 2020). Furthermore, the special autonomy funds can be received through the APBD. The Government is committed to accelerating welfare development for the Papua Province and West Papua Province through issuing Presidential Instruction Number 9 of the 2020 concerning the Acceleration of Welfare Development in Papua Province and West Papua Province (Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). The follow-up to the Presidential Instruction was the formulation of quick wins in building more qualified, competent, and superior Papuan human resources to catch up with other regions. In implementing the authority of local governments, the central government will transfer balancing funds consisting the General Allocation Fund (DAU) with the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) and the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH).

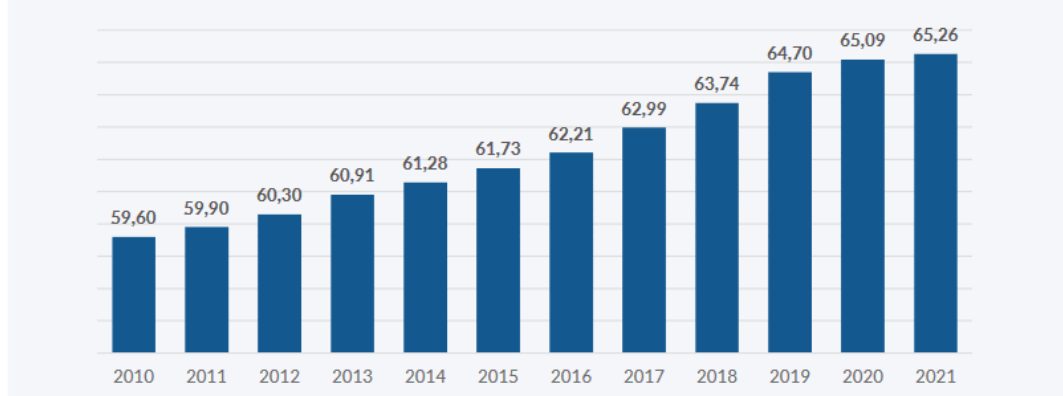
The policy for using all these funds is left to the local government. Transfer funds from the central government are used effectively and efficiently by local governments to improve services to the public (Acharya, 2018). The development of regional development as the goal of regional autonomy is expected to occur in all aspects, including regional economic development, which is an indicator of regional economic progress. The progress of the regional economy could be seen in economic growth, which is related to the regional fiscal autonomy policy carried out. The conventional measurement of the economic growth is usually by calculating the increase in the percentage of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) (Zahari, 2017). GRDP measures the total expenditure of an economy on the various goods and services that have just been produced at a time of year, as well as the total income received from the entire production of these goods and services in more detail. GRDP is the one of market value of all goods and services produced in the country in a certain period (Dama, 2016). Growth is usually calculated in real terms to eliminate inflation in prices and services produced so that real GDP reflects changes in production quantity. In addition, a composite indicator to measure development achievements in the quality of human life is Human Development Index (HDI). In 1990's, The United Nations Development Programme or (UNDP) built this index to emphasize the importance of humans and their resources in development.

The human development process influences the achievement of a region's economic development. This achievement can not be separated from how much human quality is in a region. An indicator that can measure human quality in an area is the Human Development Index (HDI). HDI is an indicator how to be used to measure one of the critical aspects and related to the quality of the economic development outcomes: the degree of human development. HDI has three elements: health, education achieved, and standard of living, often called the economic triad. So these three elements are essential in determining a province's ability to increase its HDI (Lumbantoruan & Hidayat, 2015). These three elements do not stand alone but influence each other. It is also influenced by other factors, such as the availability of job opportunities, which are determined by economic growth, infrastructure, and government policies. So the HDI in an area will increase if these three elements can be increased; a high HDI value indicates the success of economic development in the area (Arofah & Rohimah, 2019).

The province of Papua and West Papua, which are part of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, have tried to improve the standard of living of their people through development in various fields. This needs to be done to see the human quality in an area

helpful in advancing the area. The quality of life of people in a country or region is reflected in the Human Development Index (HDI), which increases yearly. To see the progress of the human development, two aspects need to be considered, namely speed and status of achievement.

Figure 1. Human Development Index (HDI) of West Papua Province, 2010-2021



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 2022 (Badan Pusat Statistik [BPS], n.d.)

Human development in the West Papua continues to the increase. Since 2012, West Papua's human development status has increased from "low" to "moderate." During 2010 - 2021, West Papua's HDI increased on average by 0.79 percent per year, from 59.60 in 2010 to 65.26 in 2021. Not only causing a slowdown in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic is still the cause. The main thing is the slowdown in West Papua's HDI in 2021, which only increased in the range of 0.26 percent (or only increased by 0.17 points). Based on the purpose of special autonomy is to improve public services that need to be accompanied by increased development, where if development increases, it will add value to the area in increasing economic growth, for that income and expenditure in the form of spending used can improve of the welfare of its people. The effectiveness of fiscal decentralization, especially in developing countries, is still in a situation of inequality. In conditions that are not balanced (unbalance) between the use of the budget that is not optimal for the results of its development and services to the community is a form of market failure (Martinez-Vazquez & Yao, 2009). The transfer of central government aid funds to the regions provides enormous benefits, but its influence, on the other hand, also contributes to the development gap between regions (Adi & Ekaristi, 2009).

Government spending is the most of effective means government intervention in the economy (Pateda, Masinambow, & Rotinsulu, 2019). So far, the effectiveness of government spending can be measured by how much economic growth is. The success of development in an area is not only determined by the amount of the government expenditure, but also by the amount of investment. Investment is one of the pillars of the economic growth. Investment can be benchmark for the success and sustainability of future development because it can absorb labor. It can open up new job opportunities for the community, which in turn will have an impact on increasing people's income (Endrayani & Dewi, 2016).

In addition to the HDI and poverty levels, various other indicators of welfare levels such as the level of income inequality (Gini Ratio), open unemployment rate, life expectancy, and average years of schooling indicate that welfare of the people in West Papua Provinces is still low compared to other provinces. Therefore, affirmative action is still needed to promote the welfare of the people in West Papua Province.

Regional economic of the growth is an indicator of success of regional development in general. This is related to the community's economic activity, which continues to

increase. This increase is expected to provide a trickle down effect. Therefore, improving the economy naturally becomes one of the development targets at both the national and regional levels. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is a tool to measure economic growth in an area.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at the regional (provincial) level describes the ability of a region to create an output (added value) at a particular time (Dama, 2016). To formulate GRDP, two approaches can be used, namely production and use. Both of the present composition of value-added data broken down according to the source of an economic activity (business sector) and the components of its use. GRDP from the side of the business field is the sum all components of gross added value that the business field can create for its various of the production activities. Meanwhile, in the terms of use, it explains the use of the added value (Putri, Zamroni, & Widiatmoko, 2020).

This research aims to look the impact of the government spending on the people's welfare and its impact on economic the growth in West Papua Province. The facts listed provide an overview of the economic conditions in West Papua Province, where some of these conditions fluctuate. Some have increased from the year to year, but with the economic conditions of the West Papua Province, as shown in the figure and table above, the author is also interested in the theory of several economists who have developed several theories about the interrelation of variables in this study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Welfare

According to Law No. 11 of 2009, community welfare is the condition of meeting citizens' material, spiritual and social needs so that they can live adequately and develop themselves to carry out their social functions (International Labour Organization [ILO], 2009). The implementation of the welfare is a directed, combined, and sustainable effort carried out by the government, regional of government, and the community in the form of social services to meet the basic needs of the every citizen (Akbar, 2019). The community, as the target recipient of welfare, must support the government's efforts as the party responsible for improving of the welfare in community.

Welfare is several satisfactions a person obtains from consuming the income received (Setiawan, 2017). However, the level of welfare itself is relative because it depends on the amount of satisfaction obtained from consuming the income. According to Viveredo Pareto, social welfare is defined as a continuation of the thinking that is more important than the concepts of a prosperity (welfare economics) (Norris, 2012). The approach that strengthens the concept that has been known as the social optimum is the partition optimum (Pareto and Edeworth's optimality), where economic efficiency reaches the social optimum when no one else can be more fortunate.

Based on the some of views above, it can be a concluded that the level of person's welfare can be related to the level of the satisfaction (utility) and the pleasure that can be achieved in his life to achieve desired of the level of welfare. So we need to calculated behavior that can maximize satisfaction with the available resources. In reality, the welfare of a person's life has many indicators of success that can be measured.

The welfare of the lower middle class can be represented of the level of community life marked by reduced poverty, better health levels, higher education levels, and increased community productivity (McMahon, 2009). All of this reflects the increase in the income level of the lower middle class.

Economic Growth

Economic growth is the development of activities of the economy which cause the goods and services of the production in the community to increase the community's prosperity (Kolinug & Winerungan, 2022). The problem of the economic growth can be viewed as a macroeconomic problems in the long run term. The development of the ability to produce goods and services as a result as the increase of the production factors, in general, is not always follow by an increase of the production in goods and services in the same magnitude (Daniel, 2018).

Economic growth shows that there is escalation in the production of the goods and services in the economy, so this economic growth is one of critical indicators in analyzing of the economic development (Indriyani, 2016). According to Syofya (2018), economic growth is a long-term increase of the ability in a country (region) to provide more economic goods to its population condition; this ability to grows according from technological progress and necessary institutional and the ideological adjustments. Economic growth is also to the primary means of the welfare of society through the human development, which empirically proves necessary the condition for human development. In this case, the employment is main bridge from that connects of the economic growth and human capabilities to increase. In other words, what needed is quality economic growth in the sense of being in favor of the workforce (Rochaida, 2016).

The relationship of the economic growth and government spending, or more generally, a measure of the public sector, is an essential subject for analysis and debate. The main controversy is that the public sector can increase the level of economic growth (long-run steady-state growth economy) (Haque, 2013). Efforts to improve people's welfare can be realized by increasing high economic growth.

General Allocation Fund (DAU)

Based on Government Regulation no. 55 of 2005 concerning to the Balancing Fund, "The General Allocation Fund (DAU) is a fund originating from the APBN which is allocated with the aim of financial equity between regions to finance expenditure needs in the context of implementing decentralization." (BPK RI, 2005). A general allocation fund is several of funds allocated to each local government in Indonesia once a year as funds used for regional development by the region's needs.

Transfer funds of the central government are expected to be used effectively and efficiently by local governments to improve their services from the community. Development in the service sector to the public will stimulate the community to be more active and enthusiastic in working because it is supported by adequate facilities (Rumefi, 2018). In addition, investors will also be attracted to the region because of the regional government's facilities, which will trigger an increasing in economic growth in the region. The effect of General Allocation Fund on the economic growth has been investigated by Nurzen and Riharjo (2016) and Nisa (2017) which found that the General Allocation of Fund has a significant effect on the economic growth. Meanwhile, Putri (2015) and Dewi and Suputra (2017) found that the General Allocation Fund did not affect economic growth. The study's results of Wijayanti & Darsana (2015) and Astuti and Astika (2016) found that the General Allocation Fund had a positive and significant effect on people's welfare. Furthermore, Widiyanto, Sedyautami, and Nurmansyah (2016) found that the General Allocation Fund had a negative and significant effect on the people's welfare.

Special Autonomy Fund (SAF)

Government expenditure in subsidy payments or direct assistance to various groups of people. The government can influence the equilibrium income level in two separate ways, first through government purchases of goods and services (G), which are part of aggregate demand. Second, taxes and transfers affect the relationship between output

and income (Y). Transfers to the Regions are funds sourced from the State Revenue and the Expenditure Budget (APBN) allocated to the regions in the implementation of the decentralization, consisting of the Balancing Fund and the Special Autonomy Fund and Adjustment (Fahlewi, Amri, & Sari, 2020).

Aizenman, Jinjark, Nguyen, and Park (2019) confirm that changes in government spending and taxes will affect income levels. This raises the possibility that fiscal policy can be used to stabilize the economy. If the economy is in a recession, taxes must be reduced or spending increased; this is useful for increasing output. However, taxes should be increased during the boom, or government spending should be reduced to return to full employment. Based on the theory, the effect of the government spending is linked to the budget line concept. When there is an increase in the government spending, it will cause an increase in regional income; this is because an increase in the aggregate demand will be able to encourage an increase in investment which will eventually increase production (Fahlewi, Amri, & Sari, 2020).

Special Autonomy Funds is funds allocated to the finance of the implementation special autonomy for a region, as stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2008 concerning the Stipulation of Perpu Number 1 of 2008 concerning Amendments to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning the Special of Autonomy for the Papua Province into laws and laws (BPK RI, 2008). Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh which scopes are (a) Special Autonomy Fund for Papua Province and West Papua Province; (b) Special Autonomy of Fund for Aceh Province; and (c) additional funds for infrastructure development for Papua Province and West Papua Province (BPK RI, 2006).

The granting of special of the autonomy funds for the provinces of Papua and West Papua is intended to support the implementation of the special autonomy for the provinces of the Papua and West Papua in the context of realizing justice, upholding the rule of law, developing human rights, to accelerating the economic development, improving of the welfare and the progress of Papuan people in the context of realizing and balance with the progress in other provinces of Indonesia. The Special of Autonomy Fund is intended to finance infrastructure development and the maintenance, of the people's of economic empowerment, the poverty alleviation, education, and social and health funding (Adnan, 2021). Meanwhile, in Law No. 18 of 2001, the special autonomy of the fund, is a form of asymmetric decentralization, aims to accelerate the improvement of people's welfare (Regulasip, 2018). The regional growth rate is one of the indicators that it can be used to measure economic development performance. The economic growth is the continuous increase in real per capita income from within the region (Mahendra, 2017).

Economic growth reflects economic activity. If in the period of the economy experiences the positive growth, economic activity in that period has increased (Weya, Masinambow, & Koleangan, 2019). Meanwhile, if the economy experiences negative growth in a period, it means that economic activity in that period has decreased. Economic growth can be reflected in the area's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). GRDP is the amount of the added value generated from business units in a region. Transition to decentralization means that local governments have the authority to manage local communities' interests. According to Kurniana, Kurniani, Sepfiandy, & Gyovani (2017), granting regional autonomy to local governments can be provide a positive climate for the economic growth. In strengthening the independence of responsible regional governments and more real regional autonomy, efforts are needed to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and professionalism of human resources and regional public institutions in managing regional resources so that the autonomy granted to regions will be able to increase public of welfare.

The results of study by Nurlina and Syafira (2019) and Fangohoy (2020) found that special autonomy funds had a positive and the significant effect on people's welfare. Another study conducted by Mediyanti (2019) found that special autonomy funds had a positive but also insignificant effect on the economic growth. Furthermore, Agatha and Uliansyah (2021) found that special autonomy funds had a positive but insignificant effect on the economic growth.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research with descriptive approach. The quantitative research method is one type of the research whose specifications are is systematic, well-planned, and structured by the beginning to the the research design. The data used in this study is secondary data to obtained from Statistics Indonesia. The analysis and research were carried out using time series data for 2018-2021 and cross-section from 13 regencies or cities in West Papua Province.

RESULTS

Table 1. Outer Loading

Variable	Outer Loading
General Allocation Fund (X1)	1.000
Special Autonomy Fund (X2)	1.000
Economic growth (Y1)	1.000
Public welfare (Y2)	1.000

Source: Secondary Data Processed (2022)

The outer loading value shown that below 0.5, so all indicators declared feasible or valid data for research and can be used for the further analysis.

Table 2. Composite Reliability

Variable	Composite Reliability
General Allocation Fund (X1)	1.000
Special Autonomy Fund (X2)	1.000
Economic growth (Y1)	1.000
Public welfare (Y2)	1.000

Source: Secondary Data Processed (2022)

Composite the reliability of all research of the variables > 0.7 . These results indicate that each of the variable has met composite reliability, so it can be concluded that all the variables have a high level of the reliability results.

Table 3. Cronbach's Alpha

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha
General Allocation Fund (X1)	1.000
Special Autonomy Fund (X2)	1.000
Economic growth (Y1)	1.000
Public welfare (Y2)	1.000

Source: Secondary Data Processed (2022)

Table 3 shows the Cronbach alpha value of each research variables > 0.6 . Thus, these results can indicate that the each of research variable has met the requirements of the Cronbach alpha value, so can be concluded that all of the variables have a high level of the reliability.

Table 4. Output Correlations among Latent Variables with Square Roots of AVEs

Variable	X1	X2	Y1	Y2
General Allocation Fund (X1)	1.000			
Special Autonomy Fund (X2)	0.128	1.000		
Economic growth (Y1)	0.270	0.405	1.000	
Public welfare (Y2)	0.480	0.261	0.147	1.000

Source: Secondary Data Processed (2022)

In addition to the reflective indicator test, there is also a formative indicator test. This formative test is used to see the causality relationship of the indicators to each indicator. This test can be seen through the multicollinearity value on smart pls. There will be multicollinearity if the indicator on the VIF value is between 5-10. Thus, the outer model has met convergent and discriminant validity requirements.

Tablel 5. R-Square Value

Variable	R-Square Value
Economic growth (Y1)	0,490
Public welfare (Y2)	0,620

Source: Secondary Data Processed (2022)

The R-Square's value of the Economic Growth variable is 0.490. Obtaining the value to explains that a large percentage of Economic Growth can be influenced by the General Allocation of Fund and the Special Autonomy Fund. Meanwhile, the R-Square value for the Public Welfare variable is 0.620. Obtaining this value was explains that the percentage of Public Welfare can be influenced by the General Allocation of Fund and the Special Autonomy Fund.

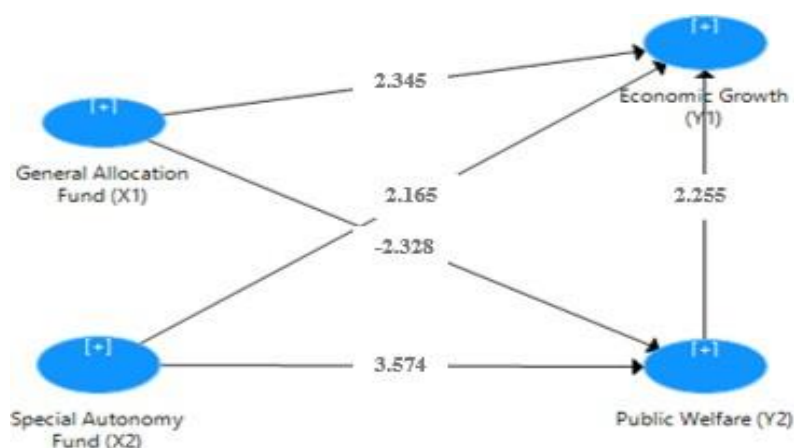
Table 6. Q-Square Value

Variable	R-Square Value
Economic Growth (Y1)	0,386
Public Welfare (Y2)	0,430

Source: Secondary Data Processed (2022)

The Q-Square of the value for the Economic Growth variable is 0.386. Thus, from that result, this research model can be declared to have fair goodness of fit. Meanwhile, the Q-Square value from the Public Welfare variable is 0.430. Thus, from of this result, these research model can be declared to have the reasonably good goodness of fit.

Figure 2. Estimation Results from the Research Model



Source: Secondary Data Processed (2022)

Table 7. Tabulation of Estimation Results from the Research Model

Variable	Path Coefficient (β)	P-Value	Info
General Allocation Fund on Economic Growth	0,344	0,012	Significant
Special Autonomy Fund on Economic Growth	0,238	0,036	Significant
General Allocation Fund on Community Welfare	-0,264	0,021	Significant
Special Autonomy Fund on Community Welfare	0,304	0,001	Significant
Economic Growth on Community Welfare	0,326	0,008	Significant
General allocation fund on Community Welfare through economic growth	0,272	0,024	Significant
Special Autonomy Fund on Community Welfare through Economic Growth	0,258	0,017	Significant

Source: Secondary Data Processed (2022)

These results indicate that the general allocation of fund (X1) affects the economic growth (Y1). The hypothesis of test results show that the path of coefficient value is 0.344 and the p-value is 0.012, which means that the general allocation of funds affects economic growth in West Papua Province. These results indicate that the special of autonomy fund (X2) affects on economic growth (Y1). The results of the hypothesis test that the show of the path coefficient value is 0.238 and the p-value is 0.036, which means the special autonomy of funds affect the economic growth in West Papua Province. These results indicate that the general allocation of fund (X1) affects the welfare of the society (Y2). The hypothesis of this test results show that the path of coefficient value is -0.264 and the p-value is 0.021, which means there is an influence of the general allocation of funds on the welfare in the people of West Papua Province. These results indicate that the special autonomy of fund (X2) affects the welfare of society (Y2). The hypothesis of this test results show that the path coefficient value is 0.304 and the p-value is 0.001, which means the special autonomy funds affect the welfare of the people in West the Papua Province. These results indicate of economic growth (Y1) affects the people's welfare (Y2). The results in these hypothesis test show that the path of the coefficient value is 0.326 and the p-value is 0.008, which means that the economic growth influences of the welfare the people in the West Papua Province. These results indicate to that the general allocation of fund (X1) affects of the welfare of society (Y2) through the economic growth (Y1). The hypothesis of test results show that the path of coefficient value is 0.272 and the p-value is 0.024, which means in that the general allocation of funds influences on economic growth through the intervening of community welfare in the West Papua Province. These results can indicate that the special autonomy of fund (X2) has an effect on the people's welfare (Y2) through the economic growth (Y1). The results of these hypothesis test show that the path coefficient value is 0.258 and the p-value is 0.017, which means that special autonomy funds affect community welfare through mediating economic growth in West Papua Province.

DISCUSSION

General Allocation Fund Affects Economic Growth

The partial of test or t-test results show that the general allocation of fund is 0.012, which is quiet smaller than the significance of the value of 0.05 and the coefficient of the value of 0.344. It can be concluded that Hypothesis 1 is accepted, means that the general allocation of fund significantly have positive impact on economic growth in the province

of the West Papua. This means that the general allocation funds play a very significant role where regional expenditures are dominated by the DAU so that through these regional expenditures, they can carry out development characterized by increasing economic growth. The results of the analysis above show that the increase in DAU in districts/cities in West Papua Province can increase economic growth.

This research result is in line with previous studies by Nurzen and Riharjo (2016) and Nisa (2017) which revealed that the General Allocation of Fund has a significant effect on the economic growth. Meanwhile, the other studies by Putri (2015) and Dewi and Suputra (2017) showed contrast results which found that the General Allocation of Fund did not affect the economic growth.

Special Autonomy Fund Affects Economic Growth

The partial of test or t-test results show that special autonomy fund is 0.036, which is smaller than of the significance of value of 0.05 and the coefficient of value of 0.238. It can be concluded that Hypothesis 2 was accepted, which means that the special autonomy funds significantly positively affect economic growth in the province of West Papua. This is means that the special of autonomy fund is expected to be a bridge to overcome development gaps in infrastructure, education, and health in the provinces of the Papua and West Papua so that people's welfare can be achieved and economic growth will be better. With the availability of the good infrastructure, it is expected to create the efficiency and effectiveness in a various sectors so that community productivity is higher and the ultimately the economic growth will occur.

This study's results align with Anwar, Abdullah, and Hadi (2018), which found that special autonomy funds have a positive and significant impact on economic growth. However, the results of the study were contradict by the results of the research found by Mediyanti (2019), which found that special autonomy funds had the positive but not significant impact on the economic growth. Moreover, contrary to research Agatha and Uliansyah (2021), special autonomy funds had a positive but insignificant effect on economic growth.

The General Allocation of Fund affects Community Welfare

The partial testing or t-test shows that the general allocation of fund is 0.021, which is smaller than the significance impact value of 0.05, and the coefficient of the value is - 0.264. It can be concluded by the Hypothesis 3 is rejected, which means that the general allocation of fund has a significant adverse impact on the welfare people in the province of the West Papua. This means that the DAU hurts peoples' welfare because of the value of DAU received by several regions is very high, but capital expenditures are relatively low, with total personnel expenditures being higher than capital expenditures. From a theoretical point of view, the DAU blocks grand, meaning that the DAU allocation is entirely left to the local government. DAU is general; therefore, the DAU component still dominates in fulfilling personnel expenditures. If viewed individually, the DAU aims to equalize regional fiscal inequality so that regions with low PAD still rely heavily on DAU to finance personnel expenditures. The amount of DAU allocation received by a region also shows that the region is still unable to meet the needs.

This study has same results with research conducted by Astuti and Astika (2016), Widiyanto, Sedyautami, and Nurmansya (2016), and Sulastris and Efendri (2021), which found that the General Allocation Fund had a negative and significant effect on people's welfare. Every increase in the DAU will decrease the welfare of the community, and every decrease in the DAU will increase the welfare of the community. This result is in contrast to the research written by Putra and Ulupui (2015) which explained that DAU has a significant and positive effect on HDI.

The Special Autonomy of Fund Has an Effect on Community of Welfare

The results of this partial test or t-test show the special autonomy fund is 0.001, which is quiet smaller than the significance of the value of 0.05, and the coefficient of the value is 0.304. It can be concluded is the Hypothesis 4 is accepted, which means the special autonomy of fund has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the people in the province of the West Papua. This means that special autonomy funds are a form of the asymmetric of the decentralization aimed to accelerating of the improvement of the public welfare and the public services. This goal can be achieved through accelerated development in West Papua Province. One of them is providing basic infrastructure of the development by opening isolated areas through easy accessibility transportation and the information.

The findings obtained in this study are the same as those conducted by Nurlina and Syafira (2019) and Fangohoy (2020), which found that special of autonomy funds had a positive and significant effect of the people's welfare. Meanwhile, this study results differ from the results of the research by Fargana and Ikhsan (2017), which showed that the special autonomy funds have a negative & significant effect on the poverty in Aceh Province.

Economic Growth Affects Community Welfare

Results in this partial test or t-test show the community's welfare is 0.008, which is smaller than significance value of 0.05 and the coefficient value of 0.326. It can be explained that Hypothesis 5 is accepted, which means the public of welfare has a significant positive impact on the economic growth in the province of the West Papua. This means the increasing of economic growth is seen in the amount of GRDP. The higher the level of GRDP, the more opportunity for community to obtain better education and health will increase, or with the creation of increased economic growth in an area, the community has the opportunity to allocate their income to the education & health sectors.

The positive & significant relationship between the variables of the economic growth and community welfare obtained in this research is in line with previous study by Awandari and Indrajaya (2016) that there is a positive & significant relationship between the effect of the economic growth on people's welfare.

General Allocation of Fund Has an Effect on Community Welfare through Economic Growth

These partial of test or t-test shows that the general allocation of fund is 0.024, which smaller than the significance of the value of 0.05 and the coefficient value of 0.272. It can be concluded that the Hypothesis 6 is accepted, which means the general allocation of fund significantly impact people's welfare by mediating economic growth in the province of the West Papua. This means that an increase in general allocation funds will increase economic growth and improve the community's welfare. General allocation funds originate from the APBN, which are allocated to strengthen regional fiscal conditions and reduce regional imbalances (horizontal imbalances) to finance their expenditure needs. Because each region has a diverse fiscal potential, this difference can produce a variety of economic growth as well. Transfer of the funds from the central government are expected to be used effectively and efficiently by local governments to improve their services on the community.

Development in the service sector to the public will stimulate the community to be more active and enthusiastic in working because adequate facilities support it. In addition, investors will also be attracted to the region because of the regional government-provided facilities, which can be trigger an increase in the economic growth in the region. The result of this study is correlated with a study by Wijayanti and Darsana (2015) which

found the general allocation of funds had a significant impact on community of the welfare through mediating economic growth.

Special Autonomy Fund Affects Community Welfare Through Economic Growth

These partial test or t-test results show that the special autonomy fund is 0.017, which is quite smaller than the significance of the value of 0.05, and the coefficient of the value is 0.258. It can be concluded that the Hypothesis 7 is accepted, which means that special autonomy funds significantly affect people's welfare through economic of the growth in the province of West Papua. This means that if special autonomy funds are high, economic growth is also high and has an impact on the increasing people's welfare; on the contrary, if special autonomy funds are low, economic growth is also low and has an impact on decreasing people's welfare. These also shows that special autonomy funds can be a means for local governments to allocate budgets for provision of the public goods and services to the needs of each region. It is hoped by economic growth in the regions will increase because with the DOK, there will be developments in various fields to provide opportunities for opening markets for goods and services to support development in the regions. With the region's development, the community's welfare can also be achieved by increasing the economic growth.

CONCLUSION

Based on these results of analysis above, several of the conclusions can be drawn as follows: (1) general allocation of funds and special autonomy funds had a significant and positive influence on the economic growth; (2) general allocation of funds have a significant and negative effect on peoples welfare, while special autonomy of funds have a significant and positive impact on peoples welfare, then economic growth has a significant and positive impact on peoples welfare; and (3) general allocation of funds and special autonomy funds have a significant and positive impact on peoples welfare through mediating by the economic growth.

By considering the results of this study, several suggestions can be put forward, including (a) local governments are expected to allocate their revenues properly and efficiently in regional spending in terms of development of infrastructure and facilities in the socio-economic field, including health and the education since both factors can directly impact the welfare of the communities; and (b) it is expected that the governments will be able to recognize the potential and resources that can be developed in each region because the development of the potential of the resources owned by each region can attract higher local revenue so that regions can be fiscally independent.

It is suggested that future researchers will be interested in researching the welfare of the community and expand the object of research by adding other variables that affect of the welfare in the community in districts/cities in the West Papua Province.

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