INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES REVIEW

E-ISSN : 2807-8098

The Influence of Village Head Leadership and BPD Supervision on Village Development Effectiveness in Curug Wetan Village, Tangerang Regency

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ABSTRACT

This research was carried out in Curug Wetan Village, Curug District, Tangerang Regency. This research aims to determine how much influence the Village Head's Leadership and BPD Supervision partially and simultaneously have on the Effectiveness of Village Development in Curug Wetan Village, Curug District, Tangerang Regency. This research used a quantitative approach, with a sample size of 195 people from Curug Wetan Village, Curug District, Tangerang Regency. The data obtained was analyzed using the PLS analysis technique (Partial Least Square via Smart PLS 3.2.9 software to process it partially, and the SPSS 27 application to process the data simultaneously. Based on the research results it can be concluded that: (1) the leadership of the village head is influential and significant to the effectiveness of village development, with an influence of 49.5%; (2) BPD supervision has a significant influence on the effectiveness of village development with an influence of 25.4%; (3) the leadership of the village head and supervision of the BPD has a significant influence on the effectiveness of village development, with an influence size of 34.3%.

Keywoards*: Supervisory, Leadership, Effectiveness of Village Development.*

Background

Development is fundamentally a conscious, planned trajectory of growth and transformation orchestrated by the state. To accelerate regional progress, these efforts must be anchored at the grassroots level, specifically starting within villages. Consequently, the village entity now occupies a robust strategic position in governance, bolstered by the regulatory framework established in Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Village Law). This legislation empowers village administrations to autonomously manage and optimize local resources, aiming to foster rural welfare and create communities that are resilient, advanced, independent, and democratic.

To operationalize this, strategic planning is essential, specifically through the formulation of the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes). It is imperative that this plan aligns with the Regency/City Medium-Term Plan to ensure synergy between local and regional programs. The RPJMDes is subsequently translated into the Village Government Work Plan (RKP-Desa), which delineates annual development priorities. Furthermore, villages are allocated Village Funds (Dana Desa) as fiscal stimulants to finance these initiatives, encompassing governance, infrastructure development, community empowerment, and social guidance.

In his capacity as the primary village authority, the Village Head bears the ultimate responsibility for the execution of village programs, encompassing governance, infrastructure development, and community affairs. The efficacy of this leadership hinges on a democratic approach; specifically, one that is responsive to community aspirations, transparent, and accountable in decision-making based on collective consensus (Lamida, 2015:2). Consequently, it is imperative for the leader to exercise effective leadership functions that foster a collaborative synergy between the leader and subordinates to attain established targets. This necessitates the ability to influence and mobilize others—directing their volition, capabilities, and efforts toward shared goals through clear vision, action, and strategy.

Furthermore, ensuring the success of village development necessitates robust oversight from both the community and the designated supervisory body, the Village Consultative Body (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa or BPD). Acting as the representative assembly of the villagers, the BPD serves as a crucial control mechanism over the village government's administrative duties.

The BPD possesses the authority to monitor governance, demand accountability regarding administrative conduct, and articulate opinions concerning development execution and community empowerment. This control function is

pivotal in fostering a village administration that yields high-quality, dynamic, and transparent development outcomes. Conceptually, supervision operates as a management function dedicated to ensuring that implementation aligns with established plans. It involves activities aimed at preventing deviations, diagnosing the extent and causes of errors, and executing corrective actions when discrepancies arise (Usman et al., 2021).

Specifically, the realization of development in Curug Wetan Village is predominantly characterized by physical infrastructure projects, such as road rehabilitation and drainage system construction. Furthermore, the village development agenda encompasses non-physical initiatives, including public health services via the Integrated Healthcare Center (Posyandu) and various community capacity-building measures, such as training workshops and socialization programs.

Based on preliminary observations, the authors identified several critical challenges regarding the Village Head's leadership and BPD supervision in relation to development effectiveness in Curug Wetan Village, Tangerang Regency. These phenomena include:

1. Suboptimal budget allocation: The distribution and utilization of the village budget for development initiatives have not been maximized to their full potential.
2. Low community engagement: Participation rates among various community elements within village development deliberation forums (Musyawarah) remain low.
3. Limited human capital: The quality of human resources among the residents of Curug Wetan Village remains constrained.
4. Pandemic constraints: The disruptive conditions and restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak.

In light of the aforementioned background and the specific problems identified, the authors are motivated to undertake a study titled: "The Influence of Village Head Leadership and BPD Supervision on the Effectiveness of Village Development in Curug Wetan Village, Curug District, Tangerang Regency".

Literature Review

According to Badu and Djafri (2017:33), leadership is defined as a deliberate effort to influence others by providing the encouragement and guidance necessary to foster collaboration toward achieving mutually agreed-upon objectives. In this capacity, a leader bears the primary responsibility for implementing and executing established policies. Consequently, leading an organization is a complex undertaking; it requires

significant effort to balance satisfying the needs of constituents while steadfastly upholding the organization's vision and goals.

In the context of modern frameworks, Transformational Leadership is widely regarded as a superior approach. As noted by Ferdiansyah (2019:44), this model comprehensively elucidates leadership characteristics by synthesizing concepts from trait, style, and contingency theories. Furthermore, drawing from Hoffmeister as cited in Kasnu (2022:38), the dimensions of transformational leadership encompass Idealized Influence, Inspirational Motivation, Intellectual Stimulation, and Individual Consideration. These dimensions are elaborated as follows:

1. Inspirational Motivation: This dimension characterizes leaders who are highly inspiring and motivating. They challenge subordinates within their work and articulate a clear perspective on achieving future goals, thereby driving increased efficiency in the workplace.
2. Individualized Consideration: The leader provides personalized attention to foster healthy professional relationships. This involves offering learning opportunities and coaching tailored to each individual's specific interests and skill sets.
3. Intellectual Stimulation: Leaders encourage subordinates to cultivate creativity and innovation by exploring new approaches. By promoting an environment of free ideas and imagination, leaders empower followers to adopt novel techniques and problem-solving methods.
4. Idealized Influence: The leader acts as a role model to be emulated by subordinates. Consequently, the leader garners admiration, trust, and respect, motivating followers to adhere to their guidance.

Supervision

According to Anne (2010:11), supervision is defined as a comprehensive set of actions involving inspection, authorization, verification, and the approval of task distribution, aimed at preemptively mitigating risks during implementation. This process is pivotal to organizational operations; it facilitates the early identification of deficiencies, enabling corrective measures to ensure outcomes align with established expectations. Fundamentally, the essence of supervision lies not in fault-finding, but in constructive improvement to secure the attainment of desired objectives. Consequently, the insights derived from supervision provide critical inputs for organizational leadership, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of decision-making processes.

Furthermore, Handoko (2016:359) classifies supervision into three distinct categories: feedforward control, concurrent control, and feedback control, which are elucidated as follows:

1. Feedforward Control: Also referred to as preliminary control, this mechanism is proactive in nature. It is designed to anticipate potential problems or deviations from established standards and objectives, thereby enabling corrective measures to be implemented prior to the commencement of specific operational stages.
2. Concurrent Control: This type of supervision is executed simultaneously with the actual performance of tasks. It involves monitoring activities as they occur to ensure consistency with plans, allowing for immediate adjustments during the process.
3. Feedback Control: This control focuses on post-action evaluation, assessing the outcomes of completed activities. It aims to identify the root causes of any deviations from the initial plan or standards. The findings derived from this analysis are then applied to improve the execution of similar activities in future cycles.

Effectiveness of Village Development

Fundamentally, effectiveness is defined as the degree of success achieved in meeting established goals or targets. As articulated by Monica (2022:132), effectiveness characterizes an organization's success in attaining specific objectives by optimizing available resources according to predetermined benchmarks. Furthermore, effectiveness is evaluated through two primary dimensions: the process (method) and the outcome (result). Consequently, it serves as a metric to assess the quality of performance and the extent to which the actual outputs align with expectations.

It is important to note that rural development is not a universal concept that can be applied uniformly across all regions. Instead, it requires a context-specific approach tailored to the unique conditions of the village in question. This is necessitated by the fact that every village possesses distinct characteristics, community capabilities, and needs that differ from one another. Ideally, measuring the effectiveness or success of regional development should be grounded in specific development dimensions, contingent upon the focus and orientation agreed upon by planners, implementers, and the community as the primary beneficiaries.

According to Feliks et al. (2022:59) in their study titled Pembangunan Pedesaan: Prinsip, Kebijakan dan Manajemen, the indicators of rural development include: (a) Village Apparatus Capacity and Service Coverage; (b) Economic Infrastructure and Facilities; (c) Village Wealth and Financial Management; (d) Adequate Information Access; (e) Institutional Framework and Community Participation; (f) Community Welfare; (g) Community Education; and (h) Public Health.

Method

This study aims to objectively examine the research topic titled: 'The Influence of Village Head Leadership and BPD Supervision on the Effectiveness of Village Development in Curug Wetan Village, Curug District, Tangerang Regency'. The research employs a quantitative survey methodology. According to Suwandi (2022:74), survey methods are typically utilized to acquire retrospective or current data regarding opinions, beliefs, characteristics, and behaviors, as well as to test hypotheses concerning sociological or psychological variable relationships drawn from a population sample.

The population for this study comprises the entire community of Curug Wetan Village, from which a sample size of 195 respondents was determined. The sampling technique utilizes a multi-stage approach, specifically combining cluster area sampling followed by simple random sampling. Data collection was conducted using a questionnaire as the primary instrument, consisting of statement items distributed to the selected research subjects. Furthermore, the data analysis method employed is Partial Least Square (PLS).

Result and Discussion

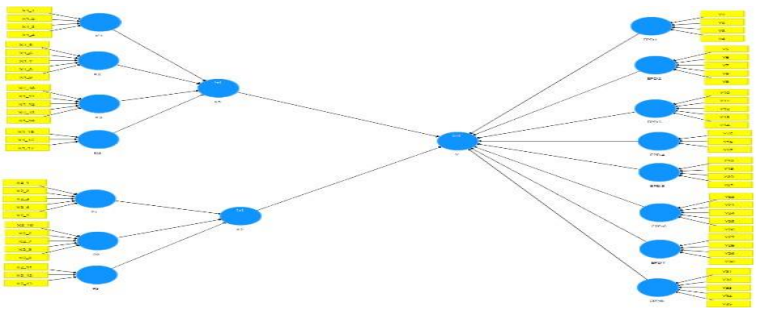
Measurement Model Evaluation (Outer Model)

In this study, the constructs of Leadership, Supervision, and Village Development Effectiveness are operationalized as second-order constructs, as they comprise multiple dimensions or sub-dimensions. Consequently, the estimation within the PLS model adopts a two-stage approach.

The first stage involves evaluating the relationship between dimensions and variables using the repeated indicator approach to generate latent variable scores. Subsequently, these latent scores serve as proxies for the dimensions in the second stage (Sarstedt in Sofyan, 2021:62). Given that this research utilizes formative indicators, the model evaluation focuses on assessing collinearity statistics through Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values, followed by the analysis of outer weights and loading factors, the significance of which is tested via bootstrapping.

The designed model structure is illustrated in the figure below:

Figure 1. Second-Order PLS-SEM Model



The collinearity test is conducted to determine whether correlations exist among the independent variables within the regression model. Theoretically, a robust regression model should be free from significant inter-variable correlations. This assessment relies on the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values. A VIF value exceeding 5 indicates the presence of multicollinearity, whereas a value below 5 suggests that multicollinearity is low or negligible.

Table 1. Second-Order Outer VIF Results

Indikator	VIF	Indikator	VIF	Indikator	VIF	Indikator	VIF	Indikator	VIF
X1_1	2.330	X1_14	2.700	X2_10	1.667	Y10	2.236	Y23	1.785
X1_1	2.489	X1_14	3.153	X2_10	1.705	Y10	3.138	Y23	2.247
X1_2	2.705	X1_15	2.221	X2_11	2.126	Y11	2.198	Y24	2.130
X1_2	2.931	X1_15	2.722	X2_11	2.464	Y11	2.572	Y24	2.524
X1_3	2.700	X1_16	2.219	X2_12	2.057	Y12	2.509	Y25	1.790
X1_3	3.153	X1_16	2.554	X2_12	2.443	Y12	2.994	Y25	2.138
X1_4	2.221	X1_17	3.371	X2_13	1.280	Y13	2.350	Y26	1.803
X1_4	2.722	X1_17	4.010	X2_13	1.633	Y13	3.034	Y26	2.357
X1_5	2.219	X2_1	2.082	Y1	1.796	Y14	1.640	Y27	2.151
X1_5	2.554	X2_1	2.218	Y1	2.658	Y14	1.933	Y27	2.861
X1_6	3.371	X2_2	2.364	Y2	1.944	Y15	2.304	Y28	2.090
X1_6	4.010	X2_2	2.434	Y2	2.362	Y15	2.843	Y28	2.600
X1_7	2.082	X2_3	2.063	Y3	2.268	Y16	2.276	Y29	1.645
X1_7	2.218	X2_3	2.137	Y3	3.053	Y16	3.502	Y29	2.170
X1_8	2.364	X2_4	1.399	Y4	2.394	Y17	1.680	Y30	1.606
X1_8	2.434	X2_4	1.683	Y4	3.131	Y17	2.045	Y30	2.031
X1_9	2.063	X2_5	1.590	Y5	2.552	Y18	2.287	Y31	1.728
X1_9	2.137	X2_5	1.826	Y5	3.633	Y18	3.265	Y31	2.368
X1_10	1.399	X2_6	1.747	Y6	2.616	Y19	2.713	Y32	2.132
X1_10	1.683	X2_6	1.952	Y6	3.226	Y19	3.654	Y32	2.758
X1_11	1.590	X2_7	2.235	Y7	2.418	Y20	2.555	Y33	1.615
X1_11	1.826	X2_7	2.486	Y7	3.092	Y20	3.222	Y33	1.921
X1_12	2.330	X2_8	2.328	Y8	3.077	Y21	2.013	Y34	1.734
X1_12	2.489	X2_8	2.484	Y8	3.740	Y21	2.486	Y34	2.330
X1_13	2.705	X2_9	2.327	Y9	3.172	Y22	1.456	Y35	2.030
X1_13	2.931	X2_9	2.420	Y9	4.026	Y22	1.787	Y35	2.631

Source: Processed Primary Data

The results presented in Table 1 demonstrate that the VIF values for all indicator items are consistently below the threshold of 5. This confirms that the model is free

from multicollinearity issues. Consequently, the prerequisites for the structural analysis are satisfied, allowing the testing process to proceed to the subsequent stage.

Second-Order Significance and Outer Weight Assessment

The statistical significance of the outer weights is evaluated by examining the resulting p-values. For this study, the threshold established to determine statistical significance is a p-value of less than 0.05.

Table 2. Second-Order Outer Weight and Outer Loading Results

Indikator	OW		OL		Indikator	OW		OL	
	t-statis tik	P-value	t-statistik	P-value		t-statistik	P-value	t-statistik	P-value
X1_1 -> K1	3.140	0.002	0.902	0.000	Y1 -> EPD1	5.424	0.000	0.869	0.000
X1_2 -> K1	1.127	0.260	0.771	0.000	Y2 -> EPD1	2.065	0.039	0.761	0.000
X1_3 -> K1	1.025	0.306	0.742	0.000	Y3 -> EPD1	5.330	0.000	0.884	0.000
X1_4 -> K1	1.995	0.047	0.778	0.000	Y4 -> EPD1	0.092	0.927	0.764	0.000
X1_5 -> K2	2.184	0.029	0.716	0.000	Y5 -> EPD2	7.043	0.000	0.913	0.000
X1_6 -> K2	0.875	0.382	0.819	0.000	Y6 -> EPD2	0.721	0.471	0.743	0.000
X1_7 -> K2	2.350	0.019	0.856	0.000	Y7 -> EPD2	1.713	0.087	0.798	0.000
X1_8 -> K2	3.064	0.002	0.849	0.000	Y8 -> EPD2	2.133	0.033	0.788	0.000
X1_9 -> K2	2.185	0.029	0.768	0.000	Y9 -> EPD2	2.121	0.034	0.784	0.000
X1_10 -> K3	1.059	0.290	0.755	0.000	Y10 -> EPD3	4.277	0.000	0.867	0.000
X1_11 -> K3	2.054	0.040	0.887	0.000	Y11 -> EPD3	0.256	0.798	0.718	0.000
X1_12 -> K3	1.795	0.073	0.839	0.000	Y12 -> EPD3	1.089	0.277	0.764	0.000
X1_13 -> K3	1.835	0.067	0.807	0.000	Y13 -> EPD3	2.372	0.018	0.787	0.000
X1_14 -> K3	0.130	0.897	0.717	0.000	Y14 -> EPD3	3.559	0.000	0.766	0.000
X1_15 -> K4	1.419	0.157	0.850	0.000	Y15 -> EPD4	1.959	0.051	0.858	0.000
X1_16 -> K4	1.325	0.186	0.838	0.000	Y16 -> EPD4	3.570	0.000	0.924	0.000
X1_17 -> K4	2.424	0.016	0.962	0.000	Y17 -> EPD4	2.995	0.003	0.814	0.000
X2_1 -> P1	0.779	0.437	0.662	0.000	Y18 -> EPD5	4.935	0.000	0.897	0.000
X2_2 -> P1	0.076	0.939	0.594	0.000	Y19 -> EPD5	2.642	0.009	0.875	0.000
X2_3 -> P1	0.823	0.411	0.677	0.000	Y20 -> EPD5	1.390	0.165	0.811	0.000
X2_4 -> P1	3.999	0.000	0.906	0.000	Y21 -> EPD5	3.208	0.001	0.778	0.000
X2_5 -> P2	1.412	0.159	0.717	0.000	Y22 -> EPD5	2.309	0.021	0.654	0.000
X2_6 -> P2	1.352	0.177	0.766	0.000	Y23 -> EPD6	1.720	0.086	0.713	0.000
X2_7 -> P2	2.463	0.014	0.944	0.000	Y24 -> EPD6	4.999	0.000	0.864	0.000
X2_8 -> P2	0.307	0.759	0.777	0.000	Y25 -> EPD6	2.341	0.020	0.757	0.000
X2_9 -> P2	0.438	0.662	0.753	0.000	Y26 -> EPD6	5.037	0.000	0.818	0.000
X2_10 -> P3	0.083	0.934	0.595	0.000	Y27 -> EPD6	2.685	0.007	0.809	0.000
X2_11 -> P3	1.760	0.079	0.787	0.000	Y28 -> EPD7	4.142	0.000	0.832	0.000
X2_12 -> P3	1.093	0.275	0.731	0.000	Y29 -> EPD7	2.843	0.005	0.744	0.000
X2_13 -> P3	4.523	0.000	0.886	0.000	Y30 -> EPD7	3.372	0.001	0.775	0.000
					Y31 -> EPD8	4.207	0.000	0.841	0.000
					Y32 -> EPD8	2.017	0.044	0.811	0.000
					Y33 -> EPD8	1.813	0.070	0.687	0.000
					Y34 -> EPD8	1.357	0.175	0.712	0.000

Y35 -> EPD8	2.910	**0.004**	0.827	**0.000**

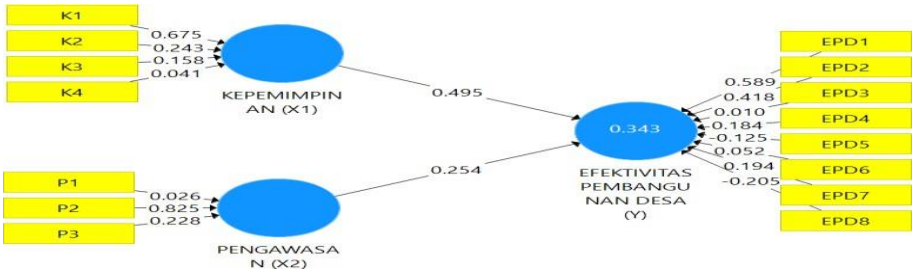
Source: Processed Primary Data

The data presented in Table 2 identifies the valid indicators for each variable:

- Leadership (X1): X1_1, X1_4, X1_5, X1_7, X1_8, X1_9, X1_11, X1_17.
- Supervision (X2): X2_4, X2_7, X2_13.
- Village Development Effectiveness (Y): Y1, Y2, Y3, Y5, Y8, Y9, Y10, Y13, Y14, Y16, Y17, Y18, Y19, Y21, Y22, Y24, Y25, Y26, Y27, Y28, Y29, Y30, Y31, Y32, Y35.

Furthermore, an assessment of the outer loading values was conducted against the threshold of > 0.50. The analysis confirms that no indicator exhibited an outer loading value below 0.50, and all indicators achieved statistical significance (p-value < 0.05). Consequently, no elimination of indicators was required at this stage.

Figure 1. First-Order PLS-SEM Model



Following the completion of the initial testing stage, the subsequent phase involves evaluating the indicators at the dimension level, commonly referred to as the first-order analysis. This assessment is primarily conducted by examining the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values and the outer weights.

First-Order VIF and Outer Weight Significance Assessment

Collinearity is assessed using the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). A VIF value exceeding 5 indicates the presence of multicollinearity, whereas a value below 5 suggests that multicollinearity is low or negligible. Simultaneously, the statistical significance of the outer weights is evaluated based on the p-value. The established threshold for determining significance in this analysis is a p-value of less than 0.05.

Table 3. First-Order VIF and Outer Weight Results

Indikator	Outer Weight		Outer Loading		VIF
	T-statistik	P Values	(O/S)	T-statistik	
K1 -> (X1)	3.824	**0.000**	0.961	**0.000**	**2.146**
K2 -> (X1)	0.991	**0.322**	0.860	**0.000**	**2.795**

K3 -> (X1)	0.689	**0.491**	0.746	**0.000**	**2.363**
K4 -> (X1)	0.227	**0.821**	0.610	**0.000**	**1.729**
P1 -> (X2)	0.087	**0.930**	0.600	**0.003**	**1.555**
P2 -> (X2)	3.331	**0.001**	0.983	**0.000**	**1.864**
P3 -> (X2)	0.705	**0.481**	0.762	**0.000**	**1.805**
EPD1 -> (Y)	3.435	**0.001**	0.909	**0.000**	**2.313**
EPD2 -> (Y)	2.118	**0.035**	0.878	**0.000**	3.200
EPD3 -> (Y)	0.052	**0.958**	0.689	**0.000**	**2.589**
EPD4 -> (Y)	1.154	**0.249**	0.645	**0.000**	**1.828**
EPD5 -> (Y)	0.665	**0.506**	0.600	**0.000**	**2.369**
EPD6 -> (Y)	0.263	**0.793**	0.603	**0.000**	**2.407**
EPD7 -> (Y)	1.311	**0.190**	0.674	**0.000**	**1.991**
EPD8 -> (Y)	1.275	**0.203**	0.555	**0.000**	**2.174**

Source: Processed Primary Data

The results presented in Table 3 demonstrate that the Outer VIF values for all indicators satisfy the established criteria, specifically falling below the threshold of 5. Regarding the significance of the outer weights, the analysis identifies specific significant indicators, namely: K1 for the Leadership variable, P2 for the Supervision variable, and EPD1 and EPD2 for the Village Development Effectiveness variable. Furthermore, the assessment of outer loadings confirms that all indicators cumulatively meet the requirement of being greater than 0.50 and are statistically significant. Consequently, no elimination of indicator items is warranted at this stage.

Structural Model Assessment (Inner Model)

The evaluation of the structural model (inner model) is conducted to examine the relationships between constructs, determine statistical significance, and assess the R-Square (R2) values within the research framework.

Tested Structural Model

In the context of Partial Least Squares (PLS) analysis, the assessment of the structural model primarily commences with an evaluation of the R-Square (R2) values for each dependent variable. As posited by Ghozali (2018), the coefficient of determination serves as a critical metric of explanatory power. A low value indicates that the independent variables possess limited capacity to explain the variance of the dependent variable. Conversely, a value approaching 1 (one) and receding from 0 (zero) signifies that the independent variables provide substantially all the information required to predict the dependent variable effectively.

Table 4. R-Square Values

Variabel	R Square	R Square Adjusted
EFEKTIVITAS PEMBANGUNAN DESA	0.343	0.336

Source: Processed Primary Data

Based on the data presented in Table 4, the R-Square value for the variable of Village Development Effectiveness is recorded at 0.343, equivalent to 34.3%. This statistic implies that the independent variables examined in this study account for only 34.3% of the variance in the dependent variable. Conversely, the remaining 65.7% constitutes the dominant influence, which is attributed to other factors or variables extraneous to this regression model.

Hypothesis Testing

Partial Significance Test (t-test)

The hypothesis testing phase utilizes the bootstrapping procedure to generate t-statistic values for each structural path relationship established in the model. These calculated statistics are subsequently compared against the critical t-table value to determine significance. For the purpose of this study, a critical t-value of 1.96 is adopted, which corresponds to a significance level (α) of 5% or 0.05.

Table 5. T-test

HP	Variabel	Original Sample (O)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values	Hasil
H1	Kepemimpinan -> Efektivitas Pembangunan Desa	0.495	8.746	0.000	Ada pengaruh signifikan
H2	Pengawasan -> Efektivitas Pembangunan Desa	0.254	3.497	0.001	Ada pengaruh signifikan

Source: Processed Primary Data

Based on the hypothesis testing results presented in Table 5, the following conclusions are drawn regarding the partial relationships between variables:

1. Leadership: The Leadership variable exerts a statistically significant partial influence on the effectiveness of village development in Curug Wetan Village, Curug District, Tangerang Regency.
2. 2. Supervision: Similarly, the Supervision variable demonstrates a statistically significant partial influence on the effectiveness of village development within the same jurisdiction.

Simultaneous Significance Test (F-Test)

This study incorporates a simultaneous testing approach to determine whether the independent variables jointly exert a significant influence on the dependent

variable. The analytical procedure involves a comparative assessment between the calculated F-value (Fcount) and the critical table F-value (Ftable). For the purpose of this analysis, the established critical F-value is 3.04. The statistical computation was performed using SPSS version 27 software. The results of the F-test are presented below:

Table 6. F-test Result

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8188.497	2	4094.248	25.949	.000[b]
	Residual	28874.062	183	157.782		
	Total	37062.559	185			

a. Dependent Variable: Y
b. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

Source: Processed Primary Data

The analysis presented in Table 6 yields a calculated F-value (Fcount) of 25.949. This result indicates that the calculated value significantly exceeds the critical table value, as evidenced by the comparison: Fcount (25.949) > Ftable (3.04). Furthermore, the associated significance value is 0.000, which is well below the standard threshold of 0.05. Consequently, it can be concluded that the variables of Leadership and Supervision, when operating simultaneously, exert a significant influence on the Effectiveness of Village Development.

Conclusion

Based on the findings and data analysis presented, the study draws the following conclusions:

1. Village Head Leadership exerts a significant positive influence on Village Development Effectiveness. The magnitude of this influence is quantified at 0.495, indicating a substantial contribution of 49.5%.
2. BPD Supervision significantly influences Village Development Effectiveness. The calculated magnitude of this effect is 0.254, representing a contribution of 25.4%.
3. Simultaneously, Village Head Leadership and BPD Supervision significantly impact Village Development Effectiveness. The combined explanatory power of these variables is reflected in a value of 0.343, demonstrating that they jointly account for 34.3% of the variance in development effectiveness.

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