ABSTRAK

Oleh

Fitri Wulandari

Pembangunan infrastruktur di desa memiliki peran penting dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat serta mewujudkan pembangunan yang berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh pembangunan infrastruktur terhadap dampak sosial, ekonomi, dan keberlanjutan pembangunan di Desa Rajabasa Baru, Kecamatan Mataram Baru, Kabupaten Lampung Timur. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan kuesioner berskala. Variabel penelitian meliputi pembangunan infrastruktur (X), dampak sosial (Y1), dampak ekonomi (Y2), dan keberlanjutan pembangunan (Z). Populasi berjumlah 2.455 jiwa, dengan 98 responden yang dipilih menggunakan non-probability purposive sampling, dan analisis data dilakukan dengan *Structural Equation Modeling* (SEM) SmartPLS 4.0. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembangunan infrastruktur memberikan dampak sosial yang cukup baik, di mana 9,18% responden menilai hasilnya belum optimal dan sebagian warga dusun pinggiran belum sepenuhnya merasakan manfaatnya. Namun, akses pendidikan, kesehatan, dan partisipasi sosial meningkat. Secara ekonomi, biaya transportasi turun hingga 30%, usaha pertanian dan perdagangan meningkat, serta tercipta lapangan kerja sementara. Hasil analisis jalur menunjukkan bahwa pembangunan infrastruktur berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap dampak sosial dengan nilai *t-statistic* 7.948 dan *p-value* 0.000, dan koefisien 0.564. Pengaruh terhadap dampak ekonomi tidak signifikan dengan nilai *t-statistic* 0.934, *p-value* 0.350, dan koefisien 0.093. Dampak ekonomi berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap keberlanjutan dengan nilai *t-statistic* 9.221, *p-value* 0.000, dan koefisien 0.592. Pengaruh tidak langsung melalui dampak sosial tidak signifikan dengan nilai *t-statistic* 0.413, *p-value* 0.680, dan koefisien 0.042, sedangkan pengaruh tidak langsung melalui dampak ekonomi signifikan dengan *koefisien* 0.313 dan *p-value* 0.000. Hasil ini menegaskan bahwa keberlanjutan pembangunan lebih banyak ditentukan oleh manfaat ekonomi yang dirasakan masyarakat dibanding perubahan sosial yang terjadi.

Kata kunci: Dampak Ekonomi, Dampak Sosial, Desa Rajabasa Baru, Keberlanjutan Pembangunan, Pembangunan Infrastruktur.

ABSTRACT

By

Fitri Wulandari

The development of infrastructure in villages plays a crucial role in improving the welfare of the community and achieving sustainable development. This study aims to analyze the impact of infrastructure development on social, economic, and sustainability impacts in Rajabasa Baru Village, Mataram Baru District, East Lampung Regency. The research uses a quantitative method with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and scaled questionnaires. The research variables include infrastructure development (X), social impact (Y1), economic impact (Y2), and development sustainability (Z). The population consists of 2,455 individuals, with 98 respondents selected using non-probability purposive sampling, and data analysis was conducted using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) SmartPLS 4.0. The results of the study show that infrastructure development has a relatively good social impact, where 9.18% of respondents rated the results as not optimal, and some residents in the outskirts have not fully felt the benefits. However, access to education, health, and social participation have improved. Economically, transportation costs have decreased by up to 30%, agricultural and trade businesses have increased, and temporary employment opportunities have been created. Path analysis results indicate that infrastructure development has a positive and significant impact on social impact with a t-statistic value of 7.948 and a p-value of 0.000, and a coefficient of 0.564. The impact on economic outcomes is not significant with a t-statistic value of 0.934, a p-value of 0.350, and a coefficient of 0.093. The economic impact has a positive and significant effect on sustainability with a t-statistic value of 9.221, a p-value of 0.000, and a coefficient of 0.592. The indirect effect through social impact is not significant with a t-statistic value of 0.413, a p-value of 0.680, and a coefficient of 0.042, while the indirect effect through economic impact is significant with a coefficient of 0.313 and a p-value of 0.000. These findings confirm that the sustainability of development is more influenced by the economic benefits felt by the community than by the social changes that occur.

Keywords: *Economic Impact, Development Sustainability, Infrastructure Development, Rajabasa Baru Village, Social Impact.*