

KLASIFIKASI PENERIMA BANTUAN DANA DESA MENGGUNAKAN METODE KNN (K-NEAREST NEIGHBOR)

(Studi Kasus : Desa Andongsari Kecamatan Ambulu Kabupaten Jember)

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ABSTRAK

Dana Desa adalah Dana APBN yang diperuntukkan bagi desa yang ditransfer melalui APBD kabupaten/kota dan diprioritaskan untuk pelaksanaan pembangunan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat. Dana desa di peruntukkan agar dapat meluaskan pelayanan publik didesa, mendongkrak kemiskinan, mengentaskan perekonomian desa,menanggulangi kesenjangan pembangunan antardesa,menguatkan masyarakat desa sebagai subjek pembangunan. Dalam Proses penentukan data dan pemberian bantuan terhadap penerima manfaat sudah di laksanakan sebelumnya, Namun bantuan yang di terima ada yang tidak sesuai dengan yang di harapkan, hal tersebut disebabkan salah satunya karena penetapan status keluarga miskin selaku penerima bantuan belum maksimal. Maka dari itu penelitian ini mencoba untuk mengklasifikasi penerima manfaat menggunakan metode K-NEAREST NEIGHBOR (KNN) dengan tujuan untuk mencari K-Optimal dan Akurasi algoritma K-NEAREST NEIGHBOR (KNN) sehingga dapat menjadi acuan perangkat desa dalam mengevaluasi penerima bantuan dana desa dan dapat meminimalisir kesalahan data dalam memutuskan penerima manfaat dana desa. Data yang di gunakan merupakan data penerima bantuan langsung tunai dana desa tahun 2020 desa andongsari kecamatan ambulu kabupaten jember. Hasil yang di dapat dari penelitian ini berupa nilai akurasi tertinggi sebesar 90,79% dan K-optimal yaitu K-3 dengan akurasi yang tertinggi 90,79%. Maka dapat di simpulkan bahwa algoritma K-Nearest Neighbor dapat di terapkan dalam mengklasifikasi data penerima bantuan langsung tunai dana desa dengan cukup akurat.

Kata Kunci : BLT-DD, Klasifikasi, K-Nearest Neighbor

CLASSIFICATION OF RECIPIENTS OF VILLAGE FUNDS USING KNN (K-NEAREST NEIGHBOR) METHOD

(Case Study : Andongsari Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency)

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Abstract

Village Funds are APBN funds allocated for villages that are transferred through the district/city APBD and prioritized for the implementation of development and community empowerment. Village funds are intended to expand public services in villages, boost poverty, alleviate the village economy, overcome development gaps between villages, strengthen rural communities as development subject. In the process of determining data and providing assistance to beneficiaries it has been carried out before, but the assistance received is not what was expected, this is because one of them is because the determination of the status of poor families as recipients of assistance has not been maximized. Therefore this study tries to classify beneficiaries using the K-NEAREST NEIGHBOR (KNN) method with the aim of finding the K-optimal and Accuracy of the K-NEAREST NEIGHBOR (KNN) algorithm so that it can be used as a reference for village officials in evaluating village grant recipients and can minimize data errors in deciding beneficiaries of village funds. The data used is data on recipients of direct village fund cash assistance in 2020, andongsari village, ambulu district, jember regency. the results obtained from this study are the highest accuracy value of 90.79% and K-Optimal, namely K-3 with the highest accuracy of 90.79%. so it can be concluded that the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm can be applied to recipients of village fund cash assistance quite accurately.

Keywords: BLT-DD, Classification, K-Nearest Neighbor