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INTERNAL INFLUENCE OF VILLAGES, VILLAGE ECONOMY AND VILLAGE ALLOCATION FUNDS ON POVERTY LEVELS IN PARIAMAN CITY OF WEST SUMATRA PROVINCE

Abstract The problem of poverty is complex. One is that poverty can trigger other social problems that hinder a country's development process. The way to overcome poverty in this study is to find out the factors that affect poverty, namely Internal Village, Village Economy and Village Allocation Fund. This study used regression methods with OLS (Ordinary Least Square) model with data panel of 55 Villages in 2015-2018 in Pariaman City. The results revealed thatinflation, education,and wages have a significant and negative effect on poverty. While productive land and infrastructure have a positive and significant effect. The factor that has a big influence on poverty is the level of wages, while the least influential is productive land. The relationship between inflation variables, productive land, education, unemployment, infrastructure and the age of the population with poverty is inelastic (which is shown by the coefficient value > 1) except the wage variable is elastic.

Keywords: Inflation, ProductiveLand, Education, Unemployment, Infrastructure, Population Age, Wages and Poverty.

INTRODUCTION

1 2 3 One of the problems that accompanies development is the problem of poverty. This is a classic problem that occurs in the implementation of development for developing countries, especially Indonesia. According to Akpomuvie (2010), poverty problems arise due to developmentpolicies that are not appropriate, so asto contribute to thegreater inequality / income disparity between regions. This poverty condition can be exacerbated by economic insecurity. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a millennium declaration by the heads of state and representatives of 189 heads of state stating that one of the eight main goals of the MDGs is to reduce world poverty and hunger levels until 2015. The goals of the MDGs were achieved, but failed to pay attention to and address the root cause of poverty itself. After the end of the MDGs in 2015 continued with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which is a continuation and expansion of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that ended in 2030. The SDGs are different from the MDGs, where one of its goals further affirms the importance of ending poverty and boosting economic growth. According to the Central Static Agency (BPS) in 2017 stated that poverty in Indonesia reached 27.77 million people or about 10.64 percent and this number is not a small population, so poverty in Indonesia is something that must be addressed immediately. To reduce poverty, one of them is the need for village funds and allocation of village funds as investment participation from the central government. Dana village will have a negative effect on poverty. The allocation of village funds and village funds is prioritized to finance the development and empowerment of the community which refers to the Village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMDesa) and the village government's work plan. Budget planning of Village Fund Allocation (ADD)and Village Fund (DD) is carried out through communityaspiration network with Village Musrembang to agree on a Plan for The Use of Funds (RPD) which is a reference for budget management in a year. Plana Use of Funds (RPD) is70% for empowerment and 30% for development that directly involvesthe villagecommunity. The policyhas shown much better and more efficient results than village development that has been carried out with project mechanisms. The Allocation of Village Funds is financial assistance from the Kabu government-a patent to the village government derived from the Regional Be-lanja Revenue Budget (APBD), intended to finance the village government's program in carrying out government activities and community empowerment. Allocation of Village funds (ADD) and DD aim to: (1) Tackling poverty and overcoming inequality; (2) Improve development planning and budgeting at the village level and community empowerment; (3) Improving rural infrastructure development; (4) Improving the practice of religious, socio-cultural values in order to realize social improvement; (5) Increase the peace and order of the community-rakat; (6) Improving services to rural communities in the framework of the development ofsocial and economic activities ofthe community; (7) Encouragethe attachment of empowermentand gotong royong community; (8) Increase the income of villages and village communities through Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). The budget of ADD is more directed to Infrastructure Development such as village roads, tertiary irrigation, Polindes, Early Childhood Education (PAUD), Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), sports facilities (ball fields), and community economic empowerment. Various policies of job creation programs and anti-poverty movements run in developing countries often fail and have little success (Taylor, 2009). The results of several researchers stated that the causes of poverty are low local and global economic growth, low levels of education and mastery of technology, limited natural resources, high population growth, and political stability that is not conducive. Researchers who examine poverty and factors that affect and efforts to suppress poverty in Indonesia include Dede Ruslan (2016), Deffrinica et al., (2019). The purpose of the study was to find out and analyze the internal relationships of villages, village economics and village allocation funds to poverty levels. Furthermore, this study discusses theoretical studiesof related

variables, analytical techniques used and the analysis of results from the influence of independent and dependent variable relationships. And finally, it contains policy conclusions and recommendations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty is considered based on certain norms, one such norm is that based on consumption. The poverty line based on consumption consists of two elements: (1). Expenses required to purchase minimum nutritional standards and other basic needs. (2) The number of other needs varies greatly, reflecting the cost of participation in people's daily lives. According to Hoque, (2015), impoverishment is a condition where a person lacks basic income to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, energy, and housing. The standard poverty indicator according to BPS uses two types of approaches, namely the Head Count Index and the Basic Need Approach. The Basic Need Approach method conceptualizes poverty based on inability to meet basic needs and the Head Count Index method is a method that uses absolute poverty. Ragnar Nurske, pictured in the poverty cycle movement, says that "poor countries are poor because they are poor" as illustrated below:

Market imperfection, underdevelopment, lagging

Low Investment

Shortage of Capital

Low Productivity

Low Savings

Low Income

Figure 1. The Concept of The Flow of Mass Poverty Movement Source: Kuncoro (2010).

According to Iqbal et al., (2018),impoverishment is related to income levels and social levels, environment, even empowerment and participation and according to Pradipta & Dewi (2020) will have a direct impact on the welfare of the community. Inflation is an economic phenomenon that has an impact on economic activity. The real impact is often negative on people's finances, the purchasing power of money will be lower, and to get something requires more money and can ultimately affect the quality builder of goods. While Jhingan (2014), the cause of poverty is inadequate educational facilities and infrastructure, leading to high numbers of illiteracy and lack of skills or expertise in health facilities as well as

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poor consumption patterns so that only a small percentage of the illiterate population can become workers.

Research results that state inflation can affect poverty include Shahidur Rashid Talukdar (2012), Joko Susanto (2014), Sudarlan (2015), Nonce Hasan and Muammil Sun'an (2017),Y. Yolanda (2017) and Anas Fadhillah (2021). Land is a natural resource that has a very broad function in meeting various human needs. According to FAO, lahan is a physical environment consisting of climate, relief, soil, water and vegetation and objects above it as long as it has an effect on land use (Arsyad, 2010)." Land has many functions including production functions, storage functions, functionsof living space andothers, aswell as land use is for agriculture and nonfarm. Land has an economic value that can be very high and benefit its owners. Based on the explanation mentioned above, the more land available in a region or area, the more it has theng to carry out business or business activities. Productiveland is fertile land and can be used for agriculture, plantations. Education, dalam dictionary of indonesian language is a sustainable stage that is determined based on the level of development of learners, the breadth of teaching materials, and the educational objectivesincluded in the curriculum. According to Todaro (2006), educationplays

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a key role in shaping the ability of developing countries to absorb modern technologies and develop

the capacity to create sustainable growth and development. According to the results of research Steven Henry Dunga and Mmapula Brendah Katane (2013), education negatively affects poverty. Furthermore, according to the World Bank (2013) (in Nirvana, 2013) education is one of the most powerful instruments for reducing poverty. The researcher who discusses

the relationship between education and poverty is Aloysius Mom Njong (2010). Unemployment, Sukirno (2010) is a situation in which a person belonging to the labor force wants to get a job but cannot get a job and a person who is not working can be classified as: (a) Frictional unemployment (workers leave their jobs and find better or more desirable jobs). (b) Structural unemployment (unemployment due to structural changes in the economy). (c) Conjuncture unemployment (unemployment due to decreased aggregate demand). While Suparmoko (2007) unemployment is the inability of the labor force to get the job they need or want. Research discussing

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the relationship between unemployment and poverty is Nonce Hasan and Muammil Sun'an (2020), Isnaini Khorunisa and Prasojo (2020),

Muhammad Faisal and Ichsan (2020) and Inda Arfa Syera (2017). Adequate infrastructure is seen as essential to the economy, development and poverty alleviation. In general, infrastructure can be categorized into 'hard' infrastructure and 'soft' infrastructure. 'Hard' infrastructure refers to the physical structure or facilities thatsupport society and economy (suchas telecommunication energy transportation) and, basic utilities (water supply, hospitals and clinics, schools, irrigation, etc.) while I'soft' structures are those that support the development and operation of hard infrastructure (Bhattacharyay, 2009). Meanwhile, according to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme Nairobi (2011) stated that infrastructure that is generally accepted is ekonomi and social infrastructure.

Figure 2. Flow chart of the infrastructure impacts on poverty.

Source: Sidiq Suryo Nugroho (2015)

Researchoninfrastructure relations and poverty was discussed by Estache and Wodon (2010), Ogun (2010), Galih Pramono and Waris Marsisno (2018) and Alamanda (2020). Age is the length of life a person lives in the year that is calculated frombirth. While accordingto Ilfa (2010), umur is the life span asmeasured by years, the early age of adulthood is the age of 18-40 years, the intermediate adult is 41-60 years, the advanced adult < 60 years (Ilfa, 2010: 1). And Hardiwinoto (2011) states that the age calculationconsists of: 1) Chronological age is the calculation of age that starts from the time of a person's birth until the time of calculating age. 2) Mental age is the calculation of age obtained from the level of mental ability of aperson. The older you get, the more mature a person's maturity and strength will be in thinking and working. This will restorehisway of thinking and life. Wages, in accordance with Law No.13 of 2003 is as the right of workers / workers received and declared in the form of money in return from employers or employers to workers / workers who are determined and paid according to an agreement, agreement, or legislationincludingbenefits for workers / workers and their families for a job or service that has been or will be done. The minimum wage tends to increase the incomes of poor families who are still below the povertyline. Researchers who discuss about wages and poverty are Nur Imam Saifuloh Research, Abdul Aziz Ahmad, Suharno Suharno (2019), that the regional minimum wage has a negative and significant effect on poverty.

METHODS Of RESEARCH Data analysis is done by regression methods. The type of data processed is time series data 2015 to 2018 and cross section data is 55 villages. Before regressing, the first step to do on the panel data is the determination of the model of the three models namely pooled Least Square (CommonEffect), Fixed Effect,and Random Effect. To choose the most appropriate model, the Chow test, Hausman test and Lagrange Multiplie Test. The combination or pooling produces 220 observations with the panel data equation function can be written as follows: $Yit = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + u_{it}$ inmana : Y = Poverty X1 = Inflation X2 = Productive land X3 = Education X4 = Pregurgitated X5 = Infrastructure X6 = Age of the Population X7 = Wages α = intersep β = independent variable regression coefficient μ_{it} = compounden error diwaktu t for unit cross ection i

The hypotesis of this research can be formulated as follows: 1. How does inflationaffect(X1), productive land(X2), education(X3), unemployment(X4), infrastructure(X5),population age (X6). Wages (X7) against Poverty (Y) simultaneously. 2. How does inflationaffect(X1), productive land(X2), education(X3), unemployment(X4), infrastructure(X5),population age (X6). Wages (X7) to Poverty (Y) partially.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION Pariaman City is a stretch of lowlands located on the west coast of Sumatra with a height of between 2 to 35 meters above the sea surface with a land area of 73.36 km² with a coastal length of $\pm$ 12.7 km and an area of sea waters of 282.69 km² with 6 smallislands. This city is bordered to the North district V Koto Kampung In Padang Pariaman Regency. east of District VII Koto Sungai Sarik Padang Pariaman Regency, south bordering Nan Sabaris District,

west bordering the Indian Ocean. Pariaman City is a city located in The Province of West Sumatra (West Sumatra) Indonesia which is divided into four sub-districts, namely South Pariaman, Central Pariaman, East Pariaman and North Pariaman, consisting of 55 (Fifty-five) Villages. The population of Pariaman City is 87,626 people with the number of villages as many as 55 villages and 16 villages. Theeconomic growth of Pariaman City in 2014 was 5.99 percent and this condition has slowed compared to 2013. Then in 2015, it fell again to 5.79 percent and continued in 2016, to 5.58 percent, but in 2017 the economic growth of Pariaman City began to rise again to 5.62 percent. Hasil testing in the selection of panel models using the Chow test is the best Common effect model. This is based on the exampleof the Chow Test is that if the Probability Cross-section value of Chisquareis greater than 0.05 then the model selected is Common Effect and the test is not continued on the Hausman test.

Table. 1

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Dependent Variable: LOG(KEM) Method: Pooled Least Squares Date: 11/08/20 Time: 19:29 Sample: 2015 2018 Included observations: 220 Cross-sections included: 17 Total pool (balanced) observations: 3740 Variable Coefficient Std. Error t-Statistic Prob. C 30.27758 0.078455 385.9224 0.0000

LOG X1 -0.026978 0.000670 -40.27030 0.0000 LOG X2 0.001339 0.000404 3.315035 0.0009 LOG X3 -0.000523 0.000138 -3.778989 0.0002 LOG X4 0.000196 0.000128 1.535437 0.1248 LOG X5 0.002293 0.000218 10.51993 0.0000 LOG X6 0.000638 0.000443 1.440326 0.1499 LOG X7 -3.931786 0.010798 -364.1127 0.0000

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R-squared 0.978526 Mean dependent var 1.652146 Adjusted R-squared 0.978486 S.D. dependent var 0.026491 S.E. of regression 0.003886 Akaike info criterion -8.260961 Sum squared resid 0.056344 Schwarz criterion -8.247642 Log likelihood 15456.00 Hannan-Quinn criter. -8.256224 F-statistic 24294.59 Durbin-Watson stat 2.579691 Prob(F-statistic) 0.000000 Source: processed with eviews Based on Table 1 above, the

regression equation for Poverty Level(Y) is obtained as follows:

LOG Y = 30.2775 - 0.026978 X1 + 0.001339 X2 - 0.000523 X3+ 0.000196X4+ 0.002293 X5 + 0.000638 X6 + 3.931786X7 From the above, you can know the factors that affect poverty (Y):

a. Constant (α) of 30.27758 means if variables Inflation (X1), Productive Land (X2), Education (X3), Unemployment (X4), Infrastructure (X5) Ageof the Population (X6), and Wages (X7) do not undergo treatment then the magnitude of Y Poverty is 30.27758, and the relationship that is significant and positive.

b. Variable regression coefficient X1 by - 0.026978 means that every increase in variable X1 by 1 unit, it will decrease variable Y by 0.026978 units, assuming other independent variables are fixed in value. The form of relationship that occurs from both variables is significant and positive. c. The regression coefficient of variable X2 by 0.001339 means that every increase in variable X2 by 1 unit, it will increase variable Y by 0.001339 units, assuming other independent variables are fixed in value and the form of the relationship that occurs is significant and positive. . d. The regression coefficient of variable X 3 by -0.000523 means that every increase in variable X3 by 1 unit, it will decrease variable Y by 0.000523 units, assuming the variable independen another fixed value and the form of the relationship that occurs is positive andsignificant. e. Variable regression coefficient X4 by 0.000196 means that every increase in variable X4 by 1 unit, it will increase variable Y by 0.000196 units, assuming other independent variables of value remain with the form of positive and insignificant relationships shown by the statistical Prob value (0.1248). > α = 0.05) f. Variable regression coefficient X5 by 0.002293 means that every increase in Variable X5 by 1 unit, it will increase variable Y by 0.002293 units, assuming other independent variables of value remain with significant and positive relationship forms. g. The regression coefficient of variable X6 by 0.000638 means that every increase in variable X6 by 1 unit, it will increase variable Y by 0.000638 units, assuming other independent variables are fixed in value and the form of relationships that occur positively and insignificantly. h. The regression coefficient of variable X7 of -3.931786 means that every increase in variable X6 by 1 unit, it will decrease the variable Y by 3.931786 units, assuming other independent variables are fixed in value and form significant and negative relationships. Koephysien determination for regression models between Inflation (X1), Productive Land (X2), Education (X3), Unemployment (X4), Infrastructure (X5),Population Age (X6), and Wages (X7) against Poverty (Y)

amounted to 0.9784. This value means that the 97.84% Poverty Rate is affected by the Inflation Rate, Productive Land, Education Level, Unemployment, Development of Facilities and Infrastructure, Population Age and Minimum Wage Rate. While the remaining 2.16% poverty level is influenced by other variables that are not included in this research model. In addition, the form of relationship that occurs between the independent and dependent respective variables is inelastic (which is shown by the coefficient value > 1) except Wage (X7) the form of the relationship that occurs is elastic. This reflects that the treatment that occurs against each of the large independent variables has only a small impact on the dependent variable (poverty = Y) and vice versa. Among the independent variables that have a large impact on wages (X7) and the lowest is education (X3). Furthermore, Uji Hypothesis is simultaneously indicated by the value F-statistic 24294.59 with Prob (F-statistic) = 0.0000 which means significant and positive.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, the conclusions taken are asparticipating: (1) Inflation, Education, and Wages have a significant and negative impact on poverty in Pariaman City. That is, when inflation, education, and wages increase, the level of povertywill decrease. (2) Lahan productive and infrastructure has a positive and significant impact on the poverty rate in Pariaman City. That is, when productive land and infrastructure increase/ increase,then the poverty rate will rise. While (3) Therebuke and age of the population have no effect on poverty. Based on the conclusion above the relationship that occurs is negative and significant between Education and Wages with poverty in accordance with existing theory, where the higher the level of education and wages will cause poverty to decrease. The results of this study are in line with the results of research from Anna Marinda et al., (2017) and Asrol Asrol and Hafsah Ahmad (2018). Then Lahan is productive andinfrastructure has a positive impact on poverty levels, this relationship should reduce poverty. However, it can be said that productive land and available infrastructure donot touch the lives of the poor. This research is in line with Govinda Timilsina et al., (2020) for infrastructure.

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Dependent Variable: LOG(KEM) Method: Pooled Least Squares Date: 11/08/20 Time: 19:29 Sample: 2015 2018 Included observations: 220 Cross-sections included: 17 Total pool (balanced) observations: 3740 Variable Coefficient Std. Error t-Statistic Prob. C 30.27758 0.078455 385.9224 0.0000

Dependent Variable: POOR? Method: Pooled Least Squares Date: 10/25/21 Time: 11:51 Sample: 2006 2019 Included observations: 14 Cross-sections included: 10 Total pool (balanced) observations: 140 Variable Coefficient Std. Error t-Statistic Prob. C -164.3058 14.75990 -11.13190 0.0000

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4/12	SUBMITTED TEXT	29 WORDS	90%	MATCHING TEXT	29 WORDS

R-squared 0.978526 Mean dependent var 1.652146 Adjusted R-squared 0.978486 S.D. dependent var 0.026491 S.E. of regression 0.003886 Akaike info criterion -8.260961 Sum squared resid 0.056344 Schwarz criterion -8.247642 Log likelihood 15456.00 Hannan-Quinn criter. -8.256224 F-statistic 24294.59 Durbin-Watson stat 2.579691 Prob(F-statistic) 0.000000 Source: processed with eviews Based on Table 1 above, the

R-squared 0.953831 Mean dependent var 10.46595 Adjusted R-squared 0.948247 S.D. dependent var 1.198592 S.E. of regression 0.272672 Akaike info criterion 0.346118 Sum squared resid 9.219422 Schwarz criterion 0.682306 Log likelihood -8.228289 Hannan-Quinn criter. 0.482735 F-statistic 170.7874 Durbin-Watson stat 0.864744 Prob(F-statistic) 0.000000 Source: view 8 Based on table 2 above, the

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5/12	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	90%	MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS

Asrol Asrol and Hafsah Ahmad (2018). Analysis of factors that affect poverty in Indonesia, Resvista Espacios, Vol. 39 (

Asrol Asrol and Hafsah Ahmad (2018), Analysis of factors that affect poverty in Indonesia, Revista Espacios Vol. 39 (

SA   Analysis of Poverty.docx (D119424597)

6/12	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	100%	MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS

The Effect Of Education, Health, Unemployment And Infrastructure On Poverty In Bengkayang Regency,

THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH, UNEMPLOYMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE ON POVERTY IN BENGKAYANG REGENCY

W   https://journal.shantibhuana.ac.id/index.php/msd/article/download/97/50

8/12	SUBMITTED TEXT	31 WORDS	95%	MATCHING TEXT	31 WORDS

Isnaini Khorunisa and Prasojo (2020), The Effect Of Education, Health, Unemployment And Distribution Of Zakat To Poverty In Yogyakarta, I-Economic: A Research Journal on Islamic Economics, 6 (2), 121-136. http://jurnal.radenfatah. ac.id/index.php/ieconomics

Isnaini Khorunisa and Prasojo (2020), The Effect Of Education, Health,Unemployment And Distribution Of Zakat To Poverty In Yogyakarta, I-Economic: A Research Journal on Islamic Economics, Vol 6. No 2, p. 121-136. http://jurnal.radenfatah..ac.id/index.php/ieconomics

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| 9/12 | SUBMITTED TEXT | 66 WORDS | 100% | MATCHING TEXT | 66 WORDS |

Inda Arfa Syera (2017). The Effect of Unemployment Rate, Human Development Index, Gross Domestic Product against Level of Poverty in Indonesia, Proceedings of The 7th Annual International Conference (AIC) Syiah Kuala University and The 6th International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research (ICMR) in conjunction with the International Conference on Electrical Engineering and Informatics (ICELTICs). Jhingan, M. L. (2014). The Economics of Development and Planning. PT Rajagrafindo Persada.

Inda Arfa Syera (2017), The Effect of Unemployment Rate, Human Development Index, Gross Domestic Product against Level of Poverty in Indonesia, Proceedings of The 7th Annual International Conference (AIC) Syiah Kuala University and The 6th International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research (ICMR) in conjunction with the International Conference on Electrical Engineering and Informatics (ICELTICs). Jhingan, M. L. (2014). The Economics of Development and Planning. PT Rajagrafindo Persada.

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| 10/12 | SUBMITTED TEXT | 31 WORDS | 100% | MATCHING TEXT | 31 WORDS |

Nonce Hasan and Muammil Sun'an (2020). The Effect of Private Inflation and Investment on Unemployment and poverty in North Maluku Province, Journal of Internasional conference Proceedings (JICP), 3 (3), 36-48.

Nonce Hasan and Muammil Sun'an (2020), The Effect of Private Inflation and Investment on Unemployment and Poverty in North Maluku Province, journal of Internasional conference Proceedings (JICP),

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| 11/12 | SUBMITTED TEXT | 19 WORDS | 91% | MATCHING TEXT | 19 WORDS |

Ogun, T. P (2010) Infrastructure and Poverty Reduction. Implications for Urban Development in Nigeria, UNU WIDER Working Paper

Ogun, T. P., 2010. "Infrastructure and Poverty Reduction: Implications for Urban Development in Nigeria,"   WIDER Working Paper

W https://ideas.repec.org/p/unu/wpaper/wp-2010-043.html

| 12/12 | SUBMITTED TEXT | 20 WORDS | 80% | MATCHING TEXT | 20 WORDS |

United Nations Human Settlements Programme Nairobi (2011). Infrastructure For Economic Development And Poverty Reduction In Africa,

United Nations Human Settlements ProgrammeNairobi 2011 INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN AFRICA

W https://es.scribd.com/document/48091042/Infrastructure-for-Economic-Development-and-Poverty-Reduc ...