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"Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0"

**Analysis Of Government Policies In Poverty Alleviation Program In
Papua Province (2017-2021)****Lathisa Safa Maura^{1*}, Muhammad Arif¹**¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

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***Email:** safalathisa@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to ascertain how Village Funds, The Specific Allocation Fund, which includes; Education, Physical, Health, and Family Plan, will affect poverty in the Province of Papua between 2017 and 2021. Panel data was the research methodology used in this study. The data used was secondary data in the form of BPS (Central Statistics Agency) data and Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia data for Papua Province in 2017-2021. Panel data regression analysis findings indicate that the chosen model is the Fixed Effect Model or (FEM). The analysis's findings indicate that the Special Physical Allocation Fund has a positive effect on the poverty rate in Papua Province whereas the Village Fund has a negative effect.

Keywords: Village Funds, Operational Assistance Funds for the Implementation of Early Childhood Education, Special Physical Allocation Funds, Family Planning Operational Assistance Funds and Family Operational Assistance Funds

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INTRODUCTION

Poverty is the main problem in many countries. This problem is known by all of regions. Poverty is a complex issue and it seems that it will continue to be a problem which many people talk about from time to time. In addition, poverty always attracts attention in various circles, both academics and practitioners.(Ilmi, 2017).

In general, poverty refers to a state in which an individual or group of individuals is unable to exercise their fundamental rights to preserve and advance a dignified existence. The satisfaction of the basic human rights to food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, defense, natural resources, and the environment is another fundamental right that is widely acknowledged. According to several definitions, poverty is often understood to be a state of low income and homelessness.(Bhinadi, 2017)

The Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), published in 2008, defines poverty as a lack of wealth. Additionally, being poor refers to not being able to maintain the required standard of living given one's salary and economic situation. In a nutshell, poverty can be defined as having a low standard of living, which is the existence of material inadequacies in some individuals or groups of individuals relative to the applicable standard of living in the community in question.

The causes of poverty are complex and divided into four dimensions according to Cox (2004), that are: 1) Poverty caused by globalization. Globalization produces winners and losers countries. Winning countries are generally developed countries while developing countries are often marginalized in competition and free markets are a prerequisite for globalization. Due to being marginalized, the number of poverty in developing countries is greater than the number of poverty in developed countries. 2) Poverty related to development. Poverty caused by low development is called subsistence poverty. Poverty caused by development processes which marginalize rural areas is called rural poverty. Poverty caused by the nature and speed of economic growth, where not all groups benefit is called urban poverty. 3) Social poverty, this kind of poverty is felt by women, children also groups of minority which is caused by unfavorable social conditions for these groups. The social conditions in question are gender bias, discrimination, or economic exploitation. 4) Consequential poverty, this kind of poverty is based on external factors; such as, conflict, natural disasters, environmental damage, and the high population. (Muzakir, 2009)

Over the course of Indonesia's history, the issue of poverty has remained a significant issue. The main issue in a country that is poorly run is poverty. Millions of youngsters in Indonesia lack access to a high-quality education due to poverty. In addition, poverty makes it impossible for many people to pay for health care, prevents them from using public services, prevents them from saving money and investing it, prevents them from finding the jobs they need and protecting their families, and accelerates the migration of people into cities. Millions of people struggle to meet their restricted fundamental needs due to poverty. (Prawoto, 2008)

Indonesia is a developing nation with a notably high rate of poverty. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), there will be 26.16 million poor people in Indonesia in March 2022. The unequal distribution of development results in less government intervention in cases of poverty in provinces that are remote from the capital city, such as the Province of Papua.

The province of Papua is made up of 5,411 villages, 110 wards, 28 regencies, 1 city, 576 sub-districts, and 560 districts. Papua Province encompasses 319,036.05 km² of land. The province with the greatest rate of poverty is Papua Province, according to BRS (Official

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News Statistics). The proportion of impoverished people in Papua Province, which was 922.12 thousand people in March 2022, was 26.56 percent. According to this information, the number of persons living in poverty in the province of Papua has reduced from September 2021, when there were 944.49 thousand of them and a percentage rate of 27.38 percent.

Given that Papua Province continues to have Indonesia's highest percentage of poverty, the government has taken numerous measures to combat it. In all of Indonesia's provinces, including Papua Province, the government has begun to implement numerous programs aimed at reducing poverty. The Indonesian government offers a number of programs for the Province of Papua that are also tailored to the local conditions there. The government programs set up for reducing poverty in the Province of Papua are the phenomena that are employed as the research objectives by paying attention to the existence of customs and traditions in the social life of the Papuan people.(Prionggo et al., 2019).

Regards to poverty alleviation, certainly, all people expect ideal program for all regions. In making poverty alleviation programs, the government is often equalized for all regions. As a result, the poverty alleviation programs which have been conducted have focused more on programs which lead to targets, but ignore the potential and social modalities of the local community so that the program is not running optimally and may even fail. Failures which occur are due to various kinds of diverse conditions. (Alawiyah & Setiawan, 2021)

The inefficiency of the poverty alleviation programs that have been put in place thus far, which means that they do not or have not achieved the objective as planned, is one of the failure factors. Because of this shortcoming, the poor cannot be eliminated rapidly and actually have a tendency to grow in number. As a result of this issue, the Indonesian government keeps up its efforts to reduce poverty in Papua. (Mahaeni et al., 2014)

In the province of Papua, the government has funded numerous initiatives and other forms of aid. It is not yet clear which assistance-out of the total offered-has yielded the desired outcomes. In order to determine whether financial support and programs have an impact on the success of government programs for reducing poverty, an analysis of government programs in Papua Province must be done.

METHOD

This study used a type of quantitative descriptive research by using panel data analysis that is a combination of time series data and cross section. The data used in this study used secondary data. The data source was obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics and TKDD Data of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia 2017-2021 as a data series while cross section data were used for all Cities/Regencies in Papua Province.

The data that became the independent variable in this study were Village Funds (β_1), Operational Assistance Funds for Early Childhood Education (β_2), Special Physical Allocation Funds (β_3), Health Operational Assistance Funds (β_4), Family Planning Operational Assistance Funds (β_5). Meanwhile, the data used as the dependent variable in this study was the percentage of poor population (Y). The formula used in this study:

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$$IP_{(i)} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DD_{(i)} + \beta_2 DBO\ PAUD_{(i)} + \beta_3 DAKF_{(i)} + \beta_4 DBOK_{(i)} + \beta_5 DBOKB_{(i)}$$

Where:

IP	= Poverty Rate per District
DD	= Village Fund
DBO PAUD	= Operational Assistance Fund – Early Childhood Education
DAKF	= Special Physical Allocation Fund
DBOK	= Health Operational Assistance Fund
DBOKB	= Family Planning Operational Assistance Fund
<i>i</i>	= unit cross section of all districts in Papua Province
<i>t</i>	= time series unit (time of observation in 2017-2021)

In order to conduct panel data regression analysis, the estimation stage are as follows; parameter estimation of econometric models by using the Pooled Least Square (PLS) approach, Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM); selection of the best estimated model by Chow test and Hausman test, even if it was necessary Lagrange Multiplier test was conducted; test the goodness of the model on the selected estimated model; and test the validity of the effect of independent variables on the selected estimated model. In addition, the type of data used in this research was panel data which was a combination of time series data and cross section data.

Poverty Rate (IP)

The poverty rate is the percentage of the population which is below the poverty line, that is, unable to meet basic needs in life in a country. (Afandi et al., 2017) .To be able to cross the poverty line, a person should exceed the minimum level of income deemed necessary to obtain a standard of living which is considered sufficient in a country where he lives. The data used in this study was the Poverty Rate in all districts in Papua Province in 2017-2021 obtained from the Central Statistics Agency in percentage units (%).

Village Fund

Village funds are funds that are distributed to villages and come from financial balance funds that each district in Papua Province receives from the central and regional governments. This fund is intended to develop infrastructural facilities and infrastructure and is considered from the perspective of geography and natural resources in accelerating development.(Caisar Darma & Wijaya, 2019) .The data used in this study were Village Funds in all districts in Papua Province for 2017-2021 obtained from TKDD data from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in units of billions of rupiah.

The Operational Assistance Fund for Early Childhood Education

The government provides a fund for disadvantaged kids called the Operational Assistance Fund for Early Childhood Education (PAUD). It is provided with the intention of lowering the cost of education for these disadvantaged kids so they can receive better early childhood programs. Children from disadvantaged households, those with special needs, and those in need of special assistance are given precedence in Early Childhood Education for children aged 0 to 6 years, according to the regulations (Sudiyono & Murdiyaningrum, 2020). Each Early Childhood Education should meet a number of standards in order to get Educational Operational Assistance, according to the 2016 Early Childhood Education Operational Agency technical guidelines. From these conditions a decision will be made whether or not it is appropriate to receive the funds. The data used in this study was the Operational Assistance Fund for Early Childhood Education in all districts

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in Papua Province in 2017-2021 obtained from TKDD data from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in units of billions of rupiah.

Physical Special Allocation Fund

Based on Government Regulation Number 130/PMK.07/2019 concerning Management of Physical Special Allocation Funds, it defines Physical Special Allocation Funds as funds allocated in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget to certain regions with the aim of helping fund special physical activities which are regional affairs and in accordance with national priority. This fund is divided into three parts that are the Regular Physical Special Allocation Fund, the Physical Assignment Special Allocation Fund, and the Affirmation Physical Special Allocation Fund. Distribution of Physical Special Allocation Funds is conducted in stages according to predetermined rules (Syahfitri & Wahyuni, 2020). The data used in this study was the Physical Special Allocation Fund in all districts in Papua Province in 2017-2021 obtained from TKDD data from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in units of billions of rupiah.

Health Operational Assistance Fund

The Health Operational Assistance Fund is an effort by the central government towards local governments which aims to help achieve Minimum Service Standards (SPM) in the health sector. (Priyatiningsih & Nurwahyuni, 2019). The source of this assistance is the APBN through the Co-Administration Fund of the Ministry of Health. The data used in this study was the Health Operational Assistance Fund in all districts in Papua Province in 2017-2021 obtained from TKDD data from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in units of billions of rupiah.

Family Planning Operational Assistance Fund

The Family Planning Operational Assistance Fund is a Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund which is allocated to certain regions with the aim of supporting the achievement of priority targets for family, population and family planning development. (Khalish et al., 2020). The Family Operational Assistance Fund is used to conduct activities which are tailored to regional authorities in realizing the original purpose of this assistance fund. The data used in this study was the Family Planning Operational Assistance Fund in all districts in Papua Province in 2017-2021 obtained from TKDD data from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in units of billions of rupiah.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The estimation results of the advanced econometric model using the Pooled Least Square (PLS)/CEM approach, Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect Model (REM) along with the results of the model selection tests are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Estimation Result of Panel Data Regression Econometric Model - Cross section

Variable	Regression Coefficient		
	CEM	FEM	REM
C	30,96726	30,39972	30,27388
DD	0,019058	-0,008384	-0,006772
DBOP	-6,038379	-0,247402	-0,365907
DAKF	0,014906	0,002243	0,002384
DBOK	-0,174493	-0,016930	-0,020215
DBOKB	0,099990	0,019829	0,015208
R^2	0,527690	0,996911	0,219920
Adjusted. R^2	0,510701	0,995993	0,191860
Statistik F	31,05969	1085,634	7,837377

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Variable	Regression Coefficient		
	CEM	FEM	REM
Prob. Statistik F	0,000000	0.000000	0.000002
Model Selection Test			
A. Chow			
Cross- Section $F(28,111) = 602,226915$; Prob. $F(28,111) = 0,0000$			
B. Hausman			
Cross-Section random $\chi^2(5) = 38,806205$; Prob. $\chi^2 = 0,0000$			

The Chow test and Hausman test show that (FEM) was chosen as the best estimated model. It can be seen from the probability or significance that the Chow test has a prob value of $0.0000 < 0.05$ and the Hausman test has a prob value of $0.0000 < 0.05$. The complete estimation results from the FEM estimated model are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Fixed Effect Model (FEM) Estimation Model

$PI_{it} = 30,39972 - 0,008384DD_{it} - 0,247402 DBOP_{it} + 0,002243 DAKF_{it} -$ (0,0005)** (0,1237) (0,0992)*** $+ 0,016930 DBOK_{it} + 0,019829 DBOKB_{it}$ (0,1416) (0,5379)			
$R^2 = 0,996911$; $DW = 1,839208$; $F = 1085,634$; Prob. $F = 0,0000$			

Sourced: BPS, processed. **Note:**

*Significant on $\alpha = 0,01$; **Significant on $\alpha = 0,05$; ***Significant on $\alpha = 0,10$; The number in brackets is the probability of the t statistic.

From Table 2 it can be seen that the estimated FEM model exists with a probability or determination (R^2) of 99.69%; which means that the IP variable is influenced by the variables DD, DBOP, DAKF, DBOK, and DBOKB, the remaining 0.30% is influenced by other variables which are not included in the econometric model. Separately from other variables in the econometric model, there are two independent variables which have a significant influence that is the variables DD and DAKF with a probability or empirical statistical significance t of $0.0005 (< 0.05)$; and $0.0992 (< 0.05)$.

The DD (Village Fund) variable has a regression coefficient value of -0.008384 with a linear-linear relationship pattern. It means that if village fund increases by 838.9 million, poverty rate will decrease by 1 percent. Instead, if the village fund has decreased by 838.9 million, the poverty rate will have decreased by 1 percent.

The DAKF (Special Physical Allocation Fund) variable has a regression coefficient value of 0.002243 with a linear-linear relationship pattern. Therefore, it means that if special physical allocation fund increases by 224.3 million, poverty rate will increase by 1 percent. Instead if special physical allocation fund decreased by 224.3 million, poverty rate would decrease by 1 percent.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Village Funds on Poverty

The selected estimation model explains that the Village Fund variable has a significant negative effect on the poverty rate which means that when the Village Fund increases, the poverty rate will decrease. It is in line with the previous hypothesis, where the existence of a Village Fund in an area increases the number of poverty will decrease since with the existence of Village Funds it can help village communities; especially, in terms of facilities and infrastructure. The role of Village Funds in Papua Province has turned out to be as expected in the field and has had a real impact on reducing the poverty rate.

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The results of this study are in line with research which had conducted by Arham & Payu, (2019) stated that Village Funds have a significant effect on reducing rural poverty rates which means that increasing Village Funds can consistently reduce cases of poverty. In addition, research which had conducted by Susilowati (2017) shows that Village Funds have a negative and significant effect on poverty. Research which had conducted by Kawulur (2019) concluded that the Village Fund has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate.

The Effect of Operational Assistance Funds for Early Childhood Education on Poverty

The selected estimation model explains that the Early Childhood Operational Assistance Fund variable does not have a significant and negative effect on the poverty rate. Furthermore, the results of this study are in line with research which had conducted by Rahmayani & Andriyani (2022) that educational assistance funds do not have a significant and negative effect on the poverty variable. There is a negative relationship between education and poverty. Increasing the Operational Assistance Fund for Early Childhood will reduce the level of poverty since education is a factor which can be used to improve the quality of human resources in which it can help alleviate poverty.

The Effect of Physical Special Allocation Funds on Poverty

The selected estimation model explains that the Physical Allocation Fund variable has a significant positive effect on the poverty rate which means that when the Physical Special Allocation Fund increases, the poverty rate will increase. This result is not in line with the previous hypothesis which states that the effect of the Physical Special Allocation Fund on the poverty level is negative; besides, it is believed to be able to overcome poverty. Furthermore, these results explain that the Special Physical Allocation Fund allocated by the local government has not been able to assist in poverty alleviation in Papua Province. The results of this study are in line with research which had conducted by Anwar (2016) that the Special Allocation Fund has a significant effect on poverty.

The Effect of Health Operational Assistance Funds on Poverty

The selected estimation model explains that the Health Operational Assistance Fund variable has no significant and negative effect on the poverty rate. The results of this study are in line with research which had conducted by Suryandari (2018) that health has a negative effect on poverty levels. An increase in Health Operational Assistance Funds will reduce poverty levels since a healthy community will increase the quality of human resources and increase the productivity of the poor, which will affect their income levels; besides, it will determine their ability to meet their basic needs and can help alleviate poverty.

The Effect of Family Planning Operational Assistance Funds on Poverty

The selected estimation model explains that the Family Planning Operational Assistance Fund variable has no significant and positive effect on the poverty rate which means that if the Family Planning Operational Assistance Fund increases, the poverty rate will increase. This result shows that the Family Planning Operational Assistance Fund has not been able to overcome poverty in Papua Province since the effectiveness of the Family Planning program in Papua Province has not been maximized considering that many areas in Papua Province are areas which are difficult to reach so that services in these areas provide family planning services are not sufficient. In theory, if the Family Planning Operational Assistance Fund increases, the Family Planning program will be successful and effective so that there will be no population explosion. In addition, in the economic aspect, when the population increases, it requires more jobs. If it is not available, it will have an impact, namely the unemployment rate in Papua Province will increase. However, in this study the

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Family Planning Operational Assistance Fund does not have a significant effect on poverty alleviation which caused poverty to increase.

IMPLICATIONS

According to the study's findings, the Village Fund has a significant negative effect on the poverty rate. Therefore, the poverty rate will drop if each Village Fund variable rises. It demonstrates that the Village Fund program lives up to the government's expectations that it will be able to reduce poverty. The poverty rate, however, is significantly positively influenced by the Physical Special Allocation Fund, which implies that if the Physical Special Allocation Fund variable rises, so will the poverty rate. These findings demonstrate that the Physical Special Allocation Fund program has not performed up to the government's expectations in terms of its ability to reduce poverty. The study's conclusion is that the government will likely distribute village funds equally depending on the restrictions present in each district of Papua Province. Additionally, the government must reevaluate how the budget will be allocated in order to be issued in a way that will encourage current economic growth. Slowly, development will result in the creation of jobs and investments that will generate income for the community, which will help to reduce poverty.

The findings of this study were analyzed in relation to Papua Province's government plans for reducing poverty. The results show that the Physical Special Allocation Fund variable has a favorable influence on the poverty rate while the Village Fund variable has a negative impact. Additionally, there is no discernible relationship between the Operational Assistance Fund for Early Childhood Education, Operational Assistance Fund for Health, and Operational Assistance for Family Planning variables and the poverty rate. The following are the research's ramifications:

1. According to the study's findings, the Village Fund significantly contributes to the level of poverty and is also successful in reducing it. As a result, efforts must be made to sustain the Village Fund's effectiveness in order for it to continue to contribute to the decrease of poverty in Papua Province. The actions that the government can take are as follows:
 - a. The government should be more focus on the planning process, the implementation process, and the evaluation process so that it can be implemented honestly, transparently and responsibly.
 - b. The government should be more active in providing an understanding of the importance of community participation as one of the factors which support the management of Village Funds.
 - c. In order to realize more equitable village development; especially, in areas which are still lagging behind and to improve human resources, the government should explore village potentials which have not been optimally implemented to help improve the local community's economy.
2. The results of the research explain that the Physical Special Allocation Fund has a positive influence on poverty levels. If the Special Physical Allocation Fund rises, so will the poverty rate, and vice versa. The Special Physical Allocation Fund's lack of effectiveness in reducing poverty can be attributed to a number of factors, including the existence of obstacles in the procurement process, obstacles in the distribution process, obstacles in the government when handling these funds, as well as other limitations and out-of-control issues (Sugiri & Nilawati, 2022). Therefore, the

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government can take the following actions in order to determine the success of the Physical Special Allocation Fund in reducing poverty:

- a. The government should be more focus on the use of the Special Physical Allocation Fund to be used in accordance with the main purpose of this fund that is to overcome inequalities in infrastructure and public services between regions, to equalize the quantity and quality of public services and to increase people's accessibility to basic public services. These can reduce obstacles in the planning process.
- b. The government should continue to maximize the distribution and use of the Physical Special Allocation Fund in order to achieve the development and enhancement of the welfare of the populace in Papua Province.

CONCLUSION

After panel data regression, the Random Effect Model (REM) was chosen as the best estimation model. From the result, we can conclude that the Village Fund variable has a significant and negative effect. Moreover, the Physical Special Allocation Fund has a significant positive effect on the poverty level. Meanwhile, both Operational Assistance Fund for Early Childhood Education and Operational Assistance Fund for Health have a negative effect. In addition, the Operational Assistance Fund for Family Planning has a positive effect. However, these three variables have no significant effect on the poverty rate in Papua Province in 2017-2021.

Given the amount of poverty present in the province of Papua and the improper implementation of programs run by the government and the community to reduce poverty. Therefore, there are many solutions to reduce poverty in the Province of Papua, including making the best use of the resources supplied in each region to support community initiatives that are in line with local realities.

Seeing as this study only employs 5 factors—Village Funds, Early Childhood Education Operational Assistance Funds, Physical Special Allocation Funds, Health Operational Assistance Funds, and Family Planning Operational Assistance Funds—further research is planned to have more independent variables. In addition, Further study are expected to use data with longer and more recent years of research since this study only uses data for 2017-2021.

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