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VILLAGE ECONOMIC POLICY PACKAGE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NGUSIKAN SUBDISTRICT, JOMBANG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Background: The effects of many economic policy packages aimed at promoting economic growth in Indonesia are thought to have fallen short of expectations. The primary factors are policies that are still reactive and the timing of execution.
Aim: This study's goal is to examine how economic development in Jombang's Ngusikan Subdistrict is related to village economic policy packages.
Method: This study employed a quantitative methodology with non-experimental fact exposure. Primary information was gathered from surveys of village administrators and local leaders. Secondary data come from documents or directly from linked persons during direct interviews. data analysis utilizing the F-test and simple and fictitious regression correlation analysis.
Findings: The development of the economy of Jombang's Ngusikan Subdistrict is significantly influenced by the road and electrical infrastructure. However, in Ngusikan Subdistrict, Jombang District, telephone and water facilities do not significantly affect economic growth. But concurrently, every aspect of the fiscal decentralization strategy has a large impact on the rate of economic expansion in the Ngusikan Subdistrict, Jombang District.

KEYWORDS

village economic policy package, economic development, pooled least square

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INTRODUCTION

Efforts to encourage economic growth in Indonesia through a number of economic policy packages are considered to have not made maximum results (Hartati et al., 2016; Musyafah et al., 2020). Policies that are still reactive and the implementation time is the main factor (Widnyani et al., 2021). CORE researcher Yusuf Rendy Manilet said that the effects of the 16 economic policy packages issued by the government since 2015 tend to be diverse. There are several policy packages that he values as successful, there are also a number of efforts that are considered not to have any impact, including the concept of rural economic development (Mahardhika, 2019).

There are 5 concepts of rural economic development which are also indicators of village economic development, namely good village infrastructure (Judging from the rural infrastructure itself, especially on access roads around the village), public facilities that facilitate (This facility supports all aspects of the life of the community or villagers to be more

advanced, including market facilities, schools, puskesmas and so on), access to information (Good access to information can advance the village economy because villagers can learn from other villages or even cities), superior quality of human resources (Developed villages tend to have communities with a high level of education (Pustikom Universitas Bung Hatta, 2020). Meanwhile, villages that are less developed and even underdeveloped have residents who do not know the importance of education), and the income of the population (Whether the income is appropriate or still far below the average (Adiputra, 2021; Margareni et al., 2016). Villages are said to be developed when the income of the population is above average and villages are said to be lagging behind if the income of the population is far from enough (Andriyani et al., 2022).

One of the village's economic resilience during the pandemic is supported by village funds which from year to year continue to increase (Wonok, 2020). This village fund is the main support for APBDes. In 2014 or before there was a Village Fund, the average APBDes per village was Rp 329 million/village. In 2015, when the Village Fund was disbursed immediately soared to IDR 701 million/village, even in 2021, the average APBDes soared to IDR 1.6 billion/village. Throughout the pandemic, APBDes increased from a total of IDR 117 trillion in 2019 to IDR 121 trillion in 2021 (Humas Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia, 2021).

The level of economic inequality in villages is maintained low and continues to be evenly distributed (Ibrahim, 2017). This can be seen from the Gini index of 0.320 in 2019 to 0.315 in 2021. When compared to the gini ratio in the city which is getting higher from 0.393 to 0.401. This means that the village economy remains positive, even becoming a buffer for the national economy throughout the Covid-19 pandemic from 2020 to 2021.

Improving the economic development of the village will continue to be pursued by the government for the sake of equitable distribution of community welfare. The village administration has arranged accordingly to manage the incoming funds so that they can be used as village economic development. This management needs to be a policy. At this time, the village administration has a village economic policy package consisting of 16 volumes. The division of policies into 16 volumes has been grouped with the necessary adjustments in order to run well and as it should. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of village economic policy packages to economic development in Ngusikan District, Jombang Regency since there has been very few research discussing this matter.

METHOD

This research used a quantitative approach and an explanatory approach to explain the relationship between village economic policy packages and village economic development in Ngusikan Subdistrict, Jombang District. To test the hypothesis proposed, the researchers collected data using documentation and questionnaires.

This research was a non-experimental research with a facto exposure research approach. Primary data were collected by providing questionnaires to village officials and community leaders. Secondary data were data from documents, or direct interviews with related parties. Data analysis using Simple and hypothetical Regression Correlation Analysis with F test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The impact of the policy package in the ngusikan area can be seen from the development of GRDP in Ngusikan Subdistrict, Jombang District, through the condition of roads (Km), Electricity (Watt), Telephone (SST) and Water (M^3) in 2020-2022, as follows:

Table 1. GRDP Development and Economic Development of Ngusikan District, Jombang Regency and 2020 – 2022

Village	Year	PDRB (M)	Road (Km)	Electr. (Watt)	Tlp (SST)	Wtr (M^3/)
Asem Gede	2021	8,983	0,00183606	147,0157373	0,1825	0,001902
Cupak	2021	8,074	0,00263728	148,1745101	0,1829	0,003116
Keboan	2021	8,199	0,00198024	161,5342169	0,1829	0,002752
Kedung Bogo	2021	8,018	0,00079543	182,4308419	0,1837	0,001954
Ketapang Kuning	2021	7,583	0,00185742	200,2580984	0,1834	0,00163
Kromong	2021	7,915	0,00187055	206,9775566	0,1847	0,002891
Manunggal	2021	6,418	0,00120234	158,0349531	0,0835	0,013604
Mojodanu	2021	6,770	0,00124463	164,030006	0,0838	0,012569
Ngampel	2021	7,190	0,00109789	170,9054179	0,0846	0,015194
Ngusikan	2021	7,686	0,00084377	175,9080353	0,0838	0,013365
Sumber Nongko	2021	8,178	0,00117438	182,318195	0,0853	0,013436

Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS)

As shown in Table 1 in the 3-year period from 2020-2022, economic development in the Jombang district almost has a different movement every year. The movement indicates that the existing economic structure still has similarities between villages in ngusikan sub-district.

As seen from the villages in Ngusikan Subdistrict, the economic development of Manunggal Village and Mojodanu Village has decreased compared to other villages. This is also followed by a transition process for government policies concerning local government. The transition period from a centralized policy pattern during the new order period towards a more decentralized local government policy direction. However, economic growth has increased in ngusikan village, followed by Ketapang Kuning Village and Keboan Village every year. This is due to an increase in the allocation of funds owned by the sub-district as a result of this policy. Then, in the next period, economic growth still has the same movement, where the movement refers to a positive direction, although the magnitude is still volatile.

From Table 1 above, it can be seen that the village road in Ngusikan District fluctuates quite a bit from each year. The best road development is in the keboan village area because in the keboan village area the population is more than the number of residents in other villages, causing each resident in the other part of the village to get only a small amount of road length in good and moderate condition. Although there are still many roads that must be repaired for comfort in each village. The condition of damaged roads, both lightly and severely damaged, in each province affects the total length of roads that can be used properly by both vehicles and people. The condition of road damage includes changes in the function of the road so that the road terrain that can be passed becomes more risky and unsafe to pass.

Based on table 1 roads in Ngusikan Village, Ngampel Village, and Mojodanu Village, it is very low and decreases every year when compared to other villages in the ngusikan district. The average road level reaches 0.00129686 km.

From Table 1 above, it can be seen that electricity in Ngusikan District fluctuates quite a bit from each year. The lowest electricity development is in cupak village, this is because cupak village is experiencing problems in electricity where the electricity supply cannot meet the need for electricity which results in outages in several areas in turn. lasts almost 5 times a week. Of course, this will greatly interfere with production activities, and in the end it will affect the output of the area concerned.

From table 1 above, it can be seen that the distribution of telephone connections per capita in 2020-20 21 shows a significant inequality between Keboan Village and Cupak Village. Based on the data obtained, Keboan Village is the village with the largest telephone connection.

In the table above, it appears that the spread of telephone connections in Keboan Village is still higher when compared to other villages. On average from 2020-2022, the number of residents in the Cupak Village area is still less when compared to Keboan Village. Because of the smaller population, each individual gets more telephone lines.

From Table 1 above, it can be seen that the per capita water in Ngusikan District fluctuates quite a bit from each year. The lowest per capita water development is in Manunggal Village and Sumber Nongko Village. The highest water development is in Keboan Village. Because with the presence of water, the industries and irrigation in the ngusikan sub-district have become more advanced. The average water level in all sub-districts is 0.009911383 M^3/capita. In the absence of water the production factor will not go well.

Explanatory Analysis

Estimasi Model Data Panel: Pendekatan Pooled Least Squares (PLS)

First of all, data processing is carried out using the Pooled least Squares approach method, as one of the conditions for conducting the F-Restricted test. From the processing of the E-Views 6.0 program, the following display is obtained:

Table 2. Results of Panel Data Estimation Calculation for the Entire Research Period (2020 - 2022)

Variables	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	15,31618	15,72422	0.0000
LN ROAD?	0,176395	6,153410	0,0000
LN ELECTRICITY?	0,489913	4,544875	0,0000
LN TLP?	0,469165	1,918595	0,0573
LN WATER?	0,006187	0,436706	0,6631
Fixed Effects (Cross)			
Asem Gede	-0,358766		
Cupak	-0,028649		
Keboan	-0,587555		
Kedung Bogo	1,104439		
Ketapang Kuning	-0,976605		

Kromong	0,240504
Manunggal	-0,702190
Mojodanu	-0,670503
Ngampel	0,837989
Ngusikan	0,508889
Sumber Nongko	0,401528
R-squared	0,980092
Adjusted R-squared	0,975510
F-statistic	213,9020
Prob (F-statistic)	0,000000

Source: Data Processing Output with the Eviews Program

Analysis of the Effect of Road, Electricity, Telephone, and Water on Economic Growth in Ngusikan District Simultaneously

The F test aims to show whether all independent variables included in the regression model have a significant effect simultaneously on the dependent variables (Sugiyono, 2019). In the context of this study, testing simultaneously wants to see whether the variables of road, electricity, telephone and water affect GRDP or not. To see whether or not there is an influence between free variables on bound variables is seen from their significant value. If the sig value < 0.05, then there is a significant influence between the free variable and the bound variable, which means that there is a significant influence between the capital variable and the level of education on production output. Conversely, if the value of sig. > 0.05, there is no significant effect between the free variable and the bound variable. This means that the free variables in this study, namely the variables of road, electricity, telephone, and water do not affect the bound variables, namely GRDP.

To test whether a free variable has a simultaneous effect on its bound variable, the F test is used by comparing the F-statistic with the F-table. With n=156, k=4 then df(k-1, n-k) = (3, 152). At α = 5% obtained the value of F-table = 2.66. when compared to F-count (213.9020) > F-table (2.66) then independent variables affect the dependent variables together at a 95% confidence level.

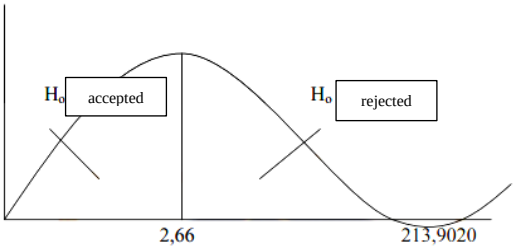


Figure 1. Statistical F-Test Results

Based on figure above, it can be seen that F-statistics (213.9020) > F-table (2.66), then H_0 is rejected, meaning that the free variable (Road, electricity, telephone, water) has a simultaneous effect on its bound variable (economic growth) at a confidence level of 95%.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

The coefficient of determination is carried out to measure as far as the model's ability to explain the variation of its internal variables. Based on the results of data processing in table 4.6 the coefficient of determinationis 0.980092 it can be seen that 98.01 percent of the variation of dependent variables can be explained variations of independent variables. While the remaining 1.99 percent were described other variables that were not studied.

Analysis of the Effect of Road, Electricity, Telephone, and Water Infrastructure on Economic Growth in Ngusikan District Partially (Individually)

The statistical t-test shows how far one independent variable individually influences in describing the variation of the dependent variable. To do a t-test by Quick Look, that is, looking at the probability value and degree of confidence specified in the study or looking at the t-table value with its t_{count}. If the Probability value < the specified degree of confidence and if the calculated t value is higher than the table t then an independent variable individually affects its dependent variable (Kuncoro, 2013).

This test is carried out to test whether the free variables (Road, Electricity, Telephone and Water) have a partial effect on their bound variables (Economic Growth), that is, by comparing each of the statistical t- values of the regression with the t-table in rejecting or accepting the hypothesis. At a confidence level of $\alpha = 5$ %, df = 152, then obtained t_{table} 1.93494.

The road variable affects economic growth in Indonesia. It can be seen from the t_{table} value (1.93494) < $t_{statistics}$ (6.15) with a confidence level of 95 percent ($\alpha = 5$ %). The road is one of the most important infrastructures used by every pedestrian, four-wheeled or two-wheeled vehicle to get to where they are going. The regression results show that the calculated t value of the road variable is 6.153410 and the probability is 0.0000 because the probability is less than 0.05, the path variable has a significant influence on the dependent variable (GRDP). Similarly, the value of the regression coefficient is 0.176395, which means that if the road increases by 1 percent, then the GRDP increases by 0.176395 percent, *ceteris paribus*.

The electricity variable has a positive influence on economic growth in Indonesia. This happens because of the supply of electricity production from local governments, and the addition of power plants in each region. The regression results of Table 4.6 show that t-count value of the electrical variable is 4.544875 and the probability is 0.0000 because the probability is less than 0.05, the electrical variable has a significant influence on the dependent variable (GRDP). Likewise, the value of the regression coefficient is 0.489913, which means that if electricity increases by 1 percent, then the GRDP increases by 0.489913 percent, *ceteris paribus*.

The telephone variable has no influence on economic growth in Indonesia. The regression results showed that the calculated value of the telephone variable was 1.918595 and the probability of 0.0573 was less than 0.05, so the telephone variable did not have a significant effect on the dependent variable (GRDP). Similarly, the Telephone variable regression coefficient of 0.469165 means that every time the number of calls increases by 1 percent, then the GRDP decreases by 0.469 percent, *ceteris paribus*. This is because a high number of telephones when not accompanied by the appropriate number of users can lead to a decrease in economic growth. This is because a large number of telephone connections will not expand the market, if it is not accompanied by the provision of an adequate labor market.

Water is one of the important infrastructures needed by humans to fulfill their lives. But the more here water is already scarce to get, especially clean water. The government has tried in various ways to provide clean water in every area but there are always those who do not participate. Water rates are also increasing here. The regression results show that the t-count value of the water variable is 0.436706 and the probability is 0.6631. because the probability is more than 0.05, the water variable has no influence on the dependent variable (GRDP). Similarly, the value of the regression coefficient is 0.006187, which means that if the water rises by 1 percent, the GRDP decreases by 0.006187 percent, *ceteris paribus*.

Interpretation of Analysis Results

Table 2. Interpretation of the Fixed Effect Model Coefficient

	Coefficient	**Individual Effect**
C	15,31618	
LN ROAD?	0,176395	
LN ELECTRICITY?	0,489913	
LN TLP?	0,469165	
LN WATER?	0,06187	
Fixed Effects (Cross)		
Asem Gede	-0,358766	14,957414
Cupak	-0,028649	15,287531
Keboan	-0,587555	14,728625
Kedung Bogo	1,104439	16,420619
Ketapang Kuning	-0,976605	14,339575
Kromong	0,240504	15,556684
Manunggal	-0,702190	14,61399
Mojodanu	-0,670503	14,645677
Ngampel	0,837989	16,154169
Ngusikan	0,508889	15,825069
Sumber Nongko	0,401528	15,717708

Source: Data Processed

If there are changes in roads, electricity, telephone, and water both between regions and between times, then Asam Gede Village will get an individual/regional influence on GRDP of 14.96 Rupiah.

If there are changes in roads, electricity, telephone, and water both between regions and between times, Cupak Village will get an individual/regional influence on GRDP of 15.29 Rupiah.

If there are changes in roads, electricity, telephone, and water both between regions and between times, then Keboan Village will get an individual/regional influence on GRDP of 14.73 Rupiah.

If there are changes in roads, electricity, telephone, and water both between regions and between times, Kedung Bogo Village will get an individual/regional influence on GRDP of 16.42 Rupiah.

If there are changes in roads, electricity, telephone, and water both between regions and between times, then Ketapang Kuning Village will get an individual/regional influence on GRDP of 14.34 Rupiah.

If there are changes in roads, electricity, telephone, and water both between regions and between times, Kromong Village will get an individual/regional influence on GRDP of 15.56 Rupiah.

If there are changes in roads, electricity, telephone, and water both between regions and between times, then Manunggal Village will get an individual influence on GRDP of 14.61 Rupiah.

If there are changes in roads, electricity, telephone, and water both between regions and between times, Mojodanu Village will get an individual/regional influence on the GRDP of 14.65 Rupiah.

If there are changes in roads, electricity, telephone, and water both between regions and between times, then Ngampel Village will get an individual/regional influence on GRDP of 16.15 Rupiah.

If there are changes in roads, electricity, telephone, and water both between regions and between times, Ngusikan Village will get an individual/regional influence on GRDP of 15.83 Rupiah.

If there are changes in roads, electricity, telephone, and water both between regions and between times, the Central Stamp Source will get an individual/regional influence on the GRDP of 15.72 Rupiah.

Road

From the results of hypothesis testing, it can be seen that the road has a significant effect on economic growth. It is because the road is one of the important infrastructures in land transportation. This is because of its strategic function, namely as a link between one region and another.

The road as a link between production centers and marketing areas, the benefits are very much felt in order to improve the economy of an area (Suswita et al., 2020). The length of the road is presented according to the province, the authority of development, the type of surface and the condition of the road (Suriani & Keusuma, 2015). The problems faced in road development include the lack of optimal road drivers in using the road as well as possible, the road is in a damaged condition due to the large number of large cars passing through the road without rules. For road repairs every year, the government spends a lot of money so that road conditions are always in good condition.

This research is the same as Solow's theory which states that roads have a significant influence on economic growth, because Solow's theory states that there are only various types of capital. Private companies invest in ordinary forms of capital, while the government also invests in various forms of public capital, namely infrastructure such as roads, bridges and sewers. In addition, this research is also the same as previous study by Agenor and Moreno-

Dodson (2013) where all these studies explain that roads have a significant influence on economic growth in an area.

Electricity

From hypothesis testing, it can be seen that electricity affects economic growth because electricity is a source of illumination for life and one of the main sources of production factors. Although electricity often experiences rotating blackouts in Sumatra and surrounding areas, electricity has a great influence on economic growth because electricity is closely related to work productivity.

The results of this study are different from the results of Anas's (1996) research on 306 companies in Indonesia showing that due to the shortage of electricity, 64 percent of companies have their own electricity generators and 18 percent of the company's investment is aimed at electricity infarction, so large companies have to pay US$ 0.07/MW to produce electricity while small companies pay US$ 1.68/MW. Meanwhile, according to Sunggu Aritonang, Director of Commerce and services of PLN, PLN cannot add new customers anymore because it has to prioritize old customers first amid the limitations of PLN's electricity capacity.

However, this research is the same according to previous study by Loncán (2008), which stated that electricity has a significant influence on economic growth because of the link between infrastructure and economic growth and worker productivity.

Telephone

From hypothesis testing, it can be seen that telephone is one of the infrastructures that is often used by the public in communicating but telephone does not have a significant influence on economic growth in Indonesia, this is due to the decline in the number of customers, limited network, very low quality of telephone services. It can be concluded that every increase in the number of telephone connections every year if not accompanied by an increase in the number of customers or consumers can cause a decrease in economic growth. That is why telephones do not have a significant effect on economic growth (GRDP).

The study is the same as Canning, the Canning model states that the elasticity of the phone should be 0.144. This is due to wear. This data also only uses fixed line telephone connection units (SST) and not data on the number of credits used for one year and does not follow the inclusion of customer data for mobile phones. The quality of telephone services in Indonesia is also very low. In 1989 the failure rate was 5.75/subscriber/month, while in 1993 it fell to 2.6/subsciber/month (World Bank, 1995). This research is different from Solow's theory and previous research by Canning (1999) that the Telephone has a significant influence on economic growth.

Water

From hypothesis testing, it can be seen that Water does not have a significant influence on economic growth. Due to the degree of elasticity of clean water by 0.006187 M^3. This is because there are still many areas that use well water and rivers that are not recorded here. In addition, the amount of clean water every year always decreases because the number of residents in each village is more while the amount of clean water capacity is limited. This data is obtained from the PDAM of each province which is generated annually. Although slowly

the population, especially in urban areas, began to switch to using clean water from PDAMs, which was shown by the rate of increase from 2004 of 0.08 m^3/capita and in 2009 of 0.011 m^3 / capita. This means even greater growth in clean water use in order to promote growth.

This research is different from Solow's theory which states that water has a significant influence on economic growth and in addition to that previous research by Loncán (2008) and Agenor and Moreno-Dodson (2013) stated that water has a positive influence on economic growth because the link between public infarstructure and economic growth, among others, can be explained through the role of infarstructure in increasing the productivity of the workers where these workers are manifestly used as inputs in the production process.

CONCLUSION

Road infrastructure shows a significant influence on economic growth in Ngusikan. It can be seen that if the length of the road increases by 1%, then economic growth will increase by 0.176395%, with the implementation of road decentralization, the local government has broader authority to build roads and repair damaged roads in an area. So that the road has a positive contribution to the process of forming quality and quantity which has an impact on increasing economic growth in Ngusikan.

Electrical infrasctructure shows a significant influence on economic growth in Ngusikan with a confidence level of 95%. In implementing electricity connections in remote areas in Indonesia, it is a major source for these regions to carry out all their activities. It has made the local government further increase electricity revenue to increase economic growth in the village.

Telephone infrastructure does not have a significant impact on economic growth in Ngusikan. It can be seen that if the value of telephone lines increases by 1%, then economic growth will also decrease by 0.46%. This is due to the decline in the quality of telephone services, the decline in customers, and the increase in telephone rates. It is the most important asset when supported by good planning, high quality, and sufficient quantity. However, this is not the same as this study because despite the rapid number of telephone connections, if not balanced with good planning, sufficient quantity and high quality can actually add a heavy burden to the development process and thus can reduce the economic growth rate in Ngusikan.

Water infrastructure has no significant effect and has a negative influence on economic growth in Ngusikan with a confidence level of 95%. Clean water supply in remote areas is a main source for remote areas to for all activities. It has made the local government further increase the provision of clean water to increase economic growth in the area. However, the opposite is true, that the increase in existing clean water has not affected economic growth. The effect of water on economic growth in Indonesia is seen in terms of the amount of scarce clean water, rising water tariffs, and others.

Simultaneously, all variables of fiscal decentralization policy have a significant effect on economic growth in Ngusikan. This can be seen from the significant F-count at the 95% confidence level. In addition, the independent variability in the model was also able to explain the variation of the dependent variable by 97.82%, while the remaining 2.18% was influenced by factors outside the model.

Based on the results, road, electricity, and telephone affect economic development the most, especially in Ngusikan. Hence, future research are expected to delve further into the role

of the elements in a wider scope of economic development to give people more insight regarding rural development.

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