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THE INFLUENCE OF LEADING SECTOR GRDP AND SPECIAL AUTONOMY FUNDS ON POVERTY IN ACEH PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of leading sector GRDP and special autonomy funds on poverty in Aceh Province. This study employs quantitative techniques by regressing quarterly time series data for the years 2010 to 2022. The agriculture, mining, trade, transportation, real estate, administration, and health services sectors are the leading sectors obtained from the Location Quotient (LQ) calculation. The results showed that the agriculture, trade, and transportation sectors have a negative effect on poverty. the real estate and administration sector has a positive effect on poverty. Meanwhile, the mining and health services sectors have no effect on poverty. Special autonomy funds hurt poverty in Aceh Province. Therefore, researchers recommend to the Government of Aceh that the policies taken focus on developing and improving the agriculture, trade, and transportation sectors through funding the allocation of special autonomy funds to reduce poverty levels in Aceh Province.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a unitary country divided into regions and regions are divided into local and urban communities. Each region, district, and city has a territorial government that is regulated by regulations (Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution). Keeping in mind their positions, the central and local governments completed remedial exercises in their respective districts Susilowati et al., (2017) realizing that regional development is an inseparable part of community activities, community activities and the implementation of regional development must work together to achieve development goals (Sudirman, Upe, & La Ode Herman, 2021).

Through planned efforts, development is a process of change for the better. Economic expansion, reducing inequality, and alleviating poverty are aspects of development (Todaro, 2012). Progress societies mostly plan to work on individual government assistance. The General Medium-Term Progress Plan (RPJMN 2020–2022), it is states that there are several full-scale focuses for implementing improvements, one of which is poverty reduction. The poverty rate should be reduced to 6.0–7.0 percent. Meanwhile, if you look at Aceh Qanun Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Aceh Medium Term Improvement Plan (RPJMD) for

2017–2022, the poverty level is estimated to be reduced to 11.43 percent. However, in 2022, poverty achievement is estimated at 14.64 percent.

Aceh Province is a region at the western tip of Sumatra Island. According to BPS Aceh, (2021) Aceh Province, as the poorest region is ranked 6th in Indonesia and 1st on the island of Sumatra, or 15.33 percent (Fadhila, Ubaidullah, & Ahmady, 2023). Meanwhile, when compared with North Sumatra Province, the poverty percentage is 9.01 percent ranking it 5th on the island of Sumatra (Tohari, 2022). Furthermore, compared to Bengkulu Province, the poverty percentage is 15.22 percent or one level below Aceh.

Suliswanto (2010:358) characterizes poverty as having low expectations for daily life, illustrated by the absence of material guidance compared to the overall way of life (Murohman, Hutagaol, & Asmara, 2018). BPS utilizes the idea of individual capacity to overcome fundamental problems. Furthermore, poverty is mentioned as a handicap and adds to food and non-food progress Saputra & Mudakir (2011) state that needs can be a benchmark for financial conditions when surveying the progress of improvements made by nearby countries. Increasing levels of poverty can have different negative impacts, such as social problems and monetary problems (Tehubijuluw, Yusriadi, Firman, & Rianti, 2021).

According to Regulation Number 32 of 2004 concerning regional independence, decentralization is the exchange of administrative power by public bodies with independent regions (Kodiyat, Siagian, & Andryan, 2020). Decentralization is one of the efforts to implement public authority appointed in the administration of territorial governments. Autonomous regions are areas that have specialties, such as Aceh Province (Razi & Mokhtar, 2020). One of the privileges that Aceh gets is a Special Autonomy Fund (DOK) (Abrar, Juanda, Firdaus, & Hakim, 2020).

Special Autonomy Funds are funds allocated to finance the implementation of Aceh's autonomy and help implement and improve development performance (Ali, 2019). According to Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the General Powers of Aceh, Article 183, Paragraph (1) regulates that the extraordinary independence reserve is the income of the Aceh Government, which is expected to fund progress. Apart from that, in Article 183 paragraph (2), it is stated that the special reserve for independence is large for a period of 20 years, with details (1) from the principal year to the fifteenth year, the amount is equal to 2 percent of the state roof. State General Allocation Fund (DAU) and (2) years from the sixteenth year to the 20th year, the amount is proportional to 1 percent of the General DAU.

Aceh Province obtained Extraordinary Independence Assets, increasing to IDR 3.59 trillion every year in 2008, then continuing to increase until 2022 to reach IDR 8.8 trillion. Income from Aceh's Extraordinary Independence Assets increases along with the increase in the community's DAU (Muda & Ridha, 2018).

Since this special autonomy fund was provided, the percentage of people in poverty in Aceh has decreased (Abrar et al., 2020). This is in line with research Rahayu & Febriaty (2021) According to both, special autonomy funds have a negative relationship with poverty but a positive relationship with the human development index (Abrar et al., 2020). Even though it is not yet significant, every year it experiences positive changes Anwar et al., (2018) stated that special autonomy funds have a positive and significant influence on GRDP in the districts and cities of Papua Province.Material for consideration and reference for regional development planners is to know the picture regarding conditions, potential, and opportunities. This is identified using economic analysis models. Furthermore, it is necessary

to identify regionally superior sectors that can be carried out on an economic basis (Bornmann, 2013). Identifying leading sectors can provide a good basis for regional planning so that the allocation of resources later becomes effective and efficient (Rustiadi et al., 2011).

Based on data BPS Aceh (2021) The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors have the largest role in supporting Aceh's GRDP, namely 28 percent (Wahyuningsih, Zulham, & Ansari, 2021). Then the trade sector contributed 15 percent, the construction sector was in third place, namely 10 percent. More clearly, you can see Figure 1.4 below.

The agricultural sector is the main axis of the economy in Aceh (Elfiana Elfiana, Majid, & Syahnur, 2022). According to research Munandar et al., (2019) The agricultural sector is the leading or basic sector. Likewise, in terms of potential, the main businesses open to the people of Aceh are agriculture, forest guard services, and fisheries. The next position is retail discounts and exchanges at 16.47 percent (BPS Aceh, 2021).

In addition, by setting appropriate boundaries for the development of driving areas while considering territorially similar benefits, it is hoped that greater investment flows and more equitable remuneration can be achieved (Camagni, 2017). Regional original income (PAD) increases indirectly when the regional economy improves. In this way, provincial freedom could be achieved.

Research conducted by Mourny & Jamli (2013) entitled The Impact of Extraordinary Independence on Poverty Reduction in Aceh for the 2008-2011 Period. This exploration aims to see the impact of the extraordinary independence subsidy on poverty in Aceh. This exploration shows that the period of extraordinary independence reserves had an impact on reducing poverty in local and urban areas in Aceh. This research focuses on the influence of special autonomy funds; on the other hand, the author adds leading sector variables, namely the agricultural, mining, trade, transportation, real estate, government administration, and health services sectors.

Several previous studies examined the influence of each variable in this writing. The author tries to fill the gap in previous research by combining the two variables, both leading sectors and special autonomy funds, to see how they influence poverty.

METHOD RESEARCH

The scope of research

This exploration is a study that examines the impact of extraordinary self-reliance assets and driving areas of poverty in the Aceh Region (Saksono, 2021). The dependent variable in this research is the poverty percentage of the Acehnese population, and the independent variable is the leading sector as seen by the Location Quotient (LQ) value. The LQ value is obtained by comparing the gross domestic product of various business sectors in Aceh Province in Indonesia, in the same business field.

Research design

This study uses a quantitative approach. Explanatory design (explanatory research) is used in quantitative research, such as testing relationships between hypothesized variables. (Mulyadi, 2011). Sugiyono (2018) said that quantitative methods can be characterized by examination techniques based on positivist thinking. This strategy is used to investigate a specific population or test, collect information using research instruments, and examine quantitative or factual information with the full aim of testing a predetermined theory. A quantitative approach is one way to test hypotheses in research using reliable statistical data.

This research uses a quantitative approach to measure the influence of leading sectors based on the background and formulation of the problem. and the Special Autonomy Fund for poverty in Aceh Province.

Data Types and Sources

Data is information collected from an object. Types of data that can be grouped according to nature, source, method of obtaining, and time of collection (Silvia, 2021). Based on the trend, quantitative information is information in the form of numbers that can be estimated by a certain action and has a certain value, while qualitative data is data that is not in the form of numbers and cannot be calculated.

According to the time of collection, this research uses quarterly time series data for the period 2010-2022. Meanwhile, according to the source, the information in this examination comes from the authority websites of the Central Measurement Agency (BPS) and the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) for the period 2010 to 2022. The data collected is the percentage of poverty, the Special Business Autonomy Fund, and the Gross Regional Product (GRDP) in Aceh Province. All information used is quarterly information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of Research Data

In this section, we will discuss a description of the research data used, including poverty, special autonomy funds, and leading sectors in Aceh Province during the 2010-2022 period (Iriyani, Hamid, Setyarso, Basri, & Kiswayadi, 2021). Data description is carried out by describing the form of the average (mean), maximum value, minimum value, and number of observations. The presentation of the research data description can be seen in Table 2 Apart from that, a description of the research data is also presented in graphic form which illustrates the development of research variables in Aceh Province during the 2010-2022 period. The graphic presentation can be seen on the next page.

Table 1
Descriptive Research Statistics

	Poverty	Agriculture	Mining	Trade	Transportation	Real estate	Health Services	Administration	Danaotsus
Mean	17.12385	3.05E+09	1.08E+09	1.42E+09	6.74E+08	4.51E+08	3.36E+08	9.26E+08	6.73E+09
Median	16.86406	3.32E+09	1.06E+09	1.73E+09	7.85E+08	4.50E+08	3.22E+08	1.02E+09	7.04E+09
Maximum	21.79313	4.04E+09	1.57E+09	2.27E+09	1.53E+09	5.98E+08	5.20E+08	1.31E+09	8.91E+09
Minimum	14.15594	1.14E+08	33229078	-8.68E+08	26871300	3.11E+08	2.15E+08	-41691527	3.69E+09
Observations	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52

Source: processed data (Eviews)

In Table 1 the poverty variable has an average value (mean) of 17.12 percent, a maximum value of 21.79 percent, and a minimum value of 14.15 percent. The agricultural business field variable has an average value of 3.05 billion rupiah, a maximum value is 4.04 billion rupiah and a minimum value is 1.14 billion rupiah. The mining business field variable has an average value of 1.08 billion rupiahs, and the maximum and minimum values are 1.57 billion rupiahs and 33 million rupiahs (Esquivias, Sethi, & Iswanti, 2021). The trading business field has an average value of 1.42 billion rupiah, the maximum and minimum values are 2.27 and -868 million rupiah. The transportation business field has an average value of

674 million rupiahs, the maximum and minimum values are 1.53 billion rupiahs and 26 million rupiah. The real estate business field has an average value of 450 million rupiah, the maximum and minimum values are 598 and 311 million rupiah. The administrative business field has an average value of 926 million rupiah, the maximum and minimum values are 1.31 billion and 41 million rupiah. The health business field has an average value of 322 million rupiah, maximum and minimum values of 598 and 311 million rupiah (Bédard, Carter, & Tsuruga, 2020). The special autonomy fund variable has an average value of 6.73 billion rupiah, the maximum and minimum values are 8.91 and 3.69 billion rupiah. The total of all observations is 52.

Classic Assumption Test Results

This section will explain some of the consequences of the traditional presumption tests performed in this examination (Seo et al., 2022). The reason for carrying out the old style assumption test is to guarantee that the coefficient to be assessed is the best linear unbiased estimate (BIRU). In this exploration, several old-style presumption tests were carried out, namely the normality test, autocorrelation test, heteroscedasticity test, and multicollinearity test.

Normality Test

The normality test is a test that aims to test whether in a regression model, the confounding variables or residual values have a normal distribution or not. The following are the results of the normalization test in this study.

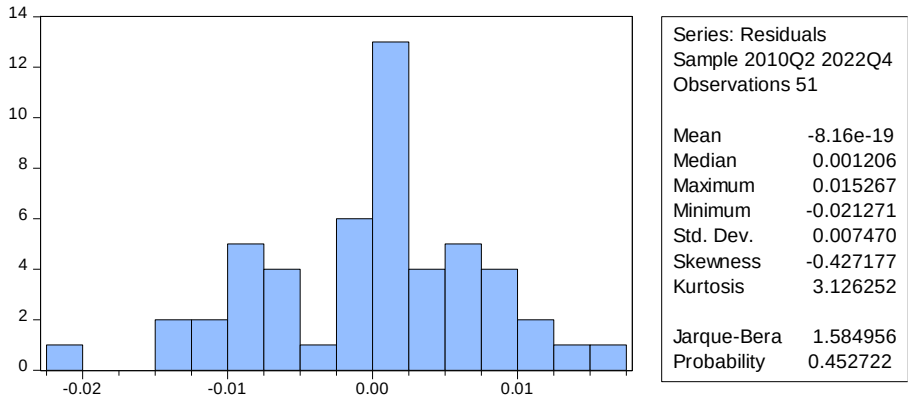

Figure 1
Normality Test Results
Source: data is processed (Eviews)

In Figure 4 above, you can see the Jorque-Bera value of 1.584956, and with a p-value of 0.452722, this shows that the p-value is greater than the significance value α of 0.05. This explains that in this study, the data was distributed normally or met the assumption of normality.

Heteroscedasticity Test

This test aims to carry out a regression method test by measuring whether there is an imbalance in the frequency of changes from one residual perception to another. A viable relapse model is a model that provides homoscedasticity or heteroscedasticity results.

Table 2
Heteroscedasticity Test Result

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey			
F-statistic	1.183021	Prob. F(8,42)	0.3320
Obs*R-squared	9.378810	Prob. Chi-Square(8)	0.3114
Scaled explained SS	6.762240	Prob. Chi-Square(8)	0.5625

Source: data is processed (Eviews)

The heteroscedasticity test uses the application of the Breuch-Pagan-Godfrey test method, which shows that the probability value is seen from Obs R-squared (prob chi-square), which is 0.3114 or greater than the significance value α of 0.05%. Therefore, in this research there is no problem of heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

This test was carried out using the Durbin Watson Test method. Autocorrelation testing is used to determine the occurrence of autocorrelation in residual values (prediction error) in a regression analysis.

Table 3
Durbin Watson Test Method Autocorrelation Test Results

dL	dW	dU
1,2122	1,2329	1,9251

Source: data is processed (Eviews)

In the table above, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation. This is because the Durbin-Watson value is 1.2329 or this value is greater than one and smaller than three. This is in accordance with Santoso (2010) which states that if the Durbin-Watson value is between -2 and +2 there is no autocorrelation.

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity testing was carried out by looking at the VIF value <10. If the VIF value is <10 then multicollinearity does not occur. However, if VIF>10 means there is a multicollinearity problem.

Table 4
Multicollinearity Test Result

Variance Inflation Factors			
Date: 08/25/23 Time: 08:10			
Sample: 2010Q1 2022Q4			
Included observations: 51			
	Coefficient	Uncentered	Centered
Variable	Variance	VIF	VIF
Dlog(Pertanian)	1.41E-05	1.913227	1.912314
Dlog(Pertambangan)	8.85E-06	1.194505	1.194196
D(Perdagangan)	2.34E-23	2.845843	2.820277
Dlog(Realestate)	0.033089	5.579454	1.389266
Dlog(Transportasi)	3.44E-06	1.347010	1.346449

Dlog(Jasakesehatan)	0.083663	22.74992	3.669590
D(Administrasi)	2.90E-22	3.514075	3.513118
Dlog(Danaotsus)	0.008826	3.825088	1.935200
C	2.38E-05	18.29464	NA

Source: data is processed (Eviews)

Based on Table 5 above, it can be concluded that in this study there were no multicollinearity problems, this can be seen in the VIF value <10. All independent variables have a VIF value <10.

Table 5
Results of Correlation Coefficient of Independent Variables

	DLOG (PERTAN)	DLOG (PERTAM)	D (PERDA)	DLOG (TRANS)	DLOG (RE)	DLOG (JK)	D (ADMINIS)	DLOG (DOKA)
DLOG(PERTAN)	1.000000	- 0.030244	0.568430	-0.222520	-0.094858	0.019569	-0.011316	-0.013799
DLOG(PERTAM)	-0.030244	1.000000	-0.029319	-0.211215	0.196620	0.230595	-0.005912	0.053055
D(PERDA)	0.568430	-0.029319	1.000000	-0.343362	0.012052	-0.363878	-0.354683	0.128151
DLOG(TRANS)	-0.222520	-0.211215	-0.343362	1.000000	-0.082140	-0.150550	-0.016870	-0.246076
DLOG(RE)	-0.094858	0.196620	0.012052	-0.082140	1.000000	0.355705	0.170957	0.349974
DLOG(JK)	0.019569	0.230595	-0.363878	-0.150550	0.355705	1.000000	0.765223	0.394710
D(ADMINIS)	-0.011316	- 0.005912	-0.354683	-0.016870	0.170957	0.765223	1.000000	0.505685
DLOG(DOKA)	-0.013799	0.053055	0.128151	-0.246076	0.349974	0.394710	0.505685	1.000000

Source: data is processed (Eviews)

Based on the results of the correlation coefficient for each variable, there is no multicollinearity. According to Ghozali (2018) multicollinearity occurs if the correlation coefficient value is > 0.8 or if according to (Gujarati, 2012) multicollinearity occurs if the correlation coefficient value is > 0.9. In conclusion, this research is free from multicollinearity.

Interpretation of Regression Results

In this exploration, the scientific technique used is a multiple linear regression (Ordinary Least Square) examination model which meets the provisions of the previous classical assumption test.

Table 6
Multiple Linear Regression Results

Dependent Variable: DLOG(KEMISKINAN)				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 08/24/23 Time: 11:09				
Sample (adjusted): 2010Q2 2022Q4				
Included observations: 51 after adjustments				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Dlog(Pertanian)	-0.012469	0.003756	-3.319822	0.0019
Dlog(Pertambangan)	0.000104	0.002974	0.034861	0.9724
D(Perdagangan)	-1.12E-11	4.84E-12	-2.324975	0.0250
Dlog(Transportasi)	-0.010124	0.001854	-5.460073	0.0000
Dlog(Realestat)	0.470396	0.181904	2.585963	0.0133
Dlog(Jasakesehatan)	-0.279894	0.289246	-0.967668	0.3387
D(Administrasi)	7.59E-11	1.70E-11	4.457061	0.0001
DLOG(DANAOTSUS)	-0.356718	0.093947	-3.796996	0.0005
C	-0.003724	0.004882	-0.762823	0.4498

R-squared	0.742745	Mean dependent var	-0.008460
Adjusted R-squared	0.693744	S.D. dependent var	0.014728
S.E. of regression	0.008151	Akaike info criterion	-6.622655
Sum squared resid	0.002790	Schwarz criterion	-6.281744
Log likelihood	177.8777	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.492383
F-statistic	15.15775	Durbin-Watson stat	1.232984
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: data is processed (Eviews)

Based on the half way test or T test, it can be assumed that rural factors have a significant influence on poverty. The p-value of the agricultural variable is 0.0019, lower than the significance level of 0.01. This means that assuming an increase in the rural variable of 1 billion rupiah, poverty will be reduced by 0.012469 percent (ceteris paribus). This is also confirmed by the consequences of the examination led by (Niara & Zulfa, 2019), (Sayuti & Taqiuddin, 2020), (Murohman et al., 2018), (Trismayanti, 2023) which states that the agricultural sector has a negative influence on reducing poverty.

The test results show that the adjusted R-Squared value or determination coefficient value is 0.69. This means that the autonomous variable can understand 69% of the dependent variable and the excess 31% is understood by other factors outside the examination model.

DISCUSSION

Based on the previous discussion, the research results can be seen in Figure 5 below:

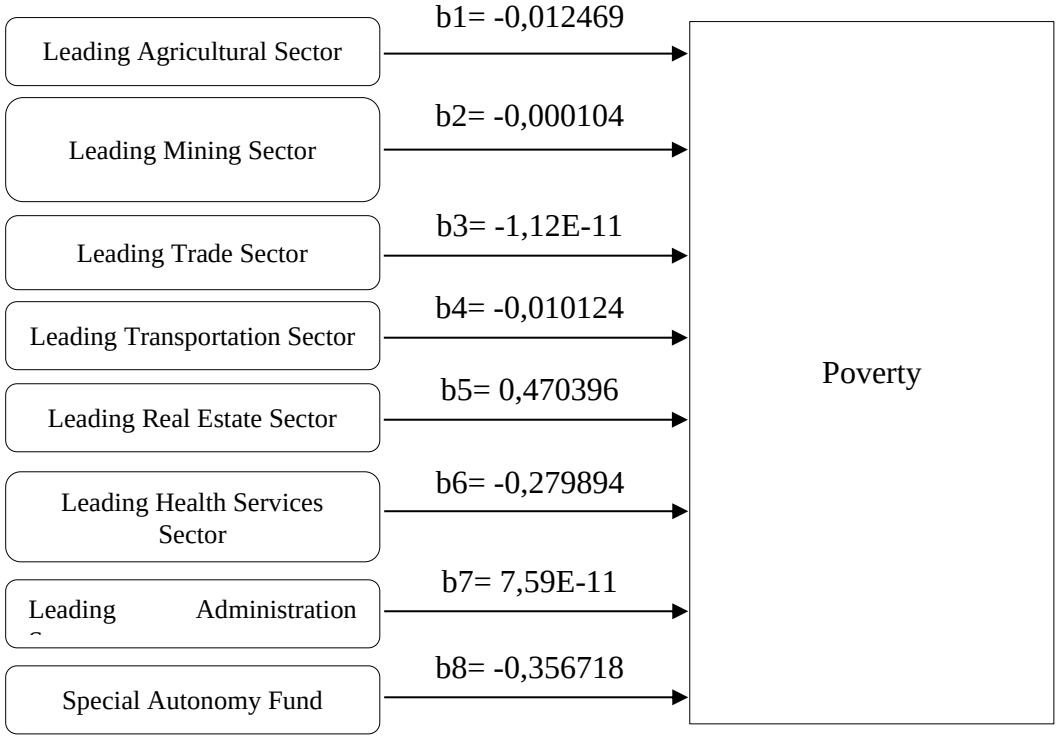

Figure 2
Framework

Based on Figure 5 above, it is known that the growth of leading sectors in Aceh has not completely reduced poverty, there are some that have a significant effect and some that have

no effect. Agriculture, trade and transportation have a significant negative effect on poverty. real estate and administration business fields have a positive and significant effect on poverty. Meanwhile, mining and health services do not have a significant effect on poverty.

On the other hand, management and policies for the use of special autonomy fund allocations are still not optimal. According to studies Kementerian Keuangan (2020) stated that there were several obstacles in implementing the special autonomy funds, namely the delay in preparing plans for the use of Aceh's special autonomy funds, the accountability system for the performance of Aceh Provincial government agencies was below the provincial average in Indonesia, and the lack of optimal one-stop integrated services. This is in line with the findings reported by Badan Akuntabilitas Keuangan Negara (2020) that the results of the BPK RI examination indicated that there were problems in the use of special autonomy funds in Aceh. The report further states that many of the findings have not been completed and have not even been followed up at all by the Aceh Government. These obstacles are strongly suspected to be the sub-optimal use of special autonomy funds in Aceh.

CONCLUSION

Based on the test results using time series data regression regarding the influence of superior sectors and extraordinary independence assets for poor communities in the Aceh Region, it can be assumed that:

The leading sectors in Aceh Province which have a negative and significant impact on poverty are agriculture, trade and transportation. The leading sectors that have a positive and significant influence on poverty are real estate and administration. Meanwhile, the leading sectors that do not have a significant influence on poverty are mining and health services Special autonomy funds are a variable that can reduce poverty in Aceh Province. This is because the main source of funding comes from special autonomy funds.

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