

The Influence of Village Funds, Village Development Quality, and SDGs Achievement on Poverty in Sampang Regency

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ABSTRACT

The paradigm in solving poverty and development problems has always been a crucial discussion among researchers and academics. Poverty is synonymous with lack of income, lack of access to health, low education, and low infrastructure. This is considered a problem in hindering economic growth. This study aims to determine the influence of village funds, the quality of village development, and the achievement of SDGs (quality village education and prosperous healthy villages) on poverty. The research method used is a quantitative method and the type of data used is secondary data taken from the website of BPS Sampang Regency and the Ministry of PDT and Transmigration using cross section data in 2022. The collected data was analyzed using multiple linear regression with variables such as village funds, the building village index (IDM), village education quality, prosperous healthy villages, and poverty. The results of the study found that village funds, the building village index (IDM), and healthy prosperous villages had a significant effect on poverty in Sampang Regency. Meanwhile, quality village education does not have a significant effect on poverty in Sampang Regency.

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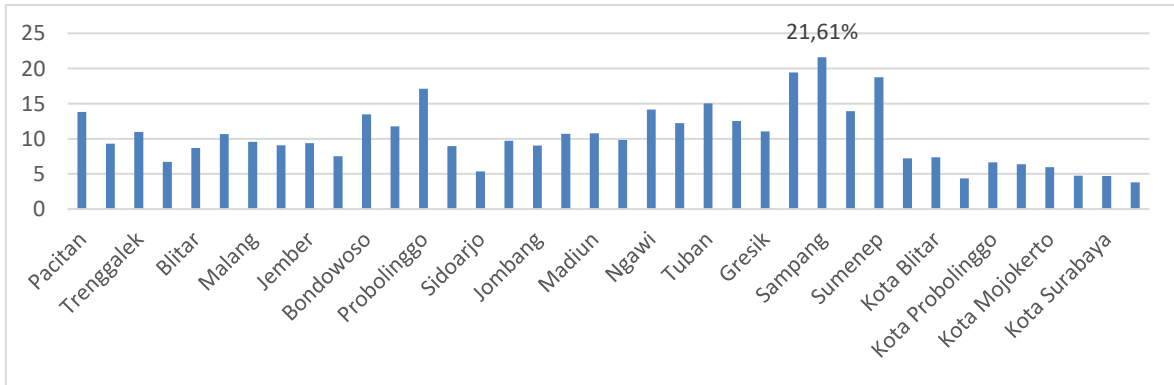


Introduction

Poverty and development have always been crucial discussions among researchers and academics. The problem of poverty and income inequality is a complex problem in the development of a country, especially in developing countries. The poverty measurement carried out by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) is the concept of a person's ability to meet primary needs (*basic needs approach*). With this concept, the problem of poverty is often considered as the inability to meet basic needs, both in the form of food and non-food, which is measured in terms of expenditure. So that the definition of poor people is people who have an average monthly per capita income below the poverty line.

The cycle of poverty is basically caused by the low total productivity in a country, which is the result of a lack of capital, imperfect markets, and economic underdevelopment. Based on Mankiw's poverty theory [1], one way to overcome the cycle of poverty is to increase investment through improvements in capital formation. Capital formation can be achieved through investment in physical capital and human capital investment. Physical capital investment includes all expenses aimed at creating new capital or increasing stock of goods. Meanwhile, *human capital investment* can be in the form of instilling learning and experience values in the workforce such as increasing productivity and income.

The importance of development starting from the village level by creating welfare and reducing poverty from the lowest area, namely the countryside, because villages contribute the highest poverty rate compared to urban areas [2]. Based on a survey from *Worldpoverty* in 2023, Indonesia's population is around 278,634,048 million people and as many as 9,692,298 million people live in extreme poverty. Of this number, around 8,647,802 million people or around 6% live in rural areas, then 1,044,496 million people or around 0.8% live in urban areas. This means that most of the population living in extreme poverty lives in rural areas. This situation can also be seen from four districts in Madura with the highest percentage of poor population than other districts/cities in East Java. The following is an overview of poverty in each district in East Java.



Source: Central Statistics Agency of East Java, 2022 (processed by the author)

Figure 1. Regency/City Poverty in East Java 2022 (%)

Figure 1. shows that the poverty rate of Sampang Regency occupies the first highest poverty rate in East Java which reaches 21.7%, then followed by three other districts on Madura Island, namely Bangkalan Regency, Sumenep Regency, and Pamekasan Regency. The problems that exist in the province are not easily solved if the regions in each province do not participate in alleviating them, the regions certainly have different conditions. In poverty alleviation, the government has issued several programs, one of which is through government spending. The theory that explains this relationship is found in the endogenous growth theory developed by an economist, Paul Romer, in the endogenous growth model theory explains that there needs to be an active role of the government in managing the national economy to maximize economic development [3].

One of the Indonesian government's efforts to reduce poverty is through the village fund allocation program which began in 2015. Village funds are intended to fund the needs of village communities, financing infrastructure, and superstructures in villages, empowering village communities, and disaster management. Villages are required to be independent so that equitable development is created. When the village development is evenly distributed, it will overcome inequality between regions. So that the strategy in reducing poverty rates through village funds is based on Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning



villages. One of the steps to accelerate development and drive the economy in the region is to implement a development program that synergizes based on local potential [4]. The distribution of village funds can be carried out by considering aspects of strengthening and providing educational services as well as increasing village economic activities to encourage equitable distribution of village economic growth [5]. Data from the Ministry of Villages PDTT in 2022 shows that the budget for all villages in Sampang Regency in 2022 is Rp.227,571,894,000. The village funds are prioritized for village development which includes the construction of road infrastructure, health facilities, and educational facilities. However, the amount of village fund transfers has not been able to overcome the problem of poverty.

In order to optimize the potential and progress of the village, it can be seen through increasing the Village Original Income (PADes) and following the guidance from the Ministry of Villages through the use of the Building Village Index (IDM). The concept of IDM is used in the context of accelerating development from the regions, explained in Permendes PDTT No. 2016 which explains that village development towards independent villages to improve the quality of life of village communities by referring to three basic components, namely social resilience, economic resilience, and ecology/environment. Of these three factors, it is used as a measure of the development of village independence and the progress of a village. So that the formation of an independent village community will have implications for increasing the village building index. The improvement of all components of the IDM indicator shows that village development is improving [6]. Like the Chinese experience in the late 1960s to 1980s, where the relationship between urban and rural areas can continue to go hand in hand in village independence with the economic reduction of village and city boundaries [1]. The number of IDM calculated from data collected from each major island in Indonesia shows an increasing trend. This shows that there is progress in the development conditions in the village. By using IDM, the status of village independence can contribute to efforts to overcome poverty [7]. Next, many efforts



to alleviate poverty have been carried out at the international and domestic levels. On the basis of these problems, the United Nations as a world organization created the SDGs (*Sustainable Development Goals*) program which is a continuation of the MDGs (*Millennium Development Goals*). In the SDGs, the first priority point is no poverty. The world agrees that poverty must be eliminated in any form in all corners of the world. The SDGs include 17 goals along with 169 targets that are expected to be realized in 2030.

Development indicators consist of three main elements, namely, real income, health, and education [8]. This statement can be interpreted that in poverty alleviation, development indicators are needed that consider education as one of the main focuses. Education is the key to the progress of individuals, households and society. Limitations in the quality of education and lack of skills are factors that hinder economic growth, which further slows down the process of reducing poverty levels [9]. The level of education will have a direct impact and affect the achievement of the SDGs [10], [11], [12]. Goal 4 (Quality education) not only aims to provide equitable education, but also serves as a means to improve access to learning, which is the main focus in sustainable development. Quality education is very important to achieve all SDGs targets. The development of the education system is also a strategy in overcoming poverty through the formation of human capital in accordance with the OECD direction. Education investment is considered one of the good policies in reducing poverty through improving the quality of education so as to minimize economic disparities [13].

In addition, in development indicators there is a health aspect. Health is a basic need for every individual. When health is not optimal, people's productivity is disrupted and has an impact on income [14]. Good health and nutrition will affect thinking ability and physical strength, which will ultimately reduce efficiency at work. The government provides health insurance, nutrition improvement programs, and health counseling services as part of efforts to improve public health [15]. The better the health infrastructure that supports the increase



in people's life expectancy can reduce the poverty rate. Therefore, education and health have a crucial role in efforts to overcome poverty [16].

Research on poverty alleviation and economic development has been carried out by many previous researchers but has not specifically linked the development of the development village index with the achievement of the SDGs to develop synergy between the two to increase rural growth and accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. This research has also carried out a micro analysis at the village level by considering factors that affect poverty such as the number of population, availability of village-level facilities and infrastructure and village-specific poverty data. So that it will increase the trend of village development and reduce the poverty gap from year to year. The results of this research will be useful in making academic contributions and providing policy recommendations to the Government of Indonesia to formulate rural development strategies to support sustainable development goals in overcoming poverty. Poverty alleviation and regional development in various villages in Sampang Regency are essential parts of national development that must be constantly fought. Efforts to overcome poverty problems through various programs and approaches that are in accordance with the national development program and explore the potential of each region, including the potential of natural resources, human resources, and other factors that support development. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to evaluate whether village funds, independent village development, quality village education, and prosperous healthy villages have an effect on reducing poverty levels in Sampang Regency.

Method

This research was carried out in all villages in Sampang Regency, the ownership of this location is because the poverty rate in Sampang Regency is included in the five highest in East Java. The method used is quantitative research with a descriptive approach. The type of data used is in the form of cross section, which is data collected simultaneously in a period of time from various objects to describe the situation. The *cross section data* in this study

is 177 villages out of a total of 180 villages in Sampang Regency in 2022. The data in this study is in the form of secondary data published by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration which is undoubtedly the accuracy of the data. Variables that will be tested for their influence on poverty include village funds, the building village index, quality village education, and prosperous healthy villages.

The analysis technique applied in this study is multiple *linear regression analysis*. Multiple regression analysis was used to test the influence of two or more independent variables on Sugiyono's bound variables either partially or simultaneously [17]. In the process of analyzing the data of this research, the author utilizes the Eviews 12 analytical tool. The stages carried out in processing the data in this study include the Classical Assumption Test (Normality Test, Multicollinearity Test, Multicollinearity Test), Determination Coefficient Test (R^2), Statistical Test (Test F) and (Test t), Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test. The estimation of the regression equation in this research model is as follows:

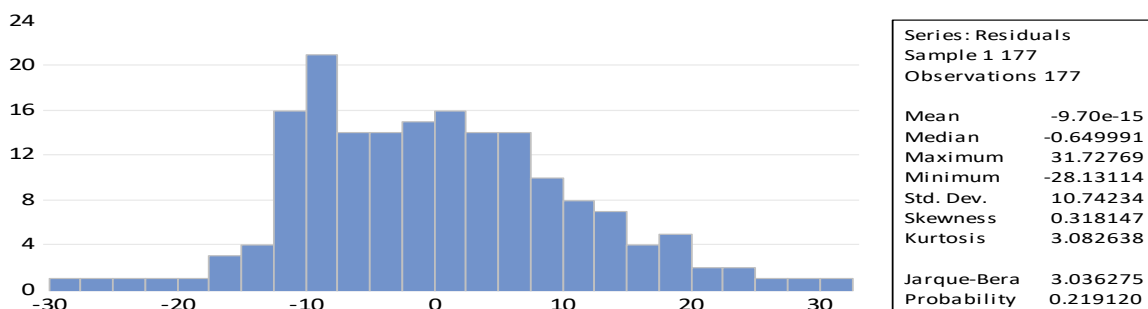
$$Y_{it} = a + \beta_1 X_{it} + \beta_2 X_{it} + \beta_3 X_{it} + \beta_4 X_{it} + e_i \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Information:

- Y = Percentage of Poor People
- a = Konstanta
- X1 = Village Fund
- X2 = Developing Village Index
- X3 = Quality Village Education
- X4 = Healthy Prosperous Village
- $\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3 \beta_4$ = Coefficient
- e = Error term

Results and Discussion

The results and estimated outputs from the data analysis are related to the influence of village funds, the quality of village development, quality village education, and prosperous healthy villages on poverty in Sampang Regency. The data was processed using the multiple linear regression analysis method with cross section data in 2022 with a total of 177 data observations in Sampang Regency. Classical assumption testing is performed to verify the consistency of the estimation results, and to determine if there is any discrepancy with the classical assumptions in the model used. The normality test in this study can be seen by using the Jarque-Bera test which was processed with the Eviews 12 application. By looking at the p-value assuming that the p-value < 0.05 which means that H_0 is rejected (residual is not normally distributed). On the other hand, the data is said to be normal if the p-value is more than 0.05 ($\text{sig} > 0.05$). The results of the normality test can be seen in the figure below:



Source: Data Processed by Eviews, 2024

Figure 2. Jarque-Bera test results

Figure 2, shows that the significance value of the Jerque-Bera test results shows a number of 3.036275 with a probability of 0.219120, therefore nilai probabilitas 0.219120 greater than the significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$, it can be concluded that the distribution of data

on the research variables is in the normal distribution. So that it can continue to test other assumptions, namely the multicollinearity test. Testing of multicollinearity according to Ghazali in Meissy [18] can be observed through *Variable Inflation Factor* (VIF) with the condition that $VIF < 10$, it can be said that there is no multicollinearity in a study. The Multicollinearity Test aims to find out whether there is a correlation or relationship between the independent variables used in this study, if the value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variables is less than 10, then there is no indication of multicollinearity.

Table 1. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	184.8507	280.1489	NA
X1	4.04E-18	10.99379	1.85874
X2	315.6083	9.172758	1.036076
X3	0.001984	219.7146	1.144413
X4	0.003533	15.01291	1.045806

Source: Data Processed by Eviews, 2024

Table 1 shows that the *Variable Inflation Factor* (VIF) value of village funds is 1.85784, the index of developing villages is 1.036076, quality village education is 1.144413, and healthy and prosperous villages are 1.045806. Because the tolerance value of each of these variables is more than 0.1 and the VIF value is less than 10.00, it can be concluded that the regression model in this study does not experience multicollinearity problems. So that they can continue the next test, namely the heteroscedasticity test. According to Ghazali in Meissy [18] The heteroscedasticity test can be carried out by using the *Glejser* test by regressing *the absolute* residual value to the independent variable. If the probability value ($sig > 0.05$), then heteroscedasticity does not occur. Heteroscedasticity testing is used to determine whether there is a variance inconsistency in the regression model, which is a

deviation from the assumption of linear regression. Here are the results of the Heteroscedasticity test.

Table 2. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.322105	7.864166	0.422436	0.6732
X1	3.38E-09	0.034382	1.756769	0.0807
X2	-4.959074	10.27582	-0.482957	0.6300
X3	0.024020	0.025762	0.932209	0.3525
X4	0.060402	0.034382	0.422436	0.4010

Source : Data Processed by Eviews, 2024

Table 2. It shows that the significant value between the value of the dependent variable and the absolute residual value in the Village Fund variable is 0.087, the Developing Village Index is 0.5300, the Quality Village Education is 0.3525, and the Healthy and Prosperous Village is 0.4010. Since the significance value for all variables is more than 0.05, it can be concluded that the assumption of heteroscedasticity has been fulfilled or in other words there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the model.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The determination coefficient test was carried out to measure the model's ability to explain how far the influence of all independent variables affected the dependent variables that could be indicated by the adjusted R-Square value. The value of the determination coefficient is between zero and one.

Table 3. Coefficient of Determination Results

R-square	0.690706	Mean dependent var	22.06292
Adjusted R-square	0.676619	S.D dependent var	13.72616
S.E of regression	10.83742	Akaike info criterion	7.631576

Dum squared resid	20318.81	Scwarz criterion	7.720951
Log likelihood	-674.2102	Hannan-Quinn criter	7.667820
F-statistic	27.73383	Durbin-Watson stat	1.499869
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Data Processed by Eviews, 2024

Table 3 shows the results of the determination coefficients which indicate how well all independent variables are able to explain the variation of the dependent variables. In this study, the results of the determination coefficient showed an Adjusted R-square correlation value of 0.676 which means that the influence of independent variables (Village Funds, Developing Village Index, Quality Village Education and Prosperous Healthy Villages) on the dependent variable (Poverty) was 67.6%. While the remaining 32.3% was influenced by other variables that were not discussed in this study.

Simultaneous Test (Statistical Test F)

The joint influence of independent variables on dependent variables can be examined using simultaneous tests (F test). Where the significance of probability (sig) $F < 0.05$.

Table 4. Simultaneous Test (Statistical Test F)

F-hitung	Prob.	Keterangan
27.73383	0.000000	Signifikan

Source: Data Processed by Eviews, 2024

Table 4 shows a significance value of 0.000000. The probability value is less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$) then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. From the results of the test, all independent variables (village funds, village building index, quality village education, and prosperous healthy villages) together have a significant effect on the bound variable (poverty) in Sampang Regency.

Partial Test (t-Test)

The t-test was carried out to determine the extent of the influence of each independent variable individually in explaining the dependent variable. This partial test was carried out by comparing the α (alpha) value with the p-value value. If the p-value $< \alpha$ (0.05), then H_0 is rejected. So it can be said that there is a partial influence between independent variables and dependent variables, and vice versa. The results of the statistical t test, can be seen in table 5.

Table 5. Partial Test (t-Test)

Variable	Prob.	Information
X1	0.0000	Significant
X2	0.0110	Significant
X3	0.7076	Insignificant
X4	0.0126	Significant

Source: Data Processed by Eviews, 2024

The analysis of the partial test showed the results as follows: 1) Village Fund; The village fund has a significance value (p-value) of $0.000 < 0.05$ with a significance rate of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) which illustrates that H_0 is rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that partially village funds have a significant effect on poverty in Sampang Regency. 2) Developing Village Index; The development village index has an effect on poverty, which can be seen in the probability significance value (p-value) of $0.0110 < 0.05$ with a significance level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) which illustrates that H_0 is rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that the developing village index can have a significant effect on poverty in Sampang Regency. 3) Quality village education; Quality village education does not have a significant effect on the poverty rate in Sampang Regency, this is due to the significance value of the t-value probability of $0.7076 > 0.05$. Therefore, it can be concluded that quality village education partially does not affect poverty in Sampang Regency. 4) Healthy and prosperous villages; Healthy and prosperous villages have a significance level (p-value) of $0.0126 < 0.05$ with a significance level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) which illustrates that H_0 is rejected. This means that it

can be concluded that healthy and prosperous villages partially have a significant effect on poverty in Sampang Regency.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The purpose of the multiple linear regression analysis in this study is to determine the influence of village funds, developing village index, quality village education, and prosperous healthy villages on poverty in Sampang Regency. Based on the regression results, the following equation is obtained:

Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic
C	23.36147	13.59598	1.718263
X1	1.80E-08	2.01E-09	8.963186
X2	-45.67910	17.76537	-2.571244
X3	-0.016736	0.044547	-0.375703
X4	-0.149801	0.059442	-2.520129

Source: Data Processed by Eviews, 2024

Table 6 shows that the results of the Berbanda Linear Regression Analysis Test above show that the value of the constant (a) is 23.36147 and the value of the Village Fund (b1) is 1.80E-08, the Village Development Index (b2) -45.67910, the quality village education (b3) -0.016736, and the prosperous healthy village (b4) 0.0149801 so that the regression equation $Y = 23.36247 + 1.800916X1 - 45.67910X2 - 0.016736X3 + 0.149801X4$, where; The constant value is 23.36247 by indicating a positive value. Positive signs indicate a unidirectional influence between dependent variables and independent variables. This shows that if all independent variables of village funds, the index of developing villages, quality village education, and prosperous healthy villages are valued at 0 or do not change, then it can be said that poverty is 23.36247%. Village Fund Coefficient; From the regression equation, it is known that the variable of village funds is obtained a coefficient of 1.800916 but with a value that is directly proportional (positive). From the results of the study, when



village funds increase by 1%, the poverty rate is estimated to increase by 1.800916%. So that the amount of village funds distributed is directly proportional to the high poverty rate in Sampang Regency. Building Village Index Coefficient; From the regression equation of the variable of the building village index, a coefficient value of -45.67910 is obtained, which means that every 1% increase in the building village index will result in a decrease in the poverty rate of 45.67910% assuming that other variables are considered fixed. So that the high value of the building village index can reduce poverty in Sampang Regency. Quality Village Education Coefficient; From the regression equation of the variable of quality village education coefficient, a value of -0.016736 was obtained. which means that if quality education increases by 1%, poverty will decrease by 0.016736% assuming other variables are considered fixed. However, because there is no partial effect between education and poverty, the results cannot be interpreted. Healthy and Prosperous Village Coefficient; From the regression equation above the variable Healthy and Prosperous Villages has a coefficient value of -0.149801, meaning that every 1% increase in the Healthy and Prosperous Village Index will reduce poverty by 0.149801%. So that the quality of health and welfare of the village increases, poverty in Sampang Regency will decrease.

Discussion

The Effect of Village Funds on Poverty

From the hypothesis testing, the results were obtained that village funds have a significant effect but with a value that is directly proportional (positive) to poverty in Sampang Regency because the probability (sig) is $0.000 < 0.05$ with a coefficient of 1.800916. This result can indicate that every additional village fund will increase poverty in Sampang Regency by 1.80%. Based on the results of this study, it was obtained that village funds have a positive and significant effect on poverty in Sampang Regency. It can be said that this result is contrary to the theory of poverty, the existence of village funds should be able to contribute to reducing the poverty rate. These results show that empirically, the

village fund policy in Sampang Regency still does not provide benefits to the community. This can be seen from the results of research which shows that the number of village fund transfers for each village in Sampang Regency has not been able to reduce the poverty rate in Sampang Regency. The non-optimal reduction in poverty after the disbursement of village funds is due to several factors, including: the field of village development which does not have a multiplier effect on the village economy, some villages still have not directed the use of village funds for the formation of BUMDesa as a forum for economic empowerment and the lack of supervision over the implementation of village funds has not fully run well so that there is misuse related to village funds. In addition, the low quality of human resources in Sampang Regency is the cause of the community not being able to use village funds to improve the economy. The results of this study are also inversely proportional to the research conducted by Sigit & Kosasih [19] which found that village funds have a negative and significant effect on poverty in districts/cities in Indonesia, but this research is in accordance with the results of Susilowati & Hadi's research [20] which states that the Village Fund has a positive influence on poverty that even though the Village Fund has been enforced, it is still not effective and has not succeeded in alleviating poverty in each Regency/City in East Java. This is due to the dominance of the use of village funds for the development of rural physical facilities and infrastructure, while increasing community economic empowerment is still limited. The provision of village funds is a form of stimulation that aims to increase investment in the context of capital formation. Therefore. Village funds distributed by the central government aim to increase community capital through the development of physical and non-physical facilities. The process of forming human capital is carried out by providing effective input in the form of educational, health, and moral values to human resources.

The Effect of the Building Village Index on Poverty

Based on the hasl of the multiple linear regression test, it shows that the index of building villages has a probability of $-0.016736 < 0.05$ with a coefficient of -0.016736 . This

shows that every increase in the index of building villages by 1%, the poverty rate in villages in Sampang Regency will decrease by -45.67% assuming other variables remain constant. From the results of the empirical analysis, the goal of achieving village development status based on the building village index has an impact on increasing the number of independent villages in Sampang Regency in 2022 so that it will affect the reduction of poverty rates in Sampang Regency. Upgrading the village category to become an independent village will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation efforts, especially in conditions of inequality and severity of poverty. Knowing the status of village independence based on the building village index can be the right step in reducing poverty rates where there are differences in the situation and conditions of each village so that different approaches and policy interventions are needed.

Fasya's research results [21] shows that there is a significant correlation between the poverty rate and the index of developing villages in Jabung District, where there is a negative correlation which means that the increasing index of developing villages, the lower the poverty rate. Through the measurement of the components of the building village index, it can be known the development of the status of rural development, when the indicator of the building village index increases, it affects the progress and independence of the village. The results of this study are also in line with Mahi et al.,[22] that rural development programs such as health, education, housing, agriculture, infrastructure, economic institutions and environmental quality bring significant results to increase income and alleviate poverty. The study also mentions that government spending on rural development programs increases the income and socio-economic capacity of rural poor households in Bangladesh. Therefore, empirically, the measurement of the status of the village category based on the building village index is quite significant in reducing the poverty rate in Sampang Regency. Thus, increasing the building village index can support the progress of rural development and reduce the gap among the vulnerable poor groups in rural areas and can accelerate equitable development.

The Effect of Quality Village Education on Poverty

The results of the hypothesis test are known: From the hypothesis test, a coefficient value of -0.149801 and a probability value of $0.7076 > 0.05$ were obtained. This shows that the variable of quality village education has no effect on poverty in Sampang Regency. This shows that every change that occurs in the quality of village education has not been able to reduce the poverty rate. This is contrary to the theory of poverty [1], that increasing human capital investment in the education sector will reduce poverty. The lack of effect of quality village education on poverty in this study is due to uneven education such as the lack of awareness of villagers on the obligation to learn compulsory, inequality in the development of infrastructure technology because basically the city center and regional center have more adequate technology and infrastructure than rural areas. The results of this research are in line with Kurniawan's [23] It was found that there was no significant relationship between education and poverty in the city of Surabaya due to the condition and quality of education in each different region. The difference is due to differences in human resources, socio-economy, and public awareness. This happens because individuals with poor circumstances will focus on meeting their basic needs and put aside other needs such as education.

The Influence of Healthy and Prosperous Villages on Poverty

From the test of the hypothesis results, a coefficient value of -0.149801 and a probability value of $0.0126 < 0.05$ were obtained. This means that a prosperous healthy village has a negative and significant effect on reducing the poverty rate in Sampang Regency. This shows that for every increase in healthy and prosperous villages by 1%, the poverty rate in villages in Sampang Regency will decrease by 0.149801 assuming other variables are fixed. Empirically, increasing prevention habits and increasing awareness of health will increase opportunities for increased productivity, especially in rural areas in Sampang Regency. So as to prevent people from falling into sustainable poverty. The results of this study are in accordance with the findings of Wang and Yin [24] that improving the



nutritional structure and access to health can promote the increase in farmers' incomes, and that healthy human resources have a significant contribution to the increase of farmers' incomes in China. This result is also in line with Adriana [25] The dissemination of individual health knowledge by the central and regional governments can encourage an increase in public health awareness. Good access to healthcare services contributes to improving the health of individuals and extending their life expectancy. The better a person's physical condition is, the more they support them in studying and working, thus gaining a competitive advantage in the labor market and higher incomes to reduce poverty.

For this reason, the village government in Sampang Regency needs to encourage access to health advice and improve the quality of health services so that people get good health services so that quality health services will improve public health. Healthy villages need to be improved and continue to be pursued considering that healthy villages are an important point in sustainable development which is expected to directly increase productivity and economic growth so that prosperity is created for the entire community, welfare increases, the poverty level will be reduced.

Conclusion









This study produced several findings that can be concluded that the variables that have a significant influence on poverty are the variables of village funds, the index of building villages, and prosperous healthy villages. Meanwhile, the variable of quality village education does not have a significant influence on poverty in Sampang Regency. Based on the findings of this study, what is needed is to review the use of village funds in order to encourage the acceleration of the quality of education in the village such as improving school facilities, training educators, and appropriate allowances for educators. The local government must still monitor and evaluate every policy carried out through village funds. This will help in realizing equitable and sustainable economic development, poverty-free villages, and community welfare.

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