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Proverty Alleviation Models and Strategy in Moluccas

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Abstract--*In the past few years the existing data shows that economic development continues to improve. Some macroeconomic indicators show a continuous increase, especially economic growth which continues to be above the national average and inflation is under control. However, Maluku's GRDP per capita is still below the National average, which causes the poverty rate in Maluku to remain high.The purpose of this study was to see how much influence the macroeconomic variables have on the Ministry of Health in Maluku and prepare a policy plan in the form of a poverty alleviation strategy in Maluku.This study used an econometric model ofPanel Data Regression (Pooled Least Square) with the Fixed Effect Model scheme combined with SWOT Analysis as an additional analysis to answer the objectives of this study. The results of this study indicate that macroeconomic variables have a significant and negative influence on the poverty level of 0.21%, which means that an increase in economic growth will reduce poverty by 0.21% while the inflation variable has a positive and significant effect on poverty by 0.14%. Meanwhile, the SWOT Analysis produced several recommendations among others: Increased coordination with the central government, Increasing the role of the community and business world in poverty alleviation, Increasing accessibility and economic equality, Optimizing the Utilization of Village Funds.*

Keywords--*Poverty, Panel Data Regression, SWOT Analysis.*

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1Background

Recently, Maluku Province is still the lowest per capita income of Rp. 21.6 million per year. The figure below shows the development trend of Maluku and national per capita income in current years.

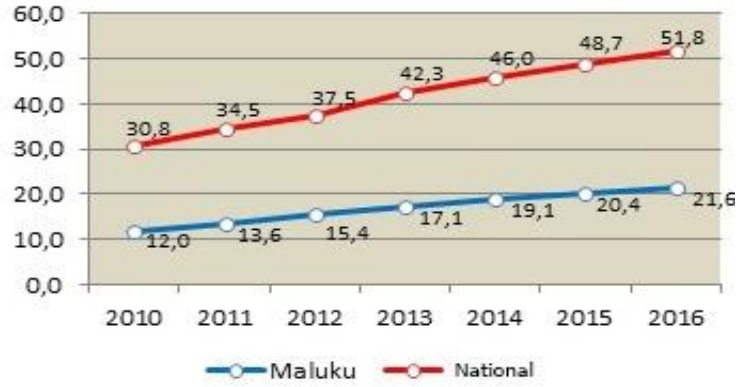

Figure 1. Development of GRDP Per Capita Maluku Province and National 2010-2016 (million rupiah)

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It is shown that the development trend of per capita income between Maluku and national is increasingly experiencing divergence, where the distance of the difference is not getting smaller but widening from year to year. This means that the increase in per capita income in Maluku is slower than the national trend. On the other hand, the statistical data shows that the economic growth rate of Maluku in the last 5 years is quite high, exceeding the average national economic growth, which should reflect the high economic activity in Maluku. However, the high level of economic activity does not seem to be directly proportional to the increase in people's welfare.

The relatively low per capita income caused the poverty rate in Maluku to be very high at 18.29 percent. This rate continues to strengthen the position of Maluku in the 4th rank of the poorest provinces in Indonesia after Papua (27.76%), West Papua (23.12%), and NTT (21.38%). This high poverty rate is inversely proportional to the abundant potential of natural resources, and relatively high economic growth.

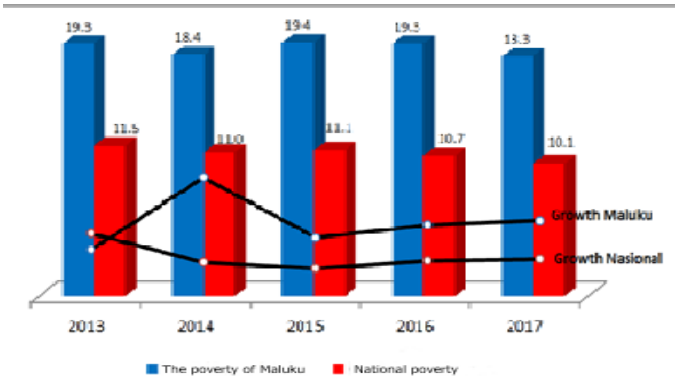

Figure 2. Economic Growth and Poverty Rate of Maluku Province and National 2013-2017 (in percentage)

The figure above shows that the poverty rate is also quite high although Maluku's economic growth is relatively high compared to national economic growth. This means that the economic growth created had not had a maximum welfare impact for the community. Some problems such as geographical constraints and lack of infrastructure had caused a very low level of public accessibility. The limited capacity of the community in accessing economic resources and opportunities was what contributes to the persistence of poverty in Maluku.

Various efforts had been made both by the Provincial Government and the Regency /City Government in reducing poverty in Maluku, but these efforts have not provided maximum results in poverty alleviation till present. Based on the trend of the development of poverty in the last 5 years, it seems that the target of regional governments to reduce poverty by 16% this year, may still be difficult to achieve if no significant breakthrough measures are taken.

1.2Problems

As previously explained, various poverty alleviation efforts had been carried out, but the expected reduction in poverty had not been maximized. Therefore, the problems raised in this study were

1. How do the main macroeconomic variables influence the poverty level in Maluku.
2. What is the Poverty Reduction Strategy based on these macroeconomic determinants.

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II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Definition of Poverty

According to the BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics), poverty is the inability to meet the standards of basic needs including eating and non-eating. Another definition stated by National Development Planning Agency(2004), that poverty is a condition where a person or group of people is unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life.(Alvarez & Barney, 2014)

Basically, poverty is divided into two categories, namely 1). Absolute poverty, namely poverty which is associated with estimates of the income level and needs which are only limited to basic needs or minimum basic needs that allow a person to live properly, and 2). Relative poverty, namely the situation of poverty based on the distance between poor and non-poor in a community. Relative poverty is seen from the aspect of social inequality, because there are people who have been able to fulfill their minimum basic needs but are still far lower than the surrounding community. (Peterson, 2017). The greater the inequality between the level of livelihood of the upper class and the lower class, the greater the number of people who can be categorized as poor relative, so that poverty is relatively closely related to the problem of income distribution.

2.2.Poverty Reduction

Various poverty reduction programs in Indonesia have been pursued and carried out by the government and through the assistance of donor countries, such as presidential instruction of DisadvantagedVillage (IDT), Rice for the Poor Program (RASKIN), Direct Cash Transfer Program (BLT), Poor Family Health Care Insurance Program (JPK GAKIN), Poor Health Insurance Program (Askeskin), School Operational Assistance Program Fund (BOS), Program of Special Assistance Fund for Student (BKM), Community Health Insurance Program (Jamkesmas), Family Hope Program (PKH) and Urban Poverty Reduction Program (P2KP)) These programs have a number of similarities, among others, the creation of productive employment, development of administrative capacity building, construction of development, increased productive economic activities and mitigation of the negative impact of the crisis.(Toye, 2007)

2.3. Definition of Economic Growth

Economic growth is the process of country's economic condition towards a better condition for a certain period continuously. An economy isdefined to have a change in its development if the level of economic activity is higher than that achieved in the previous period. According to Sukirno (1996), economic growth and development has a different definition.(de la Croix, 2015). Economic growth is the process of increasing per capita output that is continuous in the long run. Economic growth is one indicator of the success of development. Thus, the higher economic growth is usually followed by the higher welfare of the community, although there are other indicators, namely the distribution of income.(Acemoglu, 2008)

2.4.1 Economic Growth Theory

2.4.1.1. Classic

This theory was put forward by Adam Smith, David Ricardo and TR. Malthus. It will be described one by one below.

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a. Adam Smith

Adam Smith is an economist who wrote the very famous book *"The Wealth of Nation"*. He is a figure who expressed the importance of a liberal (free) economic system, namely an economic system free of government interference reinforced by the slogan *Laissez Faire, Laissez Passer*. Adam Smith believed that by using a liberal economic system (free), economic growth could be achieved maximally. Economic growth can be achieved by involving two elements, namely: population growth and total output growth.(Solow, 1956)

b. David Ricardo and TR Malthus

The thinking of David Ricardo and TR Malthus is not the same as Adam Smith. They criticized Adam Smith. If Adam Smith argued that population growth can increase economic growth, David Ricardo argues that population growth that is too large (up to 2 times) can cause an abundance of labor. Abundant labor causes the wages received to decline, where the wages can only be used to finance the subsistence level. At this level, the economy get stagnant that is called Stationary State.(Acemoglu, 2008)

2.4.1.2.Growth Theory of Neoclassical Economics

There are three Neoclassical figures to be discussed, namely Robert Slow, Harrod Domar and Joseph Schumpeter.

a. Robert Solow

Robert Solow was an economist who won the Nobel Prize in 1987. Solow believes that economic growth will be achieved if there is output growth.Output growth occurs if two input factors, namely capital and labor are combined, while technological factors are considered constant (unchanged). The capital classified as raw materials are machinery, equipment, computers, buildings and money. In producing output, capital and labor factors can be combined in various combination models.(Publishing, 2009)

b. Harrod dan Domar

Harrod and Domar expressed the need for capital formation as a condition for achieving steady growth. According to them, if the capital formation has been carried out at a time, the economy will be able to produce goods in greater quantities in the next period. The desire of the community in the formation of capital (investment) is determined by the aggregate demand (overall) of the community and by the MEC (Marginal Efficiency of Capital), namely the ratio between the increases in capital to the increase in output.(Sato, 1964)

c. Joseph Schumpeter

According to Joseph Schumpeter, economic growth occurs when there are innovations from entrepreneurs. (J. Schumpeter & Backhaus, 2006). In this case, innovation is the application of new knowledge and technology in the business world. Innovation has the following effects: The introduction of new

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technology,The raise of higher profits and The raise of imitation of innovation, namely imitation of new technology by other entrepreneurs who can increase production.(J. A. Schumpeter, 2006)

2.5The Framework of Poverty Reduction Strategy

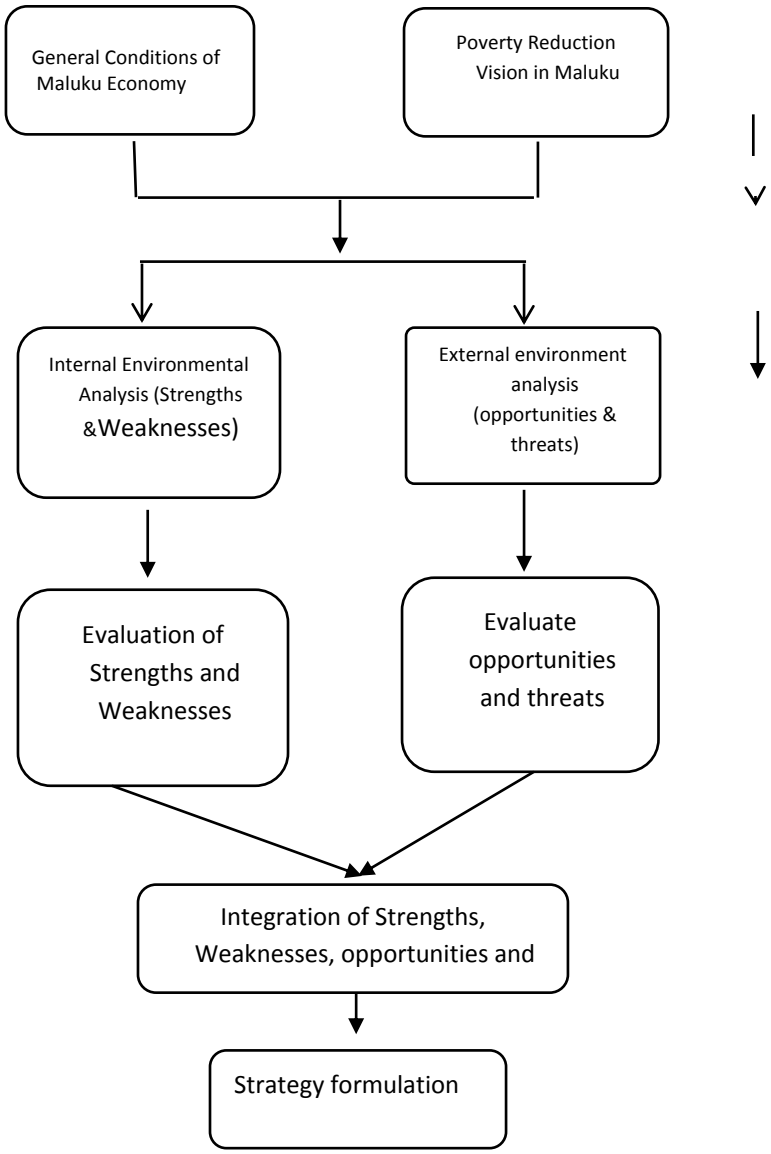

Figure 3. The Framework of Poverty Reduction Strategy

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Location and time of research

This research was conducted in Maluku Province, for 6 months, starting from May to October 2018

3.2. Data collection technique

There were three Data collection techniques used:

a. Documents study (regulations / policies, results of performance studies or reports) and secondary data collection from various sources / agencies and results of previous studies.

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b. AHP *questionnaire interviews* to determine policy weights and priorities, and in-depth interviews to obtain further information from the public or community leaders, traditional leaders, NGOs, policy makers at the local government level (related agencies), and universities.

c. *Focus Group Discussion*(FGD) or focused discussions with policy makers, academics, and the community to map issues related to poverty in Maluku

3.3. Types and Data Sources

The type of data used is primary and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly through interviews, questionnaires to respondents, direct observation of facts that occur in the field, as well as the results of the FGD. Secondary data includes BPS publication documents that contain data on poverty, GRDP, inflation, employment, and other relevant publication data.

3.4.Data analysis method

There were two analytical method used in this study :

a. Panel data regression was used to analyze the influence of the main macroeconomic variables namely, economic growth and inflation on the level of poverty in Maluku. The data used includes a combination of cross-section data in 11 districts / cities in Maluku with time-series data for the past 10 years. The regression model used was as follows:

$$Pov = \alpha + \beta_1 Growth + \beta_2 Inf + e$$

Pov = The poverty level, which is the percentage of the poor population on the total population
Growth = Economic growth, namely the increase in GRDP at constant prices
Inf = Inflation, changes in the consumer price index

b. SWOTanalysis combined with Analytical Hierarchy Process to describe strategic environmental maps and formulate effective poverty reduction strategies.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1.1. Modeling

This study aimed to analyze the influence of economic growth and inflation, on poverty in Maluku.The regression equation model built was as follows:

$$Pov = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Growth + \beta_2 Inf + e$$

Pov = Poverty level.
Growth = Economic growth.
Inf = Inflation.
β= Parameter.
e = error term.

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4.1.2. Model Selection

To determine the most appropriate method, several stages of testing needed to be carried out, among others:

1. To test the most appropriate methods between *Common Effect* and *Fixed Effect*, the *Chow test*was used
2. To test the most appropriate methods between *Fixed Effect* and *Random Effect, the Hausman* test was used(*Hausman Test*)
3. To test the most appropriate method between *Common Effect* and *Random Effect*, the Lagrange Multiplier test was used *(LM)*

The first step was the Chow test to determine whether the *Common Effect* or *Fixed Effect* model is the most appropriate.

The hypothesis was:

H0: *Common Effect* → If $F_{statistics} < F_{table}$

H1: *Fixed Effect* → *If* $F_{statistics} > F_{table}$

The following are the estimated results of the Chow Test

Table 1. Chow Test

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests			
Pool: PANEL			
Test cross-section fixed effects			
Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	223.143454	(10,62)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	270.800354	10	0.0000

The above results show that both F and Chi-square values have a smaller probability than alpha 0.05. This means that the F-stat value is greater than the F-table, so H0 is rejected and it is concluded that the *Fixed Effect* model is more appropriate than the *Common Effect*.

The Hausman Test was then used to compare the *Fixed Effect* model and*RandomEffect*. Tests were carried out with the following hypothesis:

H0: *Random Effect Model* → *if the Chi Square statistics value* <critical value

H1: *Fixed Effect Model* → *if the Chi Square statistics value* >critical value

The following are the results of the Hausman Test:

Table2. Hausman Test

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test			
Pool: PANEL			
Test cross-section random effects			

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Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	0.296006	2	0.8624
Cross-section random effects test comparisons:			

Variable	Fixed	Random	Var(Diff.)	Prob.
GROWTH?	-0.207417	-0.207872	0.000004	0.8119
INF?	0.137441	0.137681	0.000000	0.5888

It is shown that the probability is smaller than alpha 0.05. This indicates that the Chi-square statistic value is greater than the critical value, so H0 is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that the *Fixed Effect* model is more appropriate than *Random Effect.*

Because the Hausman test results show that the Fixed Effect model is the most appropriate, there is no need to test *Lagrange Multiplier* (LM). Thus, the panel data regression equation model in this study can be estimated using the *Fixed Effect Mode*

4.1.3. Estimated Results

The following are the results of panel data regression estimation with the *Fixed Effect Model* method:

Table 3. Regression Estimation Results

Dependent Variable: POV?				
Method: Pooled Least Squares				
Sample: 2011 2017				
Included observations: 7				
Cross-sections included: 11				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	23.31807	0.664860	35.07215	0.0000
GROWTH?	-0.207417	0.106056	-1.955738	0.0550
INF?	0.137441	0.036737	3.741183	0.0004
Fixed Effects (Cross)				
MTB--C	5.773093			
MALRA--C	2.353162			
MALTENG--C	-0.062302			
BURU--C	-3.985382			
ARU--C	5.527643			
SBB--C	2.715445			
SBT--C	2.422815			
MBD--C	8.158874			
BURSEL--C	-5.290069			
AMBON--C	-17.39239			
TUAL--C	2.110218			
	Effects Specification			
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.973513	Mean dependent var		22.86467
Adjusted R-squared	0.968386	S.D. dependent var		6.897256
S.E. of regression	1.226346	Akaike info criterion		3.402268
Sum squared resid	93.24331	Schwarz criterion		3.803966
Log likelihood	-114.5850	Hannan-Quinn criter.		3.562662
F-statistic	189.8974	Durbin-Watson stat		1.592178
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

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1. The probability value for the Growth variable of 0.0550 indicates that economic growth significantly affects the poverty rate at alpha 10%.Meanwhile, probability for the inflation variable of 0,0004 shows that inflation significantly affects poverty at 5% alpha.

2. The Growth Coefficient of -0.207417 means that if economic growth increases by 1 percent then poverty will decrease by 0.21 percent. Meanwhile, the inflation coefficient of 0.137441 means that if inflation increases by 1 percent, poverty also increases by 0.14 percent.

3. The value of R^2 = 0.973513 (coefficient of determination) implies that the ability of the model to explain the variance of poverty levels in Maluku is 97.35%, while the remaining 2.65% is explained by other variables outside the model..

4. In general, the C coefficient (intercept) is 8.759, which means that when the value of economic growth and inflation is zero, then:

   - The poverty level in Western Southeast Maluku Regency is formed at 5.77 + 23.31 = 29.08 percent
   - The poverty rate in Southeast Maluku Regency is 2.35 + 23.31 = 25.66 percent
   - The poverty rate in Central Maluku Regencyis -0.06 + 23.31 = 23.25 percent
   - The poverty rate in Buru district is -3.98 + 23.31 = 19.33 percent
   - The poverty rate in the Aru Islands Regency is = 5.52 + 23.31 = 28.83 percent
   - The poverty rate in the West Seram Regency is 2.71 + 23.31 = 26.02 percent
   - The poverty rate in the Eastern Seram Regency is 2.42 + 23.31 = 25.73 percent
   - The poverty rate in the Southwest Maluku Regency is 8.15 + 23.31 = 31.46 percent
   - The poverty rate in South Buru Regency is -5.29 + 23.31 = 18.02 percent
   - The poverty rate in Ambon City is -17.39 + 23.31 = 5.92 percent
   - The poverty rate in Tual City is 2.11 + 23.31 = 25.42 percent

4.2. Development Strategy Formulation (SWOT)

4.2.1. Internal Environmental Assessment

The results of the complete IFE matrix calculation can be presented as follows:

Table 4. IFE Poverty Reduction Matrix in Maluku

No	STRENGTH	Weight	Rating	Total Score
1	Abundant Natural Resources Potential	0.8	3	2,4
2	Economic growth is relatively good	0.7	3	2,1
3	Provincial Government's commitment and attention	0.6	4	2,4
4	Local wisdom	0.4	2	0,8

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5	Social capital	0.5	3	1,5
			Total Strength (S)	9,2
No	**WEAKNESS**	Weight	Rating	Total Score
1	Distribution of economic growth	0.8	4	3,2
2	Quality of HR	0.7	3	2,1
3	Program coordination	0.6	3	1,8
4	Accuracy of poverty data	0.7	4	2,8
5	Basic infrastructure	0.7	3	2,1
			Total Weakness (W)	12
			Total IFE	21,2
			Selisih IFE (S-W)	**-2.8**

The results of the calculation of the IFE matrix above show that the weakness factoris still quite dominant coloring the internal environment of poverty reduction in Maluku. Total weakness scores reached 12, while the total strength score was only 9.2, so the consolidation results recorded a negative number of -2.8, which meant that poverty alleviation efforts in Maluku generally had a poor internal environment.

4.2.2. External Environmental Assessment

The full calculation results are presented in the EFE matrix table below:

Table 5. EFE Poverty Reduction Matrix in Maluku

No	OPPORTUNITIES	Weight	Rating	Total Score
1	Political will of the central government	0,7	4	2,8
2	Investment trends are increasing	0,8	3	2,4
3	Information and communication openness	0,6	3	1,8
4	Allocation of village funds	0,8	3	2,4
5	Affirmation program and poverty reduction agenda	0,8	4	3,2
			Total O	12,6
No	**THREAT**	Weight	Rating	**Total Score**
1	Geographical factors and accessibility	0,8	4	3,2
2	The decline of the global and national economy	0,5	2	1
3	The government's fiscal burden is	0,7	3	2,1

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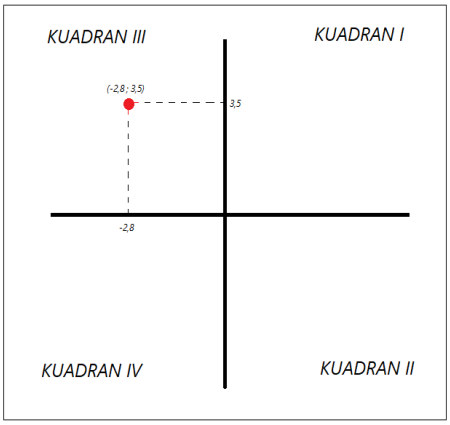
	getting bigger			
4	Globalization and industrial revolution	0,6	3	1,8
5	Environmental degradation	0,5	2	1
			Total T	9.1
			Total EFE	21,7
			Difference EFE (O-T)	3,5
			Matrix coordinates (IFE ; EFE) = (-2,8 ; 3,5)	

It is shown that the total score for the opportunity factor formed was 12.6, exceeding the total score for the threat factor of 9.1. The consolidated results get a positive difference of 3.5, which means that the external strategic environment for poverty reduction in Maluku is quite conducive.

4.2.2. Strategic Environmental Map

The following is the strategic position of poverty alleviation in Maluku in the map of 4 quadrants :



4.2.3. Development Strategy

Based on the results of the calculation, it was obtained that of the four alternative strategies above, Strategy W-O has the greatest value of 2.88. This means that the main priority of the SWOT strategy for the development of cooperatives in South Buru Regency is the W-O Strategy, which is a strategy that fixes weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities. The following are the results of the SWOT matrix calculation:

Table 6. SWOT Matrix Calculation Diagram

IFAS/IFE **EFAS/EFE**	**Strengths-S**	**Weakness-W**
Opportunities-O	**Strategi S-O** = 9.2 + 12.6 = 21,8	**Strategi W-O** = 12 + 12,6 = 24,6
Threats-T	**Strategi S-T** = 9.2 + 9.1 = 18,3	**Strategi W-T** = 12 + 9,1 = 21,1

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4.2.3.1. Internal Improvement: Minimizing Weaknesses

From the results of the SWOT matrix calculation, the most appropriate alternative strategy is the W-O strategy, which is to overcome weaknesses in optimizing every opportunity that exists. The internal strategic environment for poverty alleviation in Maluku is not good enough considering the many weaknesses that have included, among others, minimal infrastructure support, uneven distribution of economic growth, availability of inaccurate data, weak program coordination between and intra-institutions, and low quality of human resources. These weaknesses have caused various opportunities such as the attention and partisanship of the government towards greater investment inflows, information and communication openness, the existence of village fund programs, and affirmation programs that cannot be optimally utilized for poverty reduction in Maluku.

Therefore there is no other choice but to strengthen the internal environment. The planning and coordination were needed across institutions and cross programs that are carefully and measurably placed. These can guarantee the availability of accurate and uniform data, accompanied by various information regarding to the determinants and characteristics of poverty that becomes inseparable parts. At the same time, strengthening the human resources apparatus needs to be increased as well as the provision and distribution of infrastructure, especially in underdeveloped regions.(Adler, 1959)

4.2.3.2. External Strength: Optimizing Opportunities

It has been described in the previous analysis that poverty reduction efforts in Maluku had very good external environmental conditions. They are the attention and partisanship of the government, the increasing inflow of investment, the openness of information and communication, the existence of village fund programs, and affirmation programs which are sponsored by the central government. This is a strategic opportunity that must be optimized through the following strategic steps:

1. **Increased coordination with the central government.**

   Increased coordination with the central government is intended to bring various poverty alleviation programs that can be implemented in Maluku. This effort must be accompanied by the availability of accurate data.(Nurdin, Stockdale, & Scheepers, 2014)

2. **Increasing the role of the community and business world in poverty alleviation.**

   Poverty alleviation efforts need synergy from various elements of society. Therefore, an optimal role space to all elements of society must be given so that they can be actively involved in efforts to alleviate poverty. Everyone must have a responsibility to play a role in efforts to eradicate poverty in Maluku.(Manyara & Jones, 2007).

3. **Increased accessibility and economic equality.**

   Openness of the economy, science and technology must be enjoyed optimally by all people, including those below the poverty line. Similarly, development must be distributed evenly so that the poor also have access to develop themselves properly.(Fayissa & Nsiah, 2010)

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4. Optimizing the Utilization of Village Funds.

Since the majority of Maluku's poor are in rural areas, village funds are a very important instrument in efforts to alleviate poverty. Village funds rolled out by the central government must be able to be used appropriately, proportionally and optimally, especially for infrastructure improvements, strengthening human resources and various empowerment programs.(Liu et al., 2015)

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