

PRIORITY DETERMINATION OF VILLAGE FUND AND ITS ALLOCATION FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAM IN BANJARARUM VILLAGE, SINGOSARI DISTRICT, MALANG DISTRICT METHOD ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP)

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is something that exists in everyday life because they feel and live themselves how-to live-in poverty. Meanwhile, in Banjararum Village, Singosari District, Malang Regency, the income of the peoples was below IDR 600,000 per month with a total number of poor people of 333 heads of families, the occurrence of this level of poverty is because most of the residents of Banjararum village have a low education level so that it is difficult to find decent work. causing family heads and family members whose income cannot meet their daily needs. To get the results of this study, the methods used are qualitative and quantitative research types or commonly known as mixed methods. Based on the results of this study, AHP made a ranking on each alternative and criteria. The highest-ranking was obtained by jobs with an eigenvalue of 2.492 followed by economics and education. Based on existing data, each criterion with different alternatives has the most important priority such as education criteria with the most important alternatives, namely improving PAUD facilities, returning to school movements, building village libraries and providing scholarships. So that determining the priority of village funds and their allocation for poverty alleviation programs in the village of Banjararum, Singosari sub-district, Malang district is a job for every poor citizen so that they can build the family economy and provide education for their families.

Key words: Priority Village Fund, Poverty Alleviation, Rural Banjararum and Hierarchy Analytical Process (AHP)

INTRODUCTION

a. Background

The paradigm of Indonesia's economic development, especially the one that is currently developing, always refers to the highest economic growth. Although the impact of this economic growth is theoretically able to reduce the poverty rate, growth is not a guarantee of solving the poverty problem. High growth does not necessarily guarantee that poverty will decline. Even growth may have nothing to do with reducing poverty. Indonesia is a rich country and has extensive natural resources, but many of its people are still poor. Low socioeconomic status for the Indonesian people, a result of the low quality of education so that they do not enter into promising jobs to earn income to fulfil their needs (Putri and Setiawina, 2013).

Therefore, according to Afrilianto (2014) Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is one of the Village incomes whose use is integrated with the Village Income and Expenditure Budget (APBDes) to provide Village Fund Allocation (ADD) as stimulant assistance or stimulant funds to encourage in finance the Village Government program which is supported by the self-help participation of the community in carrying out government activities and community empowerment (Kuncoro, 2017).

Banjararum Village, Singosari District, Malang Regency. According to the geographical line, the distance from Banjararum village to the regency is approximately 30 km and the distance from Banjararum village to the sub-district is approximately 3 km. In 1 village, the banjararum consists of 3 hamlets, namely, Tanjung hamlet, Karanglo hamlet and Mondoroko hamlet, while the majority of the residents of the banjararum village are Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, MSMEs and Industrial employees who on average have a small income. Banjararum Village has approximately 17,075 people. The many natural resources that are utilized by the Banjararum village community are Water which has been shaped into 4 Water Management Units. Community income is below Rp.600,000 per month with a total number of poor people of 333 heads of families, the occurrence of this level of poverty is because most residents of Banjararum village have low education levels so that they stop looking for decent work, which causes family heads and family members whose income is not can meet the needs of everyday life..

In this case, the researcher focuses on examining the prioritization of village funds and the allocation of village funds for poverty alleviation programs in the village of Banjararum, Singosari sub-district, Malang district using the analytical hierarchy process (AHP) method or the best decision making.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Economic Development

Before the 1960s, the economic development is defined as the ability of a national economy where economic circumstances initially relatively static over some time long enough to be able to raise and maintain their GNP growth rate to reach 5 to 7 per cent or more per year. This understanding is very economical. However, the notion of economic development has changed because the experience in the 1950s and 1960s, as discussed earlier, shows that development oriented to the growth of GNP (Gross National Product) alone will not be able to solve development problems fundamentally. This can be seen in the standard and quality of life of the majority of people who have not improved even though the annual GNP growth target has been achieved. In other words, there are signs of a grave error in narrowly interpreting the term economic development. According to Lincoln Arsyad (2010: 11).

Therefore, economic development must be viewed as a process so that the patterns of interrelation and interplay between the factors in economic development can be observed and analyzed. In this way, it can be seen the sequence of events that occurred and their impact on increasing economic activity and the level of social welfare from one stage of development to the next.

B. Economic Management

According to Henry Fayol the notion of management is a specific process consisting of activities to plan, organize, mobilize human resources and double control to achieve goals.

C. Funding / Development Financing

Development Financing is the government's effort to provide funds to finance development in its region by using conventional or non-conventional sources of revenue, debt and equity. This understanding implies that the government realizes that development financing is not sufficient only from the APBN / D, it must also involve other actors outside the government and even foreign.

D. Development Fund (General Fund Allocation)

General Allocation Funds are funded originating from the APBN which are allocated with the aim of equitable distribution of financial capacity between regions to finance expenditure needs. General allocation funds represent assistance from the central government to local governments through transfers to support regional finances (PP No.104 of 2000, article 15).

E. Village Fund Allocation Program

Village Fund Allocation according to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages is part of the balance funds received by districts/cities of at least 10% (ten per cent) in the regional income and expenditure budget after deducting special allocation funds.

The Purpose of Village Fund Allocation which is financial assistance from the government to village governments originating from the Regional revenue budget is intended to finance village government programs in carrying out government activities and community empowerment (Community Empowerment Agency and Village Government, 2014).

The objectives of the allocation of village funds according to the Community Empowerment and Village Government Agency (2014) are as follows:

- a. Improve the administration of village governance in carrying out government, development and community services according to their authority.
- b. Increase the capacity of correctional institutions in the village in planning implementation and participatory control and development under the potential of the village.
- c. Increasing income distribution, work opportunities and business opportunities for rural communities
- d. Encouraging increased self-help and community cooperation.
- e. Helping to ease the burden on society, especially those with a weak/poor economy.

The main targets of Village Fund Allocation according to the Community Empowerment and Village Government Agency (2014) are as follows:

- a. Increasing the effectiveness of Village Government administration;
- b. Increased implementation of village development;
- c. Improve the quality of community services;
- d. Increased participation and empowerment of village communities

To support the smooth implementation of Village Fund Allocation Management Village Level Activity Executors, District Level Facilitation Teams and District Guidance Teams were formed.

F. Poverty

Poverty is a situation where a person or household experiences difficulties in fulfilling basic needs, while the supporting environment does not provide opportunities to improve sustainable welfare or to escape vulnerability. (Cahyat, Ade, 2007).

So far, various efforts have been made by the government to tackle and eradicate poverty, including formulating poverty standard lines and compiling maps of pockets of poverty. Apart from that, many programs have been developed and implemented in the field, such as continuing to spur national economic growth, providing credit facilities for the poor, including through the provision of IDT, PDM-DKE funds, the *TAKESRA-KUKESRA* program, JPS, PPK, BLT, PKH, and others build infrastructure in slum areas, develop integrated area development models, including implementing and improving the quality of development programs, and others (Suyanto, 2013: 14)

G. Method of Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)

Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) is a decision support model developed by Saaty in 1991. Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) describes a complex multi-factor or multi-criteria problem into a hierarchy.

According to Saaty (1991), hierarchy is defined as a representation of a complex problem in a multilevel structure where the first level is the goal, followed by the factor level, criteria, sub-criteria, and so on down to the last level of the alternative. This means that a complex/difficult problem is broken down into several levels, starting with the first level, namely the goal, then the existence of factors, criteria and so on until a priority is obtained

As an analysis method, the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) also has advantages and disadvantages in its analysis system. The advantages of this analysis are:

1. Unity Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) makes a broad and unstructured problem into a model or arrangement that is flexible and easy to understand.
2. Complexity (Complexity) Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) solves complex problems through a system approach and deductive integration.
3. Interdependence (Inter Dependence) Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) can be used on system elements that are independent and do not require a linear relationship.
4. Hierarchy Structuring (Hierarchy Structuring) Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) represents natural thinking which tends to group system elements into different levels from each level containing similar elements.
5. Measurement (Measurement) Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) provides a measurement scale and a method to obtain priority.
6. Consistency of the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) considers logical consistency in the judgments used to determine priorities.
7. Synthesis (Synthesis) Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) leads to an overall estimate of how desirable each alternative is.
8. The Trade-Off Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) considers the relative priority of factors in the system so that people can choose the best alternative based on their goals.
9. Assessment and Consensus (Judgment and Consensus) Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) does not require a consensus but combines the results of different assessments.
10. Process Repetition the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) enables people to filter the definition of a problem and develop their judgment and understanding through an iterative process.

While the weaknesses of the AHP method are as follows:

1. The dependence of the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) model on its main inputs. This main input is in the form of an expert's perception so that in this case it involves the subjectivity of the expert, besides that the model becomes meaningless if the expert gives a wrong judgment.
2. The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method is only a mathematical method without any statistical testing so that there is no trust limit from the model formed.

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Types and Research Design

This type of research includes qualitative and quantitative research types or commonly known as mixed methods. Mixed methods research is a research approach that combines or associates both qualitative and quantitative forms.

B. Location and Time of Research

The location of this research was carried out in Banjararum Village, Singosari District, Malang Regency and the researcher collected initial information or a preliminary study for 2 weeks by obtaining information through interviews and preliminary observations. The research was carried out for 2 months from August to September 2019 through researchers at the research location collecting the necessary data through interviews with informants and direct observation of community conditions and participating in community activities.

C. Population and Sample

The population in this study were all poor residents of Banjararum Village, Singosari District, Malang Regency and the number of samples in this study were 182 people.

D. Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques

Sources of data in this study are primary and secondary data sources. Data collection techniques are an attempt to limit research by gathering information through interviews, observation, documentation, visual materials and efforts to design protocols for recording and recording information.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study uses and takes the truth of the data obtained from the results of in-depth interviews, observations, documentation and other data related to research problems then analyzed with data obtained from the object of research into an integral part and in the end conclusions can be drawn. There is two data analysis in this research, namely using S.W.O.T analysis and analysis using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP).

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The first step taken was to identify internal and external factors in Malang that were considered to have an influence. After knowing several internal and external factors, the next step is to give weight and rating supported by a questionnaire distributed to management, the results of the questionnaire are used to provide expert assessments of internal and external factors of the institution so that in the end, the strengths, weaknesses, opportunity factors, are obtained. and threat factors. From the weight assessment of IFAS (Internal Factor Analysis System) and EFAS (External Factor Analysis System). After obtaining several alternative strategies, the next step is to determine priority options based on the defined criteria. Determining these priorities is necessary because to carry out all the strategies that have been obtained through the analysis. SWOT. To select strategic priorities, the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) approach is used.

A. SWOT

analysis to choose an alternative strategy is carried out with the following stages: Identification of Internal and External Factors Based on the data collection process, both through interviews and documents, several internal and external factors are obtained, as written below:

Table. 1 Internal Factors Questionnaire

No	Strength (S)	No	Weakness (W)
S1	The location is easy to reach	W1	The implementation of the Village Fund Management policy and its allocations has not been maximally utilized
S2	Has a lot of village funds	W2	Low level of education of the population
S3	Has a clean and clear water source	W3	Public Understanding of the use of the Village Fund is not optimal
S4	Community leaders, as well as the community, that the community is also directly involved in planning, managing and developing activities	W4	The community does not participate in managing village funds
		W5	Inadequate facilities and infrastructure, especially in alleviating poverty, because they still focus on village infrastructure such as road construction

Table. 2 External Factors Questionnaire

No	OPPORTUNITIES (O)	No	THREAT (T)
O1	Human Resource Development	T1	The emergence of a new financial management system
O2	Provide job competency training in the community	T2	Village officials are inconsistent in carrying out their duties and functions
O3	Natural resource development to open up workspace	T3	Community poverty alleviation programs can benefit one party, for example, the person managing / monitoring
O4	Improve the performance of village fund financial management staff in terms of maximizing the use of the system		

Giving the value of IFAS and EFAS based on the results of questionnaires distributed to respondents, the weights and ratings are obtained as shown in the table below.:

Table. 3 Calculation of Internal Strategic Factor Matrix Analysis Summary (IFAS)

No	Strength (S)	Value	Rating	Score
1	The location is easy to reach	0,1	3	0,3
2	Has a lot of village funds	0,1	4	0,5
3	Has a clean and clear water source	0,1	3	0,3
4	Community leaders, as well as the community, that the community is also directly involved in planning, managing and developing activities	0,1	2	0,2
Total Strength		0,4	12,0	1,4
No	Weakness (W)	Value	Rating	Score
1	The implementation of the Village Fund Management policy and its allocations has not been maximally utilized	0,1	3	0,3
2	Low level of education of the population	0,1	3	0,3

3	Public Understanding of the use of the Village Fund is not optimal	0,1	3	0,3
4	The community does not participate in managing village funds	0,1	3	0,3
5	Inadequate facilities and infrastructure, especially in alleviating poverty, because they still focus on village infrastructure such as road construction	0,1	4	0,5
Total Weakness		0,6	16,0	1,8
Total Internal Factors (IFAS)		1,0	28,0	3,2

Table. 4 Calculation of External Matrix Strategic Factor Analysis Summary (EFAS)

No	Opportunities (O)	Value	Rating	Score
1	Human Resource Development	0,1	3,5	0,5
2	Provide job competency training in the community	0,2	3,7	0,6
3	Natural resource development to open up work space	0,1	2,7	0,3
4	Improve the performance of village fund financial management staff in terms of maximizing the use of the system	0,2	3,7	0,6
Total Opportunities		0,6	13,5	1,9
No	Threat (T)	Value	Rating	Score
1	The emergence of a new financial management system	0,1	3,4	0,5
2	Village officials are inconsistent in carrying out their duties and functions	0,1	3,6	0,5
3	Community poverty alleviation programs can benefit one party, for example the person managing / monitoring	0,1	3,5	0,5
Total Threat		0,4	10,5	1,5
Total External Factors (EFAS)		1,0	24,0	3,5

SWOT analysis approach with IFAS / EFAS matrix interaction, to obtain the most suitable alternative strategies. The alternative strategies are generated from the SWOT analysis, then the priority scale of interest is selected, among the problems raised at each level, using the AHP model analysis. The results of this AHP analysis will become a recommendation for alternative policy strategies in making decisions to achieve the expected goals.

From the analysis, it is known that the strength of beneficial factor has a total score of 1.4 while the weakness or weakness has a total score of 1.8, so the total strength and weakness is 3.2.

Then the total results of calculating the IFAS and EFAS matrix scores are as follows:

- The total strength score = 1.4.
- Total weaknesses score = 1.8.
- Total opportunity score (opportunities) = 1.9.
- Total score of threats (threats) = 1.5.

Table. 6 SWOT Matrix

IFAS/EFAS	S = 1,4	W = 1,8
O = 1,9	SO = 3,3	WO = 3,7
T = 1,5	ST = 2,9	WT = 3,3

In summary, the results of the IFAS - EFAS matrix formulation, based on the SO, WO, ST, and WT strategies, are weighted assessments to determine the priority scale. The arrangement of alternative strategies based on the priority order obtained from the weighting of the SWOT matrix is presented in the table.

Table 7 Alternatives order to the SWOT Strategy

Priority	Strategy	Value Amount
I	WO	3,7
II	SO	3,3
III	WT	3,3
IV	ST	2,9

Based on the SWOT matrix, the alternative strategy that gets the highest weight is Weakness - Opportunity can be translated as a strategy of using weaknesses to take advantage of existing opportunities.

Table 8 Weight – Opportunity

No	Weakness (W)	Opportunities (O)
1	The implementation of the Village Fund Management policy and its allocations has not been maximally utilized	Human Resource Development
2	Low level of education of the population	Provide job competency training in the community
3	Public Understanding of the use of the Village Fund is not optimal	Natural resource development to open up a workspace
4	The community does not participate in managing village funds	Improve the performance of village fund financial management staff in terms of maximizing the use of the system
5	Inadequate facilities and infrastructure, especially in alleviating poverty, because they still focus on village infrastructure such as road construction	

B. AHP

After obtaining a strategy that can be translated, with the advantages that exist to seize the greatest opportunity, then the two strategies become criteria in the hierarchy arrangement to be prioritized.

In the AHP model that will be used in this study, the hierarchy that will be arranged consists of 3 levels, where level 1 is a goal, level 2 criteria, and level 3 is an alternative.

The steps in this research are as follows:

Table. 9 Paired Matrix main criteria

Criteria	Education	Economy	Profession
Education	1	0,5	0,25
Economy	2	1	0,33333333
Profession	4	3	1
Total	7	4,5	1,58333333

Table. 10 Pairwise Matrix Normalization main criteria

Education	0,142857143	0,111111111	0,157894737
Economy	0,285714286	0,222222222	0,210526316
Profession	0,571428571	0,666666667	0,631578947

t : 1,669312
 CI : -0,66534
 $RI3$: 5,8
 $Consistency$: -0,11471
 ≤ 0.1 Consistency

If the CR is less than 0.1, the result is consistent. If CR is greater than or equal to 0.1 then the results are inconsistent

Matrix pairs each alternative

Education	Back School Movement	Create a Village Library	PAUD Facilities Improvement	Provide Scholarships
Back School Movement	1	3	0,25	0,33333333
Create a Village Library	0,33333333	1	0,166666667	0,2
PAUD Facilities Improvement	4	6	1	2
Provide Scholarships	3	5	2	1
Total	8,33333333	15	3,416666667	3,53333333

Normalization					PVT
Back School Movement	0,12	0,2	0,073170732	0,094339623	0,121878
Create a Village Library	0,04	0,066666667	0,048780488	0,056603774	0,053013
PAUD Facilities Improvement	0,48	0,4	0,292682927	0,566037736	0,43468
Provide Scholarships	0,36	0,33333333	0,585365854	0,283018868	0,39043

Economy	Fertilizer Seed Aid	Storefront assistance	Tools of Light Industry	Home Industry Equipment	
Fertilizer Seed Aid	1	7	8	3	
Storefront assistance	0,142857143	1	0,166666667	0,2	
Tools of Light Industry	0,125	0,5	1	0,166666667	
Home Industry Equipment	0,333333333	5	6	1	
Total	1,601190476	13,5	15,16666667	4,366666667	
Normalization					PVT
Fertilizer Seed Aid	0,624535316	0,518518519	0,527472527	0,687022901	0,589387
Storefront assistance	0,089219331	0,074074074	0,010989011	0,045801527	0,055021
Tools of Light Industry	0,078066914	0,037037037	0,065934066	0,038167939	0,054801
Home Industry Equipment	0,208178439	0,37037037	0,395604396	0,229007634	0,30079

Profession	Providing Direct Assistance	Community development	Direct Loans	
Providing Direct Assistance	1	0,333333333	5	
Community development	3	1	7	
Direct Loans	0,2	0,142857143	1	
Total	4,2	1,476190476	13	
Normalization				PVT
Providing Direct Assistance	0,238095238	0,225806452	0,384615385	0,282839025
Community development	0,714285714	0,677419355	0,538461538	0,643388869
Direct Loans	0,047619048	0,096774194	0,076923077	0,073772106

Then the following results are obtained:

- The most important criteria are the profession, economy, and education

Most Important Criteria	
Criteria	Value Amount
Education	2,492898914
Economy	1,102199944
Profession	0,41283765

- The most important alternative when viewed from education is

CRITERIA	PVT	VALUE AMOUNT	RANKING
Back School Movement	0,121877589	0,690761124	2
Create a Village Library	0,053012732	0,283599321	3
PAUD Facilities Improvement	0,434680166	0,860290744	1
Provide Scholarships	0,390429514	0,055020986	4

- The most important alternative when viewed from Economics is

CRITERIA	PVT	VALUE AMOUNT	RANKING
Fertilizer Seed Aid	0,589387316	0,429036304	2
Storefront assistance	0,055020986	0,047330487	4
Tools of Light Industry	0,054801489	0,316992668	3
Home Industry Equipment	0,30079021	0,643388869	1

- The most important alternative when viewed from Profession is

CRITERIA	PVT	VALUE AMOUNT	RANKING
Providing Direct Assistance	0,282839025	0,238890571	1
Community development	0,643388869	0,200060262	2
Direct Loans	0,073772106	0,045976601	3

CONCLUSION

AHP (analytic hierarchy process) is a selection method based on many criteria. Based on this research, AHP ranks each alternative and criteria. The highest-ranking was obtained by jobs with an eigenvalue of 2.492 followed by economics and education. Based on existing data, each criterion with different alternatives has the most important priority such as education criteria with the most important alternatives, namely improving PAUD facilities, returning to school movements, building village libraries and providing scholarships.

So that determining the priority of village funds and their allocation for poverty alleviation programs in the village of Banjararum, Singosari sub-district, Malang district is a job for every poor citizen so that they can build the family economy and provide education for their families.

The suggestions in this research are as follows: From the research that has been done, it is advisable to conduct research using the AHP method with more criteria. This functions so that the final score obtained varies widely, In making the weighting, CR = 0 is attempted so that the validity value is 100%, and It is hoped that a similar study will be carried out with more hierarchy of criteria

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