

ANALYSIS OF ENHANCEMENT VILLAGE STATUS (THE VILLAGE BUILDING INDEX) ON REDUCTION THE POVERTY RATE IN THE PROVINCE OF WEST KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

This research seeks to examine (1) the effect of social resilience index (IKS) on the reduction of the poverty rate. (2) the impact of economic resilience index (IKE) on the decrease in the poverty rate. (3) the effect of environmental resilience index (IKL) on the reduction of the poverty rate. In the province of West Kalimantan. This research employed multiple linear regression method analysis using a population of 2031 villages in West Kalimantan province. The Ministry of Villages and PDTT carried out the Villages Building Index. And it became an indicator to ensure the goals of the village's developments were achieved. The Ministry of Villages and PDTT become the creator of village status calculation (IDM) in Indonesia. Descriptive analysis was performed in data analysis to describe the results of the research. Multiple linear regression(quantitative data) analysis was applied to see the influence of the social resilience index, the economic resilience index, and the environment resilience index on reducing the poverty rate in the province of West Kalimantan. The social resilience index, the economic resilience index, and the environmental resilience index were required to improve the poverty rate. Further research that investigates other contributing variables on the effectiveness of reducing the poverty rate is also needed.

Keywords: village, index, poverty, economic

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INTRODUCTION

To achieve the sustainable Village and rural development goals and for the alleviation of 5000 Disadvantaged Villages and the improvement of at least 2000 Independent Villages as stated in the National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019, it is necessary to provide primary data on village development as well as the determination of the status of progress and independence of the Village (Permendesa&PDTT No 2, 2016). The Building Village Index was compiled to support the Government's efforts in dealing with the alleviation of Disadvantaged Villages and the improvement of Independent Villages. (Permendesa&PDTT No 2, 2016). The Building Village Index is a composite index consisting of: (a). Social Resilience Index (IKS); (b). Economic Resilience Index (IKE); and (c). Environmental Resilience Index (IKL). (Permendesa&PDTT No 2, 2016). Mandiri Village, it was called a Sembada Village, is a Maju Village that can carry out village development to improve the quality of life and life as much as the welfare of the villagers with social resilience, economic resilience, and ecological resilience in a sustainable manner (Permendesa&PDTT No 2, 2016). Sangat Tertinggal Village, referred to as Pratama villages, is a village with vulnerability due to natural disasters, economic shocks,

and social conflicts. It cannot manage the potential of social, economic, and ecological resources and experience poverty in various forms. (Permendesa&PDTT No 2, 2016). Poverty is the unfulfilled fundamental rights of villagers, experienced by men and women, multidimensional with the strong local character of the village (Permendesa&PDTT No 2, 2016). The quotations related to village indicators above concluded that the end goal of the village building index (IDM) is poverty alleviation.

Suliswanto mentioned the influence between the human development index and the poverty level of a region. (Suliswanto, 2010). Zuhdiyanti also explained the relationship between the human development index and poverty level. (Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge, 2018). Then sunu also explained the positive relationship between the increase in village funds and poverty reduction in the village. (Sunu & Utama, 2019), from several studies above, the authors aim to analyze the decrease in poverty caused by the increasing status of villages (IDM) in Kalbar province from 2015 to 2019.

From the results of IDM in 2019, West Kalimantan Province has given birth to 214 Independent Villages. This result increased from the previous year, producing 87 independent villages and only 1 Independent Village in 2017. The following is a breakdown of building village index results with an average value per district from 2015-2019.

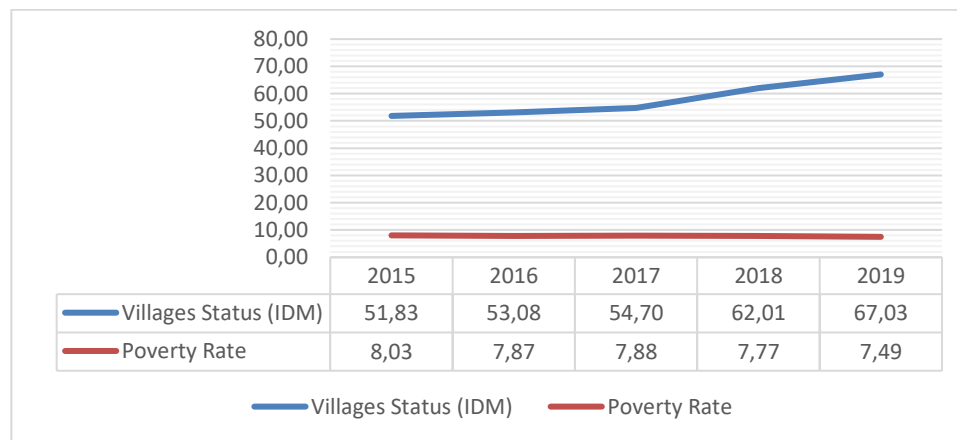


Figure 1. Chart of Villages Status & Poverty Rate

The figure presents the data from 2015 to 2019 that informed an average increase in village status in west Kalimantan province from 51.83% to 67.03%. Moreover, the percentage of poverty rate decreased from 8.03% in 2015 to 7.49% in 2019. In conclusion, researchers have to measure the relationship between increasing village status and reducing the poverty rate. It is essential because there is no similar research about measurement the level of connection between village status in IDM and decreased percentage poverty rate.

This study seeks to measure how much influence the increase in village status with reducing the poverty rate. This study will also be an evaluation of government policies in village development to reduce poverty by decreasing the poverty rate in the province of West Kalimantan.

RESEARCH METHOD

Village Understanding

The village is principally a place of residence and not primarily a business center. It is composed chiefly of farm dwellings and their associated outbuildings, according to Finch (Bintarto & Hadisumarno, 1984). The village is a legal entity in which a people in power hold self-government (Sutardjo, 1953).

Villages are traditional villages and villages or so-called by other names. The Villages are legal communities that have territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage government affairs. It interests local organizations based on community initiatives, original rights, and legal rights recognized and respected in the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (Undang Undang No 6, 2014).

The characteristics of the village classified into several aspects, which include (Asy'ari, 1993):

- Morphological aspect, the village is the utilization of land or land by residents or communities with agrarian philosophy and residential buildings scattered (rarely). The dorp is closely related to nature. It is due to the Geografia location for farmers and sparse and scattered residential buildings.
- A small number of people with low density inhabited The population's aspect.
- The village's legal aspect is a unity of its jurisdiction where rules or values bind to the community in a region.

Village Building Concept

Defines development as a multidimensional process that includes changes in social structure, public attitudes, national institutions, and increasing economic growth, reducing inequality and eradicating poverty (Todaro, 2000)

According to Rostow, the notion of development is not only on the more output produced but also more types of products than previously made (Muhtarom, Kusuma, & Purwanti, 2018)

According to Gant, the development goals are two stages. First, development aimed at eliminating poverty (Suryono, 2001). If this goal has a result, then the second stage is to create opportunities for its citizens to live happily and meet all their needs.

There is a provision in development's success. It is the influence of many aspects of things that must be considered, including community involvement in development. Sanit (Suryono, 2001) explains that action starts with community involvement.

Community involvement in village development is mandatory in village development, following the contents of article 82 concerning Monitoring and Supervision of Village Development (Undang Undang No 6, 2014):

1. Village communities are entitled to information about the plan and implementation of village development.
2. The villagers reported the monitoring results and various complaints about village development implementation to the village government and village consultative agency.

3. The Village Government is obliged to present the information about the planning of villages' development, and it's implementation. It has to write in the Village Medium Term Development Plan, Village Government Work Plan, and Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget to the village community through information services to the public and report in village deliberations at least once a year.
4. The villagers participated in the Village Deliberation to respond to the report on the implementation of Village Development.

Village Index Build (IDM)

Indeks The Building Village Index (IDM) quoted is a Composite Index formed based on three indices, namely (KDPDTT, 2020):

- a. Social Resilience Index (Education, Health, Social Media, Settlement)
- b. Economic Resilience Index (Diversity of Community Production, Trade and Market Center Access, Logistics Access, Banking, and Credit Access, Regional Openness)
- c. Ecological/Environmental Resilience Index (Environmental Quality, Natural Disasters, Disaster Response.

In the Building Village Index (IDM) data, every village has to fill in a questionnaire containing village conditions questions. The problem is a reference to determine the dorp's score. Each question in the IDM form will have a score from 1-5, and it summarizes to determine the overall score value of a village. The final value of this village score will determine the villages' status. the level of the towns described in the following table (KDPDTT, 2020):

Table 2. Poverty by District/City of West Kalimantan Province

<i>IDM Score</i>	<i>Village's Level</i>
IDM > 0,8155	Desa Mandiri
0,7072 < IDM ≤ 0,8155	Desa Maju
0,5989 < IDM ≤ 0,7072	Desa Berkembang
0,4907 < IDM ≤ 0,5989	Desa Tertinggal
IDM ≤ 0,4907	Desa Sangat Tertinggal

Source: <https://idm.kemendes.go.id>

In the implementation of data collection in the village, the Ministry of Villages involves all the region's companions. For West Kalimantan Province, the Building Village Index's data collection process was carried out in 2,031 villages in 12 regencies throughout West Kalimantan by involving all village assistants in West Kalimantan Province.

Village Building Index Calculation Techniques

Each indicator has a score. The score is 0 - 5. Scoring based on FGD Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) results. All dimensions will calculate and transform into an index.

$$I_x = \frac{\sum_1^n Skor X}{n_x \times 5}$$

I_x = indeks
 n = number of indicators

For example, Environmental Resilience Index consists of 3 indicators, namely environmental quality indicators, disaster-prone indicators, and disaster response indicators. A village has an environmental quality score of 4, a disaster-prone score of 5, and a disaster response score of 3. Thus, the following ecological resilience index values

$$Indeks_{Lingkungan} = \frac{4+5+3}{3 \times 5} = \frac{12}{15} = 0,8$$

The calculation of the Building Village Index generate from the average Social Resilience Index, Economic Resilience Index, and Environmental Resilience Index calculated by the formula:

$$IDM = \frac{IKS + IKE + IKL}{3}$$

IDM = Building Village Index
 IKS = Social Resilience Index
 IKE = Economic Resilience Index
 IKL = Ecology Resilience Index

The Concept of Poverty

To measure poverty, BPS uses the concept of the ability to meet the basic needs approach. With this approach, poverty is known as the economy's inability to meet the basic needs of food and not food as measured in expenditure. So the Poor are the people who have an average monthly per capita expenditure below the poverty line (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020).

The biggest problem faced by all countries is poverty. Economic growth is one indicator of overcoming poverty, where economic growth is a concept of economic development (Atalay, 2015).

Various existing empirical studies show that the economic development hopes is to bring economic improvements, such as poverty alleviation, better educational standards, or health improvements (Cremin & Nakabugo, 2012).

Economic growth alone can be a driving force to generate wealth that will eventually trickle down to eradicate poverty and all the problems that come with it (Cremin & Nakabugo, 2012).

Education is an investment that can support economic growth. Educating needy children has a high chance of getting them out of poverty (Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge, 2018).

This research was conducted in West Kalimantan province using data from 2031 villages spread into 12 districts. The approach used in the study is quantitative research with secondary data. This research's data source can be from the Village Index Building Ministry of Villages & PDTT for The Building Village Index data and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) website of West Kalimantan Province poverty percentage data. The period used for five years (2015-2019).

Data analysis techniques used are:

a. Descriptive Statistic

This statistical test aimed to determine the number, mean, and Percentage of this research variables.

b. Multiple linear regression analysis

Multiple regression measures the influence of the enhancement villages status on reducing the poverty rate in the Province of West Kalimantan.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Variable Description

This research gets data from West Kalimantan province with a sample of 12 regencies. Thus, The approach used in the study is quantitative research with secondary data. This research can be from the website of Village Index Building Ministry of Villages & PDTT.

Social Resilience Index (IKS)

The following are the average social resilience index figures in all West Kalimantan province districts from 2015 to 2019.

Table 3. Social Resilience Index of West Kalimantan Province

<i>Kabupaten</i>	Σ <i>Desa</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
Kalbar	2031	0,77	0,73	0,62	0,60	0,57
<i>Sambas</i>	193	0,79	0,75	0,66	0,63	0,63
<i>Bengkayang</i>	122	0,76	0,72	0,61	0,62	0,55
<i>Landak</i>	156	0,70	0,67	0,58	0,56	0,53
<i>Mempawah</i>	60	0,88	0,88	0,68	0,67	0,67
<i>Sanggau</i>	163	0,76	0,73	0,63	0,57	0,57
<i>Ketapang</i>	253	0,75	0,70	0,61	0,56	0,53
<i>Sintang</i>	390	0,72	0,66	0,55	0,51	0,47
<i>Kapuas Hulu</i>	278	0,76	0,74	0,58	0,54	0,49
<i>Sekadau</i>	87	0,79	0,73	0,66	0,61	0,57
<i>Melawi</i>	169	0,73	0,66	0,55	0,58	0,50
<i>Kayong Utara</i>	43	0,81	0,79	0,67	0,71	0,67
<i>Kuburaya</i>	117	0,79	0,76	0,66	0,60	0,61

Source: <https://idm.kemendes.go.id>

The figure informed an increase in the average social resilience index from 0.57 in 2015 to 0.77 in 2019. In conclusion, there is a significant improvement in the social sector in the village.

Economic Resilience Index (IKE)

The following are the average economic resilience index figures in all West Kalimantan province districts from 2015 to 2019.

Table 4. Economic Resilience Index of West Kalimantan Province

<i>Kabupaten</i>	Σ <i>Desa</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
Kalbar	2031	0,56	0,51	0,44	0,39	0,38
<i>Sambas</i>	193	0,59	0,54	0,47	0,47	0,47
<i>Bengkayang</i>	122	0,54	0,48	0,44	0,43	0,41
<i>Landak</i>	156	0,47	0,43	0,41	0,38	0,37
<i>Mempawah</i>	60	0,74	0,72	0,54	0,49	0,49
<i>Sanggau</i>	163	0,52	0,50	0,47	0,39	0,39
<i>Ketapang</i>	253	0,54	0,50	0,44	0,35	0,32
<i>Sintang</i>	390	0,49	0,41	0,36	0,30	0,27
<i>Kapuas Hulu</i>	278	0,57	0,53	0,38	0,35	0,33
<i>Sekadau</i>	87	0,57	0,49	0,45	0,31	0,33
<i>Melawi</i>	169	0,46	0,40	0,36	0,34	0,30
<i>Kayong Utara</i>	43	0,63	0,58	0,53	0,45	0,43
<i>Kuburaya</i>	117	0,61	0,55	0,49	0,42	0,43

Source: <https://idm.kemendesa.go.id>

The figure presents the economic resilience index was 0.38 in 2015, and it rose slightly to 0.56 in 2019. In conclusion, there is a slight growth in the financial sector in the village. In conclusion, there is a significant improvement in the social sector in the town.

Environmental Resilience Index (IKL)

The tables informed the average environmental resilience index figures in all West Kalimantan province districts from 2015 to 2019.

Table 5. Environmental Resilience Index of West Kalimantan Province

<i>Kabupaten</i>	Σ <i>Desa</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
Kalbar	2031	0,66	0,62	0,58	0,60	0,61
<i>Sambas</i>	193	0,65	0,65	0,60	0,62	0,62
<i>Bengkayang</i>	122	0,66	0,62	0,57	0,60	0,59
<i>Landak</i>	156	0,58	0,54	0,56	0,58	0,61
<i>Mempawah</i>	60	0,76	0,69	0,61	0,64	0,64

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<i>Sanggau</i>	163	0,64	0,63	0,57	0,59	0,59
<i>Ketapang</i>	253	0,66	0,57	0,57	0,59	0,60
<i>Sintang</i>	390	0,69	0,60	0,54	0,60	0,61
<i>Kapuas Hulu</i>	278	0,65	0,61	0,56	0,60	0,60
<i>Sekadau</i>	87	0,64	0,58	0,59	0,62	0,61
<i>Melawi</i>	169	0,64	0,56	0,56	0,56	0,58
<i>Kayong Utara</i>	43	0,68	0,65	0,62	0,64	0,66
<i>Kuburaya</i>	117	0,71	0,71	0,58	0,62	0,62

Source: <https://idm.kemendesa.go.id>

The tables showed the enhancement of the average environmental resilience index figure from 0.61 in 2015 growth 0.66 in 2019. In conclusion, there is an improvement in the field of environment in the village.

Villages Building Index (IDM)

The following is the average number of developing village indexes in all districts in the province of West Kalimantan from 2015 to 2019.

Table 6. Villages Building Index of West Kalimantan Province

<i>Kabupaten</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
Kalbar	67,03	62,01	54,70	53,08	51,83
<i>Sambas</i>	72,49	64,54	57,80	57,41	57,41
<i>Bengkayang</i>	65,16	60,43	53,74	55,05	51,80
<i>Landak</i>	58,02	54,80	51,23	50,65	50,48
<i>Mempawah</i>	79,27	76,15	61,05	59,91	59,91
<i>Sanggau</i>	64,41	61,81	55,55	51,72	51,72
<i>Ketapang</i>	65,58	59,20	54,06	49,77	48,21
<i>Sintang</i>	63,71	55,65	48,31	47,12	45,13
<i>Kapuas Hulu</i>	65,97	62,59	50,61	49,83	47,32
<i>Sekadau</i>	66,50	59,85	56,63	51,33	50,43
<i>Melawi</i>	60,98	54,22	49,05	49,54	46,02
<i>Kayong Utara</i>	70,63	67,35	60,99	59,74	58,35
<i>Kuburaya</i>	71,68	67,51	57,41	54,84	55,17

Source: <https://idm.kemendesa.go.id>

From the table above, it can be seen that there is an increase in the average environmental resilience index number from 0.61 in 2015 to 0.66 in 2019, this can be concluded that there has been an improvement in the environmental sector in the village.

Percentage Poverty Rate of West Kalimantan Province

The following is the average percentage of poverty in all districts in the province of West Kalimantan from 2015 to 2019.

Table 6. Poverty by District/City of West Kalimantan Province

<i>Kabupaten</i>	Σ <i>Desa</i>	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Kalbar	2031	7,49	7,77	7,88	7,87	8,03
<i>Sambas</i>	193	8,19	8,55	8,59	8,54	9,42
<i>Bengkayang</i>	122	6,96	7,17	7,51	7,46	6,94
<i>Landak</i>	156	11,5	11,77	12,2	12,3	13,51
<i>Mempawah</i>	60	5,32	5,61	5,94	5,75	5,52
<i>Sanggau</i>	163	4,57	4,67	4,52	4,51	4,57
<i>Ketapang</i>	253	10,5	10,93	11	11	11,72
<i>Sintang</i>	390	9,65	10,35	10,2	10,1	9,33
<i>Kapuas Hulu</i>	278	9,62	9,6	9,45	9,82	9,66
<i>Sekadau</i>	87	6,11	6,17	6,46	6,14	6,5
<i>Melawi</i>	169	12,4	12,83	12,5	12,6	12,57
<i>Kayong Utara</i>	43	9,98	10,08	9,89	10,2	9,84
<i>Kuburaya</i>	117	4,74	5,07	5,26	5,04	5,22

Source: <https://bps.kalbar.go.id>

The table shows the average percentage of poverty was 8.03 in 2015, and it was declined to 7.49 in 2019. finally, there is a decrease in the village's poverty rate.

Data Normality Test

The results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnovtest on the four variables showed that data are normally distributed (Sig > 0.05).

Table 7. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		60
Normal Parameters(a,b)	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	2,42863953
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,107
	Positive	,084
	Negative	-,107
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,831
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,495

a Test distribution is Normal.

b Calculated from data.

Source: the result of data processing

The table shown results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is 0,495. The data are normally distributed (Sig > 0.05).

T-Test

The final results of the t-test.

Table 8. T-test Results

		Coefficients(a)						Collinearity Statistics	
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
		B	Std. Error	Beta					
1	(Constant)	17,471	5,233		3,338	,002			
	IKS	11,595	9,597	,416	1,208	,232	,122	,122	8,198
	IKE	-16,774	9,548	-,608	-1,757	,084	,120	,120	8,300
	IKL	-14,399	10,335	-,238	-1,393	,169	,495	,495	2,021

a Dependent Variable: Poverty

Source: the result of data processing

From table eight, it present that the social resilience index has a positive value of 11.595. The index has a positive effect on the Percentage of the poverty rate. The value of sig. <0.05 (0.122 >0.05) or t obtained(0.232) < t table (1,671). Thus, The social resilience index does not influence the dependent variable (the Percentage of poverty rate) significantly.

The economic resilience index has a regression coefficient value of -16.774. It has a negative influence on the Percentage of poverty rate where the importance of sig (0.120 >0.05) or t obtained(0.084) < t table (1,671).

The next independent variable, the environmental resilience index, has a regression coefficient of -14,399. Environmental resilience index has a negative influence on the Percentage of poverty rate with sig 0.495 >0.05 or t obtained (0,169) < t table (1,671). So, the environmental resilience index has not a significant effect on the dependent variable (Percentage of poverty rate).

F-Test

The results of the F test show in the table below

Table 9. The results of the F test

ANOVA(b)						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	82,445	3	27,482	4,422	,007(a)
	Residual	347,999	56	6,214		
	Total	430,445	59			

a Predictors: (Constant), IKL, IKS, IKE

b Dependent Variable: Kemiskinan

Source: the result of data processing

Table 9 presents that the calculated F value is 4.422 > F Table (2.77) or sig 0.007 < 0.05. So, all independent variables influence the percentage of the poverty rate.

Test of the Coefficient of Determination (R2)

The results of R2.

Table 10. The Results of Summary

Model Summary(b)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,438(a)	,192	,148	2,49284	2,581

a Predictors: (Constant), IKL, IKS, IKE

b Dependent Variable: Kemiskinan

Source: the result of data processing

R-Square = 0.192 means that 19.2% of the variation of the variables in the Percentage of poverty rate can be explained by social resilience index (IKS), economic resilience index (IKE), and environmental resilience index (IKL). In contrast, the rest (100% -19.2% = 80.8%) influence by other factors not included in the model.

Predictor Contribution

a) Effective Contribution (SE%)

1. Social relience index / IKS (X1)

$$SE(x1)\% = \beta x1 \times r_{xy1} \times 100\% = 0,416 \times -0,319 \times 100\% = -13,2704\%$$

2. Economic relience index / IKE (X2)

$$SE(x2)\% = \beta x2 \times r_{xy2} \times 100\% = -0,608 \times -0,386 \times 100\% = 23,4688\%$$

3. Environmental relience index / IKL (X3)

$$SE(x3)\% = \beta x3 \times r_{xy3} \times 100\% = -0,238 \times -0,375 \times 100\% = 8,925\%$$

The final results of the calculation shows that the total effective contribution is - 13,2704% + 23,4688% + 8,925 % = **19,1234%**

b) Relative Contribution (SR%)

1. Social resilience index / IKS (X1)

$$SR(x1)\% = \frac{SE(x1)\%}{R^2} = \frac{-13,2704\%}{19,1234\%} \times 100\% = -69,394\%$$

2. Economic resilience index / IKE (X2)

$$SR(x2)\% = \frac{SE(x2)\%}{R^2} = \frac{23,4788\%}{19,1234\%} \times 100\% = 122,72\%$$

3. Environmental resilience index / IKL (X3)

$$SR(x3)\% = \frac{SE(x1)\%}{R^2} = \frac{8,9250\%}{19,1234\%} \times 100\% = 46,67\%$$

$$R^2 \quad 19,1234\%$$

The score of relative contribution $-69,394\% + 122,72\% + 46,67\% = 100,00\%$

Regression Equation

$$Y = 17,471 + 11,595X_1 + -16,774X_2 + -14,399X_3 + \epsilon,$$

Where Y = The percentage of poverty rate, X1 = Social resilience index (IKS), X2 = Economic resilience index (IKE), and X3 = Environmental resilience index (IKL).

The three independent variables considered having a significant influence coincide on the Percentage of poverty rate at the Province of West Kalimantan. But, all of the three independent variables are no influence the Percentage of poverty rate separately.

The multiple determination coefficient (R2) is 0.192, which means that 19.2% of the factors that affect the Percentage of poverty rate be explained by social resilience index (IKS), economic resilience index (IKE), and environmental resilience index (IKL). In contrast, the rest (100% -19.2% = 80,8%) is caused by other factors, it is not included in the model.

The relative contribution (SR%) given by the social resilience index is -69,39%, the economic resilience index (IKE) 122,72% and the environmental resilience index (IKL) 33.82%, and the total relative contribution is 100%. Effective contribution (SE%) set by social resilience index (IKS) is -69,39%, economic resilience index (IKE) 122.72%, and environmental resilience index (IKL) 33.82%. Thus, to reduce the Percentage of poverty rate, upgrade the social resilience index (IKS), the economic resilience index (IKE), and the environmental resilience index simultaneously is pivotal. It influences the Percentage of the poverty rate, and the Government will be a success in attaining its goals.

From the last articles, there were no articles about villages building index on reducing the poverty rate. Many articles about other indexes influenced the poverty rates, such as the human development index (IPM) and economic growth. Zuhdiyanti mentioned that the human development index (IPM) and economic growth negatively influence the poverty rate (Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge, 2018). Sulisyanto, the other researcher, also explained the inverse relationship between the human development index (IPM) and poverty level (Suliswanto, 2010). From some of the literature above, calculations with indexes related to the community have an inverse relationship with the poverty level. And the index of building villages also has an inverse relationship with the percentage of poverty rate, where the increase in village status will decrease the percentage of poverty.

CONCLUSION

Enhancement of the village status has a significant influence on reducing the Percentage of poverty rate in the province of West Kalimantan. in contrast, The social resilience index (IKS) has no significant effect on lowering the Percentage of poverty rate in West Kalimantan province. The economic resilience index (IKE) has no significant influence on the reduction percentage of the poverty rate in the region of West Kalimantan. There is a common influence of social, economic, and environmental resilience index on the Percentage of poverty rate at West Kalimantan province.

Recommendations

1. The Government of West Kalimantan needs to increase and upgrade all indicators of social, economic, and environmental variables in the village building index simultaneously. All parties have to collaborate to efforts the goals.
2. Further research is required to investigate other factors that reduce the poverty rate in West Kalimantan province.

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