



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN BUSINESS & SOCIAL SCIENCES



## The Effect of Government Program on The Number of Poor Population in Aceh Pide District

Murhaban, Murtala, Rayyan Firdaus, M. Nur Mukhlis

To Link this Article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v12-i4/13095>

DOI:10.6007/IJARBSS/v12-i4/13095

**Received:** 05 February 2022, **Revised:** 08 March 2022, **Accepted:** 26 March 2022

**Published Online:** 12 April 2022

**In-Text Citation:** (Murhaban et al., 2022)

**To Cite this Article:** Murhaban, Murtala, Firdaus, R., & Mukhlis, M. N. (2022). The Effect of Government Program on The Number of Poor Population in Aceh Pide District. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 12(4), 608–620.

**Copyright:** © 2022 The Author(s)

Published by Human Resource Management Academic Research Society ([www.hrmars.com](http://www.hrmars.com))

This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license. Anyone may reproduce, distribute, translate and create derivative works of this article (for both commercial and non-commercial purposes), subject to full attribution to the original publication and authors. The full terms of this license may be seen at: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>

**Vol. 12, No. 4, 2022, Pg. 608 – 620**

<http://hrmars.com/index.php/pages/detail/IJARBSS>

**JOURNAL HOMEPAGE**

Full Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at  
<http://hrmars.com/index.php/pages/detail/publication-ethics>



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN BUSINESS & SOCIAL SCIENCES



[www.hrmars.com](http://www.hrmars.com)

ISSN: 2222-6990

## The Effect of Government Program on The Number of Poor Population in Aceh Pidie District

Murhaban, Murtala, Rayyan Firdaus, M. Nur Mukhlis

Lecturer of Faculty of Economics and Binsis - Malikussaleh University, Lhokseumawe

### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the difference in income of the poor before and after receiving social assistance and grants in Aceh Pidie District. To examine how much influence social assistance and grant funds have on the number of poor people in Aceh Pidie District. This research was conducted in Aceh Pidie District. The data used are secondary data and primary data. For secondary data obtained from several relevant agencies such as BPS, BAPEDA and Social Service. The data used are from 2015-2020. Primary data obtained from field research. The estimation results show that both the simultaneous and partial tests where the variables of social assistance and grants have a positive and significant effect on income or the number of poor people in Pidie Regency. The income of the fishing community in Pidie Regency which can be explained by the social assistance variable and grant funds is 75.5 percent while the remaining 24.5 percent can be explained by other variables not included in this study. The results of the study using a different test show that there is a difference in income between the income earned by the community before and after receiving social assistance and grant funds, where the income of the community after receiving social assistance and grant funds is much greater than before receiving the assistance. In connection with the high level of difference in income received by the community before and after receiving the Social Assistance and Grant Funds, it is hoped that the Pidie Regency government can make a policy again towards the provision of Social Assistance and Grant Funds to reduce poverty levels in Pidie Regency.

**Keyword:** Government Program Against the Number of Poor Population.

### Introduction

Poverty is a problem faced by almost all countries in the world, especially in all developing countries. Poverty arises because of the inability of people to realize their lives to a level that is considered human. This condition causes a decrease in the quality of human resources so that their productivity and income are low. The cycle of poverty continues to occur, because people with low incomes are unable to access education, health and nutrition facilities properly, causing the quality of human resources from the intellectual aspect.

The role of regional and central government is very much needed to improve the welfare of the people in the region. Since 2015, the government has provided Village Funds to villages sourced from the APBN which is transferred through the Regency/City APBD.

Villages have the right to manage their authority and funding, however, the number of poor people still has not changed significantly (Dariwardani, 2014).

The number of poor people in Aceh Pidie Regency in the last three years has decreased but is less significant, from 872,610 people in 2017 to 839,490 people and in 2019 to 819,440 people (BPS Aceh, 2019). Various government programs continue to be carried out for poverty alleviation both in Indonesia and in Aceh Pidie District, including the provision of village funds, the provision of social assistance and price stabilization. Of course, even though poverty alleviation programs have been implemented, the challenges faced are quite large, especially in the current situation of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In reducing the number of poor people, the variable price stability becomes the most dominant thing to control so that the number of poor people does not increase as a result of rising prices or inflation. The increase in income obtained by the community as a result of government policies through programs such as village fund assistance and social fund assistance will not succeed if price stability is not controlled. So that price stability becomes a variable that also greatly influences the decrease in the number of poor people, with this price stability other forms of government programs in overcoming poverty have even stronger effects on reducing the poverty rate itself.

Social assistance that is well integrated and on target has been proven to be able to alleviate poverty and reduce inequality (Barrientos, 2010; International Labor Organization, 2004; World Bank, 2017). However, the provision of social assistance does not necessarily alleviate poverty and reduce inequality. According to research in a low-middle income country in transition, evidence that social assistance can alleviate poverty and reduce inequality is not enough (Habibov and Fan, 2006). This is because the benefits received are very small and the poor only receive a small part of these benefits, by design the social assistance program does not aim to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality, and the scale of the economy that is in transition makes it difficult for the government to identify the poor. Novelti in this study is to add an effectiveness model, a different test and a regression model at the same time to show an overview of the impact of government programs on the number of poor people in Aceh Pide District.

The aims of this research are 1). Examine the difference in income of the poor before and after receiving social assistance and grants in Aceh Pidie District. 2). To examine how much influence social assistance and grant funds have on the number of poor people in Aceh Pidie District.

## **Literature of Related Review**

### **Poverty Concept**

Poverty is a condition of complete deprivation caused by limited capital ownership, low knowledge and skills, low productivity, low income, and limited opportunities to participate in development (Putra and Sri, 2015). Sumodiningrat (2012: 45) the problem of poverty is basically not only dealing with economic problems, but is multidimensional in nature which in fact also deals with non-economic problems (social, cultural, and political). Supriatna (2007: 90) poverty is a condition that is completely limited and does not occur at the will of the person concerned.

Badruddin, (2012: 167) poverty has several types, namely:

- a. Relative poverty is a poor condition due to the influence of development policies that have not been able to reach all levels of society, causing inequality in income distribution.
- b. Absolute poverty is determined based on the inability to meet the minimum basic needs such as food, clothing, health, housing and education needed to live and work. Minimum basic needs are translated as financial measures in terms of money.
- c. Structural poverty is poverty that is suspected to be caused by unfavorable structural conditions or life arrangements because that arrangement not only causes poverty but also perpetuates poverty in society.
- d. Cultural poverty is caused by traditional and cultural factors of an area that bind a person to poverty indicators.

Ceu and Baharuddin (2011) the government has a responsibility to eradicate poverty. Poverty alleviation efforts carried out by the Indonesian government are direct in the form of programs such as Raskin assistance, direct cash assistance (BLT), BOS funds, Jamkesmas, social protection programs, home renovations, Productive Economic Enterprises (UEP). Malaysia to improve the quality of life of the poor by providing adequate and quality housing at affordable prices (Bakhtyar et al., 2013).

### **Social Assistance**

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 39 of 2012 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for the Provision of Grants and Social Assistance sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. Social Assistance can be given to:

- a. Individuals, families and/or communities experiencing unstable conditions as a result of social, economic, political crises, disasters or natural phenomena in order to be able to meet the minimum needs of life
- b. Non-Governmental Institutions in the fields of education, religion and other fields whose role is to protect individuals, groups and/or communities from the possibility of social risks.

Dengan berlakunya Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 39 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 32 Tahun 2011 tentang Pedoman Pemberian Hibah dan Bantuan Sosial yang bersumber dari Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah, maka pemberian hibah sejak tahun anggaran 2012 menjadi semakin selektif. Adapun tujuan Pemerintah Daerah memberikan dana hibah dan bantuan sosial adalah

- a. Rehabilitasi Sosial, yaitu ditujukan untuk memulihkan dan mengembangkan kemampuan seseorang yang mengalami disfungsi sosial agar dapat melaksanakan fungsi sosialnya secara wajar.
- b. Perlindungan Sosial, yaitu ditujukan untuk mencegah dan menangani resiko dari guncangan dan kerentanan sosial seseorang, keluarga, kelompok masyarakat agar kelangsungan hidupnya dapat dipenuhi sesuai dengan kebutuhan dasar minimal.
- c. Pemberdayaan Sosial, yaitu ditujukan untuk menjadikan seseorang atau kelompok masyarakat yang mengalami masalah sosial mempunyai daya, sehingga mampu memenuhi kebutuhan dasarnya.
- d. Jaminan Sosial, yaitu skema yang melembaga untuk menjamin penerima bantuan agar dapat memenuhi kebutuhan dasar hidupnya yang layak.

- e. Penanggulangan Kemiskinan, yaitu merupakan kebijakan, program dan kegiatan yang dilakukan terhadap orang, keluarga, kelompok masyarakat yang tidak mempunyai atau mempunyai sumber mata pencaharian dan tidak dapat memenuhi kebutuhan yang layak bagi kemanusiaan.
- f. Penanggulangan bencana, yaitu merupakan serangkaian upaya yang ditujukan untuk rehabilitasi.

With the enactment of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 39 of 2012 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Providing Grants and Social Assistance sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, the granting of grants since the 2012 fiscal year has become more selective. The objectives of the Regional Government to provide grants and social assistance are:

- a. Social Rehabilitation, which is aimed at restoring and developing the abilities of a person experiencing social dysfunction so that they can carry out their social functions properly.
- b. Social Protection, which is aimed at preventing and dealing with the risk of shocks and social vulnerabilities of a person, family, community group so that their survival can be fulfilled in accordance with minimum basic needs.
- c. Social Empowerment, which is intended to make a person or group of people who experience social problems have the power, so that they are able to meet their basic needs.
- d. Social Security, which is an institutionalized scheme to ensure beneficiaries are able to meet their basic needs for a decent life.
- e. Poverty Alleviation, which is a policy, program and activity carried out for people, families, community groups who do not have or have sources of livelihood and cannot meet proper needs for humanity.
- f. Disaster management, which is a series of efforts aimed at rehabilitation.

### **Village Fund**

Village Funds are funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget designated for Villages which are transferred through the Regency Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and are used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment. The provisions governing the Village Fund are Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget as an implementation of the provisions of Article 72 paragraph (1) letter b and paragraph (2) of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages . The allocation of the Village Fund is calculated based on the number of villages and is allocated taking into account the population, poverty rate, area, and level of geographical difficulty.

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the Village has the authority to regulate and manage the field of Village administration, implementation of Village development, Village community empowerment and Village community development. This means that all sources of Village income, including Village Funds sourced from the APBN, are used to fund the overall authority of the Village. However, in accordance with Government Regulation No. 60/2014, considering that Village Funds come from Central Expenditures, to optimize the use of Village Funds, the Government is given the authority to set priorities for the use of Village Funds to support Village development and empowerment of Village communities.

### Price Stability/Inflation

Price stability or also known as inflation is the increase in the price of one or two goods in a short time. In general and simply inflation can be caused by two things, namely inflation that arises due to excessive public demand and inflation that occurs due to an increase in production costs (Boediono, 2018: 162). Putong (2008:133) inflation is the process of increasing general prices continuously. An increase in the price of one good is not called inflation, unless the increase extends to (resulting in an increase) a large part of the prices of other goods. Inflation is a macroeconomic variable that can be both profitable and detrimental to both companies and society.

Inflation is a condition that is detrimental to market participants, both producers and consumers, when inflation increases, consumers are the ones who suffer, and when inflation falls, producers are the ones who suffer. Because of the need for price stability or stable inflation so that economic actors or society in general are not harmed. Instability of prices / inflation of society will be harmed this condition will have an impact on a decrease in welfare, automatically when inflation increases, poverty will increase, so that many poverty alleviation programs that are being realized do not contribute significantly to poverty alleviation itself.

### Research Methodology

#### Method of collecting data

This research was conducted in Aceh Pidie District. The data used in this study are secondary data and primary data. For secondary data obtained from several relevant agencies such as BPS, BAPEDA and Social Service. The data used are from 2015-2020. Primary data obtained from field research using the following techniques:

- a. Observation
- b. Interview
- c. Questionnaire

#### Population and Sample

The population in this study is divided into two, 1). For the purposes of analyzing the effectiveness of village funds on the number of poor people in the province of Aceh, the data used is the number of villages that receive village fund assistance. 2). For the needs of analyzing the difference in income of the number of poor people before and after receiving social assistance, the data used is the people who directly receive the social assistance.

The determination of the number of samples taken by the researcher refers to the opinion expressed by Burn (2003:149), namely that in quantitative studies with a population that is too large, it is permissible to use a sample size of between 100 and 200. In this study, the number of samples was set at 100 respondents.

#### Data Analysis Method

To find out the difference in income of the poor before and after receiving social assistance, a different test model is used with the following formulation:

$$- \text{ Calculated value. } t = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{S_p^2 \left( \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

- Level of significance  $\alpha = 0,05$  with  $n = 100$  and degrees of freedom (df) =  $n - 1$

Where :

- $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  = Difference between two population mean
- $n_1$  = Number of respondents before getting social assistance
- $n_2$  = Number of respondents after receiving social assistance
- $x_1$  = Average income before getting social assistance
- $x_2$  = Average income after receiving social assistance
- $t$  =  $t_{\text{-count}}$
- $S_p$  = Estimated combined variation

To test how much influence the influence of social assistance and grants on the number of poor people in Pidie Regency is analyzed using a simple linear regression model with the following equation:

$$Y = a + \beta BSH + e$$

Description :

- $Y$  = Number of Poor People
- $a$  = Constant
- $\beta$  = Regression Coefficient
- $BSH$  = Social Assistance and Grants
- $e$  = Error Terms

## Discussion

### Analysis of Social Assistance and Grants in Pidie District

In order to improve development, economy and people's welfare, the government provides grants and social assistance for people in need. The grant and social assistance expenditure system is needed to provide grants and social assistance sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). This is done so that the provision of grants and social assistance is in accordance with the applicable mechanisms and procedures.

Grants and social assistance expenditures are a very budget expenditure sector. The budget set out in the APBD used in the administration of government aims to plan activities and programs to be implemented. Grants and social assistance were previously regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 13 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Regional Financial Management (PMDN 13 of 2006) and its amendments, namely the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 57 of 2007 (PMDN 57 of 2007) and the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 21 In 2011 (PMDN 21 of 2011) which states that local governments can budget for grants and social assistance in regional expenditures, namely the classification of expenditures according to programs and activities that have the aim of supporting the implementation of local government affairs and to protect against possible social risks. Article 37 of PMDN 13 of 2006 and its amendments state that grants and social assistance are indirect expenditure group expenditures that are budgeted not directly related to the implementation of programs and activities.

Sources of capital from social assistance and grant funds are very important for the sustainability of the Pidie community's business, and it is hoped that this assistance can improve the standard of living in Pidie Regency. To find out how the development or description of the amount of social assistance and grant funds in Pidie Regency can be seen in Table 1.

**Table 1**  
**Social Assistance and Grants in Pidie District**

Amount Of Social Assistance And Grants Received	Frequency	Percent
a. Rp10.000.000,- s/d < Rp19.999.999,-	-	-
b. Rp20.000.000,- s/d < Rp29.999.999,-	10	10,0
c. Rp30.000.000,- s/d < Rp39.999.999,-	14	14,0
d. Rp40.000.000,- s/d < Rp49.999.999,-	45	45,0
e. Rp50.000.000,- s/d < Rp59.999.999,-	20	20,0
f. Rp60.000.000,- s/d < Rp69.999.999,-	8	8,0
g. > Rp70.000.000	3	3,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2021 (Processed Data)

From Table 1, it can be seen that the dominant amount of social assistance and grants received by respondents is between Rp. 40,000,000 to Rp. 49,999,999. This shows that the Aceh Pidie Government is very serious in efforts to increase people's income in large numbers so that it is expected to be able to increase the level of community welfare in Pidie Regency. Beneficiaries of social assistance funds and grants are between IDR 50,000,000 to IDR 59,999,999. As much as 20 percent. Recipients of social assistance and grants are between Rp. 60,000,000 to Rp. 69,999,999. As much as 8 percent. And the remaining 3 percent of respondents received social assistance and grant funds of more than IDR 70,000,000.

The following Table 2 provides an overview of respondents' opinions on Government programs in the form of Social Assistance and Grants that can increase the income of the poor.

**Table 2**  
**Public Opinion on the Importance of Social Assistance and Grants to Increase Income in Pidie District**

Description	Percent	Valid Percent
Ya	93	93,0
Tidak	7	7,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2021 (processed data)

Table 2 of the responses of the people of Pidie Regency, government programs in the form of Social Assistance and Grants, it turns out that it is important to increase people's income by 93 percent, this gives an illustration that it is true that government programs can actually improve the welfare of the people in Pidie Regency. This is evidenced by the increase in people's income after receiving this assistance.



**Table 3****The Community's Response to the Continuity of Their Business Continues To This Day After Receiving Social Assistance Assistance and Grants**

Description	Percent	Valid Percent
Ya	55	55,0
Tidak	45	45,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2021 (processed data)

Table 3 the responses of the people of Pidie Regency to the sustainability of their business, which continues to this day after receiving the Social Assistance and Grants assistance. 55 percent of the people whose businesses are still running today and 45 percent of the people whose businesses are no longer running. This shows that the recipients of social assistance assistance and grants from the Aceh government program have been quite successful in building their businesses, however, the economic conditions in the current pandemic situation have also impacted business and economic conditions to a standstill, so that the recipients of social assistance and funds Grants of about 45 percent are no longer running their business so far,

**Income Analysis of Recipients of Government Program Assistance in the Form of Social Assistance and Grants in Pidie District**

Revenue is a fee charged to customers or consumers for the price of goods or services. Income is an important factor because it is a measure of progress or decline in the level of welfare. The greater the income, the higher the level of welfare and vice versa. To find out a picture of the income of respondents receiving Government Program assistance in the form of Social Assistance and Grants in Pidie Regency, it can be seen in Table 4 below.

**Table 4****Monthly Income Before Getting Social Assistance and Community Grants in Pidie District**

Income	Frequency	Percent
Rp. 1000.0000-1.499.999	25	25,0
Rp. 1.500.000-1.999.999	41	41,0
Rp. 2.000.000-2.499.999	21	21,0
Rp. 2.500.000-2.999.999	13	13,0
Total	100	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2021 (processed data)

From Table 4 the income of respondents before receiving Government Program assistance in the form of Social Assistance and Grants was between Rp. 1000.0000-1,499,999 as much as 25 percent, who earn between Rp. 1,500,000-1,999,999 as much as 41 percent. Respondents who are recipients of the Government Program Assistance in Social Assistance and Grant Funds with monthly income between Rp. 2,000,000-2,499,999 as much as 21 percent and the remaining 13 percent they earn between Rp. 2,500,000-2,999,999. This condition illustrates that their income was low before receiving government program assistance in the form of Social Assistance and Grants.

**Table 5****Monthly Income After Getting Social Assistance and Community Grants in Pidie District**

Income	Frequency	Percent
Rp. 3.000.000-3.999.999	38	38,0
Rp. 4.000.000-4.999.999	52	52,0
Rp.5.000.000-5.999.999	10	10,0
Total	100	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2021 (processed data)

From Table 5 the income of respondents after receiving Government Program assistance in the form of Social Assistance and Grants is between Rp. 3,000,000-3,999,999 as much as 38 percent, who earn between Rp. 4,000,000-4,999,999 as much as 52 percent. Respondents who are recipients of the Government Program Assistance in Social Assistance and Grant Funds with monthly income between Rp. 2,000,000-2,499,999 as much as 52 percent and the remaining 10 percent they earn between Rp. 5,000,000-5,999,999. This condition illustrates the increase in the income of the recipients of government assistance program in the form of Social Assistance and Grants.

### Analysis of Community Income Differences before and after receiving Social Assistance and Grants in Pidie District

To find out whether there is a difference in income before and after the community receives government assistance program in the form of Social Assistance and Grants, it will be analyzed using the difference test or T test. The results of the research based on the different tests can be seen in Table 6 below.

**Table 6****T test Calculation Results**

Pendapatan	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Income before getting Social Assistance and Grants	8.580.645,1613	62	1.59454E6	2.02507E5
Income after getting Social Assistance and Grants	3.451.612,9032	62	8.99497E5	1.14236E5
Test Value (t)	22,475			
Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000			
Df	100			
Correlation	0,043 (sig 0,741)			
Confidence Interval	95%			

Source: Data Processing Results (2021)

The results showed that the average income earned by fishermen whose sources of operational capital came from social assistance and grants was Rp.8,580,645, - while the average income earned by fishermen whose sources of operational capital came from loans was toke benches, which was Rp.3. 451,612,-.

The results show that the t count of the output is 22.475, which is greater than the t table of 2.0086 so it can be concluded that Ha in this study is accepted, meaning that there is

a difference in the income of fishermen with sources of funds from social assistance and grants with sources of capital from loans from toke. bench in Pidie Regency. Therefore, fishermen's sources of income derived from social assistance and grant funds are much better than fishermen seeking operational capital sources from toke bench loans.

### Analysis of the Effect of Social Assistance and Grants on the Income of Fishermen in Pidie District

To determine the effect of social assistance and grants on the number of poor people in Pidie Regency, the final results are as follows:

**Table 7**  
**Model Estimation Results**

Dependent Variable : Income				95% Confidence Interval for B	
Independent Variable	B	T	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
(Constant)	1,943	6.930	.000	1.382	2.504
Social assistance and grant funds	0,892	5.079	.000	0.076	1.054
<b>R</b>	<b>R Square</b>	<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	<b>F Change</b>	<b>Sig. F Change</b>	
<b>0,869</b>	<b>0,755</b>	<b>0,743</b>	<b>10,570</b>	<b>0.000</b>	

Source: Data Processing Results (2021)

Table 7 above illustrates that the income of the community in Pidie Regency is influenced by social assistance and grants, amounting to 75.5 percent, which means that the variation of the social assistance and grants variables is able to explain or influence the variation in the number of poor people in Pidie Regency by 75.5 percent and the remaining 24.5 percent is influenced by other variables such as work management, knowledge, technology used and others.

From the results of the study, the final estimation equation was  $Y = 1.943 + 0.892B_{SH}$ . From this equation, a constant of 1.9433 is obtained, which means that if social assistance and grant funds are considered constant, the number of poor people in Pidie Regency is only 1.943 percent.

Social assistance and grants obtained a regression coefficient of 0.892 and is significant, which means that every 1 percent increase in social assistance and grant funds will have an effect on increasing income or decreasing poverty in Pidie Regency by Rp. 0.892 percent with the assumption that other variables outside the research model are considered constant.

From the results of the study, it was found that the calculated F was 10,570 which was greater than the F table 4.2051 at the 95% confident interval level, meaning that simultaneously social assistance and grants had a positive and significant effect on income or the number of poor people in Pidie Regency.

The variables of social assistance and grants obtained t count of 5.079 with a probability value of 0.000 this illustrates that partially social assistance and grants have a significant and positive effect on income or the number of poor people in Pidie Regency.

## Conclusion and Suggestion

### Conclusion

- a. Government programs have an impact on reducing the number of the poor population in Aceh Pidie District
- b. The estimation results show that both the simultaneous and partial tests where the variables of social assistance and grants have a positive and significant effect on income or the number of poor people in Pidie Regency.
- c. The income of the community in Pidie Regency which can be explained by the social assistance and grants variables is 75.5 percent while the remaining 24.5 percent can be explained by other variables not included in this study.
- d. The results of the study using a different test indicate that there is a difference in income between the income earned by the community before and after receiving social assistance and grant funds, where the income of the community after receiving social assistance and grant funds is much greater than before receiving the assistance.

### Suggestion

The government program has had an impact on reducing the number of poor people in Pidie Regency, therefore suggestions to the government need to make a more persuasive poverty alleviation program with a tighter monitoring system in the future.

Due to the high level of disparity in income received by the community before receiving the Social Assistance and Grant Funds, it is hoped that the Pidie Regency government can make a policy to give back the Social Assistance and Grant Funds to reduce the poverty level in Pidie Regency.

### References

- Dariwardani, dan Ni, M. I. (2014) Analisis Dinamika Kemiskinan (Poverty Dynamics) Di Bali Berdasarkan Data Susenas Panel 2008 – 2010. *Jurnal Ekonomi Kuantitatif Terapan*, [S.1.], may 2014. ISSN 2303 – 0186.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2019). *Perhitungan Penduduk Miskin Provinsi Aceh. Aceh Dalam Angka*.
- Barrientos, F. R. (2010). *Is a Costa Rican Writer and Sociologist*. Early life and education.
- International Labour Organization. (2014). *Safety and Health at Work: A Vision for Sustainable Prevention*. Germani: ILO.
- World Bank. (2017). *Population Density*. Retrieved from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST?locations=ID>.
- Habibov, N. N., and Fan, L. (2006). Sosial Assistance And The Challenges Of Poverty And Inequality In Azerjaiban, A Low-Income Country In Transition”, *The Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, Vol.3 No.1, Maret 2006.
- Putra dan Sri, B. (2015). Efektivitas Dan Dampak Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri Perdesaan (Pnpm-Mpd) Terhadap Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Dan Kesempatan Kerja Rumah Tangga Sasaran Di Kecamatan Abiansemal Kabupaten Badung. *E-Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana*, Hal: 183-196.
- Sumodiningrat, G. (2012). *Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Bangsa: Menanggulangi Kemiskinan Dengan Prinsip Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Jakarta: Buku Kompas.
- Supriatna, T. (2007). *Birokrasi Pemberdayaan Dan Pengentasan Kemiskinan*. Bengkulu: Humaniora.
- Badruddin, R. (2012). *Ekonomi Otonomi Daerah*. Yogyakarta : UPP STIM YKPN.

- Ceu, T., and Baharuddin. (2011). Poverty Reduction: A Continuous Social Responsibility In Malaysia. *International Journal Of Rural Studies*, Vol.18, No. 2, ISSN:1023-2001.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 43 Tahun 2014 Tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 60 Tahun 2014 Tentang Dana desa yang bersumber dari anggaran pendapatan dan belanja negara.
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 37 Tahun 2007 tentang Pedoman Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa.
- Permendagri Nomor 113 tahun 2014 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa. Peraturan Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi Nomor 5 Tahun 2015 tentang Penetapan Prioritas Penggunaan Dana Desa Tahun 2015.
- Boediono. (2018). *Ekonomi Makro*. Edisi Empat. Yogyakarta: BPFE.
- Putong, I. (2008). *Pengantar Ekonomi Mikro dan Makro*". Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Krisna, M. K. S., dan Made, S. U. (2019) Pengaruh Dana Desa Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Di Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Bali. *E-Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana*. 8.8 (2019):843-872.
- Sarjono, S. H., dan Dedi, B. H. (2017). Strategi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Kota Jakarta Timur. *Jurnal Manajemen Pembangunan Daerah*. Volume 9 Nomor 1, Juni 2017.
- Palupi, L. S., dan Aji W.R. (2019). Efektifitas Bantuan Sosial Dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Tengah Perlambatan Ekonomi Indonesia Dengan Pendekatan Non Parametrik. *Jurnal Perspektif Ekonomi Darussalam*. Volume 5, Nomor 1, Maret 2019. ISSN. 2502-6976
- Burn, R. J. (2010), *The International Handbook of Market Research Technique*. In Association with the Market Research Society (Kogan Page), London.
- Mardiasmo. (2016). *Perpajakan*. Yogyakarta : Edisi Revisi. Penerbit Cv Andi Offser.