An Empirical Investigation of the Factors Influencing Village Development: A Confirmatory Factor Analysis.

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Abstract

The current research uses the Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Multiple Linear Regression models to examine several factors that influence the improvement of rural development. The study was conducted in a village where is called Pahlawan Village, located in Tanjung Tiram sub-District, Batubara Regency, North Sumatra. The results of the Confirmatory Factor Test have found four factors that influence the improvement of village development. The intended factor is Government Policy, Economic Institution, Availability of Employment and the last is Community Institution. The results of multiple linear regression tests show that all variables have the positive effect on increasing rural development. The results of research findings for the t-test show that government policies and economic institutions have a positive and significant effect on improving rural development. While the availability of employment and community institutions have the positive but not significant effect on increasing rural development. The authors suggest that local and central government policies that are able to encourage the creation of employment in accordance with the potential of this region such as the fish canning industry. The role of economic institutions should be for economic empowerment, distribution of the production of fishermen and the increase in value added products.

Keywords: increasing, rural development, government, policy, economic, employment, community institution

Introduction

Rural development is an essential factor in increasing economic growth. However, in planning and implementing rural development programs, it cannot be done uniformly but must be following the characteristics of each village. In a government structure, the village occupies the lowest position, but instead it is leading and directly in the middle of society.Community participation is a manifestation of community awareness, concern and responsibility for the importance of development that aims to improve their quality of life.

Institutions are an important element in village development. Thus, inter-institutional coordination in mobilizing community participation. Village development is based on the understanding that the village as the leading geographical unit is the place where most of the population lives.

Village development conceptually implies the process by which the efforts of the village community are integrated with the efforts of the government to improve the social, economic and cultural conditions of the community. In the context of rural development, two stakeholders play a primary and equal role, namely the government and society (Korten, 1988). Therefore, development is a process that occurs gradually and continuously in order to achieve better things along with the time dimension.

In fact, many development programs are not in line with people's expectations. In this case, the government has not optimized the role of the community in the planning, implementation and evaluation process. In order to achieve the successful development of rural communities, it must

involve the community. People are more aware of problems and needs in order to build their territory. Later they will use and assess the success or failure of development in their area.

This study highlights the improvement of rural development as a variable Y which is viewed from the factors of community participation as (X1), community institutions (X2), village infrastructure development (X3), economic institutions (X4), capital access (X5), bureaucratic roles (X6), employment availability (X7), implementing agency (X8), government policy (X9) in Tanjung Tiram sub-district.

Based on the identification of internal problems formulated the following questions:

1. Which factors (such as community participation, community institutions, village infrastructure development, economic institutions, access to capital, the role of the bureaucracy, availability of employment, implementation agencies, government policies) are relevant in influencing rural development in Tanjung Tiram sub-district?
2. Are these relevant factors significantly influencing the improvement of rural development in Tanjung Tiram sub-district?

Methods

Research Approach

This research approach is descriptive and associative which aims to determine the degree of relationship and pattern or form of influence between two or more variables, where with this research a theory will be developed that serves to explain, predict and control a symptom (Rusiadi, 2013).Therefore, this study analyzes which independent variables that are relevant affect the improvement of rural development and analyze the significance of these factors to increase rural development.The research has been carried out starting in March 2018 which is located in Tanjung-Tiram sub-district.

The study population was all village heads totaling 20 villages in Tanjung Tiram sub-district, Batubara Regency. The sample uses quota sampling as many as 15 Village Heads as respondents with sampling techniques based on village criteria. While the technique of collecting data through questionnaires to respondents and direct interviews.

The analytical method used is as follows:

Descriptive Analysis

The descriptive analysis in this study is to examine and describe the improvement of village development in Tanjung Tiram Subdistrict, Batu Bara District.

Quantitative Analysis

Quantitative analysis in this study is to predict and control the improvement of rural development in Tanjung Tiram Subdistrict, by forming the following data analysis:

a. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

Confirmatory Factor Analysis aims to find a way to summarize the information contained in the original variable into a set of new dimensions or factors. Test criteria: factor is stated as the dominant factor if it has a matrix component coefficient> 0.5. Factor Analysis compares the following assumptions to be fulfilled. (Santoso, 2006)

b. Multiple Linear Regressions.

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to determine the direction and magnitude of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable (Suharyadi, 2008), in this study conducted to determine whether the relevant factors have a significant effect on increasing rural development.Multiple linear regressionis supported by the Goodness Of Fit Test which consists of:

1. Test partial hypothesis (t-test)
2. Simultaneous hypothesis testing (F-test)
3. Determination Test (D-test)

Multiple linear regression must meet the classical assumption test conditions, namely:

1. Data Normality Test
2. Multicollinearity Test
3. Heteroscedasticity test

Results and Discusions

Results

Descriptive Statistics and Respondent Demographic Data

The descriptive statistics test and respondent characteristics are conducted to provide a systematic description of the conclusions used in the study. The descriptive statistical test results and respondent characteristics include gender, age, and economic institutions.

Description of Respondent's Response

Statement	Response					
	Not Active		Sometimes		Active	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Community Participation in Deliberations	3	20,0	8	53,3	4	26,7
Community Participation in Mutual Cooperation	5	33,3	6	40,0	4	26,7
Community Participation in Maintaining Development Results	4	26,7	6	40,0	5	33,3
	Not Joint		Not Active		Active	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Community Institution	1	6,7	13	86,7	1	6,7
	Do Not Use		Sometimes Use		Make Use Of	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Utilization of Village Infrastructure Development	7	46,7	-	-	8	53,3
	Nothing		Not Active		Active	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Economic Institutions	2	13,3	13	86,7	-	-
	Never		Sometimes		Almost	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Capital Access	1	6,7	12	80,0	2	13,3
	Bad		Quiet Good		Good	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Role of Village Apparatus	-	-	2	13,3	13	86,7
	Not Feasible		Inadequate		Worthy	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Feasibility of the Role of Village Apparatus	-	-	10	66,3	5	33,3
	Nothing		Few		Many	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Home Industry Availability	7	-	7	46,7	1	6,7
	Nothing		Few		Many	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Factory	10	66,7	5	33,3	-	-
	Inadequate		Adequate		Very Adequate	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Implementation Agency	1	6,7	13	86,7	1	6,7
	Not Helpful		Helpful		Very Helpful	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Government Economic Policy	-	-	5	33,3	10	66,7

Statement	Response					
	Not Active		Sometimes		Active	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Government Policy in Education	-	-	6	40,0	9	60,0

Confirmatory Factor Analysis Test Results

Table Results of KMO and Bartlett Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0,163
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	87,199
	Df	36
	Sig.	0,000

The table above shows the value obtained from the Barlett'stest of Sphericity test is 87,199 with a significance of 0,000, this means that the correlation between variables occurs (significant <0.05). Furthermore, to see which variables have communalities corelation values above or below 0,5 can be seen in the following comunalities table

Table Results of Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Community Participation	1,000	0,865
Community Institution	1,000	0,911
Village Infrastructure Development	1,000	0,921
Economic Institutions	1,000	0,785
Capital Access	1,000	0,955
Role of the Bureaucracy	1,000	0,858
Availability of Employment	1,000	0,853
Implementation Agency	1,000	0,488
Government Policy	1,000	0,850
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

The results of the data analysis showed that the greater the communalities of a variable, the more closely related the factors formed. The communalities table shows the results of extraction individually, there are eight variables that have contributions that exceed 0,5 or 50%, namely community participation, community institutions, village infrastructure development, economic institutions, capital access, the role of bureaucracy, availability of employment, and government policies while variables the implementing agency has an extraction value below 0,5 or 50%. However the next feasibility must be tested with variance explained.

Based on the results of the total variance explained in the initial eigenvalues table, it is known that there are only four components of the variables which are factors influencing the increase in village development. Eigenvalues show the relative importance of each factor in calculating the variance for the nine variables analyzed. From the table above shows that there are only four factors formed. Because the four factors have a total value of eigenvalues above 1, that is, 2,510 for factor 1, 2.091 for factor 2, 1.687 for factor 3, and 1.199 for factor 4. Thus the factoring process stops at four factors that will take part in the next analysis.

Table Results of Total Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2,510	27,885	27,885	2.510	27,885	27,885	2.069	22,984	22,984
2	2,091	23,228	51,113	2.091	23,228	51,113	2.064	22,932	45,916
3	1,687	18,743	69,857	1.687	18,743	69,857	1.867	20,744	66,660
4	1,199	13,326	83,182	1.199	13,326	83,182	1.487	16,522	83,182
5	0,887	9,855	93,037						
6	0,327	3,628	96,665						
7	0,161	1,783	98,448						
8	0,137	1,521	99,969						
9	0,003	0,031	100,000						
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.									

TableResults of Component Matrix

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Role of the Bureaucracy	0,836	0,195	0,288	-0,197
Government Policy	0,687	0,122	0,578	0,170
Implementation Agency	-0,541	0,314	0,217	-0,222
Capital Access	0,320	-0,896	0,172	0,145
Economic Institutions	-0,086	0,834	-0,244	-0,153
Community Participation	0,503	0,614	0,088	0,476
Village Infrastructure Development	-0,441	0,228	0,782	0,251
Availability of Employment	-0,446	-0,100	0,716	-0,362
Community Institution	-0,539	-0,053	-0,044	0,785
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.				
a. 4 *components extracted.*				

After we know that the four factors are the most optimal number, it can be seen in the Component Matrix table showing the distribution of the nine variables in the four factors formed. While the numbers in the table are factor loadings, which shows the magnitude of the correlation between a variable with the first factor, the second factor, the third factor, and the fourth factor. The process of determining which variables will go into which factor, is done by comparing the magnitude of the correlation in each row. In the table of component matrix shows a correlation above 0,5.

The first factor is the role of the bureaucracy, government policy and community participation.The second factor is economic institutions and community participation.The third factor is government policy, village infrastructure development, and employment availability.The fourth factor is community institutions.Furthermore, the factor rotation process is performed on the factors formed. The purpose of rotation is to clarify the variables included in certain factors.

The result of the rotation process Component Matrix (Rotated Component Matrix) shows a more explicit and more apparent variable distribution. It was seen that the loading factor that was once small was getting smaller and a large loading factor was increasingly enlarged.

Based on the results of the component matrix, it is known that out of 9 factors, what is feasible to influence the improvement of rural development are the four factors derived from:

- The first biggest component is Government Policy
- The second largest component is Economic Institutions

- The third largest component is the availability of employment
- The fourth-largest component is Community Institution

After the results are obtained, there are four relevant variables namely government policy, economic institutions, availability of employment, and community institutions considered relevant in influencing the improvement of village development in Tanjung Tiram subdistrict, Batubara Regency. Thus the OLS equation model for multiple linear regressions in this study was formulated as follows:

Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + b4X4 + e

Terms:
Y = Village Infrastructure Development
X1 = Government Policy
X2 = Economic Institutions
X3 = Availability of Employment
X4= Community Institution
a= Constants
b = Koefisien Regresi

Table Results of Rotated Component Matrix

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Government Policy	0,869	-0,211	0,114	-0,193
Community Participation	0,798	0,367	-0,234	0,194
Role of the Bureaucracy	0,717	-0,047	-0,114	-0,573
Capital Access	0,040	-0,968	-0,118	-0,047
Economic Institutions	0,064	0,879	-0,062	-0,067
Availability of Employment	-0,142	-0,125	0,892	-0,144
Village Infrastructure Development	0,249	0,069	0,834	0,399
Implementation Agency	-0,246	0,388	0,524	0,054
Community Institution	-0,114	-0,038	0,051	0,945

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.

5. Results of Multiple Linear Regressions

After the CFA Test has been carried out, four factors that are relevant to improving rural development are government policies, economic institutions, employment availability, and community institutions. Therefore, the OLS equation model for Multiple Linear Regression with the equation:

Y= a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + b4X4 + e

Y = Village Infrastructure Development
X1= Government Policy
X2= Economic Institutions
X3= Availability of Employment
X4= Community Institution
a = Constants
b = Regression Coefficient
e = Error Term

After processing the data, the following results are obtained:

a. Multiple Linear Regression

The results of the SPSS output table coefficients, the regression equation is:

Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + b4X4 + e
Y = -7.327 + 1.198X1 + 2.803X2 + 0.245X3 + 1.599X4 + e

Table Results of Multiple Linear Regression.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	
	B	Std. Error
(Constant)	-7,327	4,628
Government Policy	1,198	0,527
Economic Institutions	2,803	1,015
Availability of Employment	0,245	0,443
Community Institution	1,599	0,972

b. Results of the Partial Test (t-test)

Table Results of the Partial Test (t-test)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-7,327	4,628		-1,583	0,144
Government Policy	1,198	0,527	0,501	2,274	0,046
Economic Institutions	2,803	1,015	0,585	2,761	0,020
Availability of Employment	0,245	0,443	0,116	0,553	0,593
Community Institution	1,599	0,972	0,359	1,645	0,131

Interpretation of t-Test Results.

- Variable X1 (Government Policy)
  Calculated T value (2,274)> T table (2,228) and sig value 0,046 <0,05. Thus, Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected, meaning that government policy has a significant effect on increasing rural development.
- Variable X2 (Economic Institution)
  Calculated T value (2,761)> T table (2,228) and 0,020 sig value <0,05. Then Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected, meaning that economic institutions have a significant effect on increasing rural development.
- Variable X3 (Availability of Employment)
  Calculated T value (0,553) <T table (2,228) and sig value 0,593> 0,05. Thus Ha is rejected and Ho is accepted means that the availability of employment does not have a significant effect on increasing rural development.
- Variable X4 (Community Institution)
  Calculated T value (1,645) <T table (2,228) and sig value 0,131> 0,05. Then Ha is rejected and Ho accepted means that community institutions have no significant effect on increasing rural development.

c. Results of Simultaneous Test (F-Test)

ANOVA test results with analysis F (Fisher), known F count value (3.176) <F table (3.48) and sig value 0.063> 0.05. Therefore H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected, meaning that government policies, economic institutions, availability of employment, and community institutions together have a positive and insignificant effect on improving rural development.

Table Results of Simultaneous Test (F-Test) Anova

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	22,231	4	5,558	3,176	0,063[b]
Residual	17,502	10	1,750		
Total	39,733	14			

a. Dependent Variable: Village Infrastructure Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), Community Institution, Availability of Employment, Economic Institutions, Government Policy

d. D- Test

Table Results of D-Test

Model Summary

Model	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
			R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	0,383	1,32295	0,560	3,176	4	10	0,063	1,446

Adjust R Square value of 0,383 or 38,3% means that the variation of the increase in rural development can be explained by 38,3% by government policy, economic institutions, availability of employment, and community institutions while the remaining 61,7% is influenced by other variables not included in the research model.

Discussions

Characteristics of Respondents

Based on the previous descriptive data it was concluded that in the district of Tanjung Tiram, Batu Bara district, the village head was still lacking in the level of education due to economic factors and willingness. The average village head is educated only to senior high school.

Analysis of Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

The result of confirmatory factor analysis is known that the KMO value and Bartlett's test value show the value of the correlation matrix formed is the identity matrix, in other words, the factor model used is good. Furthermore, the communalities table shows the results of extraction individually, there are eight variables that have a contribution exceeding 50%, namely community participation, community institutions, village infrastructure development, economic institutions, access to capital, the role of the bureaucracy, availability of employment, and government policies while implementing agency variables have the value extraction below 50%.

The total variance results are explained in the initial Eigenvalues table, it is known that there are only four components of the variables that influence the improvement of village development because these four factors have a total value of eigenvalues above 1, namely, government policies, economic institutions, employment availability, and community institutions so that the factoring process stops at just four variables that will participate in the next analysis. This case is reinforced by the scree plot graph which shows the direction of the graph decreasing from the second point, and the third point is still above the number one on the Y-axis, while from four to eight is already below the one from the Y (Eigenvalues) axis. This case shows that four factors are best for summarizing the nine variables. After knowing that the four factors are the most optimal number, then in the Component Matrix table shows the distribution of the nine variables in the four factors formed shows the correlation between a variable with the first factor, the second factor, the third factor, and the fourth factor. The process of determining which variables will go into which factor is done by comparing the magnitude of the correlation in each row.

The component matrix table shows a correlation above 0.5 in the first factor the role of the bureaucracy, government policy, and community participation. The second factor is economic

institutions and community participation. The third factor is government policy, village infrastructure development, and employment availability. The fourth factor is community institutions.

Thus the results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis which aims to find a way to summarize the information contained in the original variables, namely nine original variables (community participation, community institutions, village infrastructure development, economic institutions, access to capital, the role of the bureaucracy, availability of employment, implementing agencies, and government policy) has found a new set of dimensions namely government policy, economic institutions, employment availability, and community institutions. This case means that from the initial nine variables, what is relevant in influencing income is government policy, economic institutions, employment availability, and community institutions.

Analysis of the Influence of Government Policies on Increasing Village Development.

The results of multiple linear regression show that government policy has a positive effect on increasing rural development. The results of the t-test also show that government policy has a significant effect, so the results of this study indicate that government policy has a positive and significant effect on increasing village development in the sub-district of Tanjung Tiram, Batubara Regency.

The Influence of Economic Institutions on Increasing Village Development

The results of multiple linear regression show that economic institutions have a positive effect on increasing rural development. T-test results show that economic institutions have a significant effect, so the results of this study indicate that economic institutions have a positive and significant influence on the improvement of rural development in the village of Pahlawan, in the sub-district of Tanjung Tiram, Regency of Batubara.

The main focus in the study of institutional aspects is social behavior or behavior, where the core of the study is about the value of beliefs, morals, ideas, ideas, doctrines, desires, needs, orientations and others. Forms of social change in institutional aspects are cultural and the process takes a long time. The marginalization of local institutions in the countryside is shown by the weakness of the development and application of leadership aspects.

This study states that the economic institutions in Pahlawan village are still categorized as low, both seen from small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and cooperative units that have not run well

The Effect of Availability of Employment on Increasing Village Development.

The results of multiple linear regression show that employment availability has a positive effect on increasing rural development. The results of the t test indicate that the availability of employment has a significant effect, so the results of this study indicate that the availability of employment has a positive but insignificant influence on the improvement of rural development in the village of Pahlawan in the sub-district of Tanjung-Tiram, Batubara Regency.

The results of this study are in accordance with Heidy Menajang (2015), based on the f test by looking at the probability of the F value of 89,962 at a level of α 1%, variable level of investment and labor, jointly influencing the gross regional domestic product of Manado City. The amount of R2, based on the results of this analysis is obtained at 0,962.It means that the influence of the variable level of investment and labor on the gross regional domestic product of Manado City together is 96,2%. Partially indicated by the t test, the variable level of investment and labor partially has no significant effect on the gross regional domesic product of Manado City.

This study states that the availability of employment in the hero village is still inadequate can be seen from the large number of people who only work as fishermen, because education in the village is still relatively low so that the impact on the lack of employment makes people no choice but to work as fishermen.

The Influence of Community Institutions on Village Development Improvement

The results of multiple linear regression show that community institutions have a positive effect on improving rural development. The results of the t test showed that community institutions had a significant effect, so the results of this study showed that community institutions had a positive but insignificant influence on the improvement of village development in the village of Pahlawan in the sub-district of Tanjung Tiram, Batubara Regency.

According to Heru Nurasa (2017) the results of the study show that the National Program for Community Empowerment in Rural Areas has been able to actualize community participation as a potential local resource to solve public problems independently and sustainably. The program value system, which is competition has been able to change the mindset and behavior patterns of the community and the apparatus towards the program from the charity pattern to the empowerment pattern.

This study states that community institutions in Pahlawan village are still relatively low if seen from the participation of the community in maintaining the quality of cleanliness of environmental conditions. On the other hand, the level of education is still relatively low so it cannot increase the progress in the village.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis and discussion of data about Confirmatory Factor Analysis on improving rural development (Case Study in Tanjung Tiram sub-district, Batubara Regency), the authors conclude as follows:

1. Based on the results of the Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Village Development Improvement (CFA), it can be found that there are four relevant variables, namely government policy, economic institutions, availability of employment, and community institutions considered relevant in influencing the improvement of rural development in Tanjung Tiram sub-district, Batubara Regency.
2. The Test Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis shows that government policies have a positive and significant influence on improving rural development. The results of this study indicate that economic institutions have a positive and significant influence on improving rural development. The results of this study indicate the availability of employment is not positive and significant influence on the improvement of rural development. The results of this study indicate that community institutions have a non-positive and significant effect on increasing rural development in Tanjung Tiram sub-district, Batubara Regency.

There are some suggestion for this paper :

1. It is necessary for local government policies to be able to encourage rural development inTanjung Tiram sub-district, Batubara Regency to support the economic level.
2. The low level of employment availability also needs to be improved where most villages rarely have home industries and factories that are able to absorb labor from local villages thus slowing down development in the village.
3. The role of economic institutions is urgently needed to improve where most people need financial assistance in opening or developing their business, so that if the community has good business and economic conditions it will have a positive effect on improving rural development.

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