E-ISSN : 2963-4946
Vol. 2 No. January 04, 2024
Asian Journal of Social and Humanities
https://ajosh.org/

Analysis of The Economic Influence of Society on Economic Independence in Balumbung Village Tompobulu Sub-District, Bantaeng Regency

Abdul Rahman
Institut Turatea Indonesia (INTI), Indonesia
E-mail: abdrahmanbtg@gmail.com

*Correspondence: abdrahmanbtg@gmail.com

KEYWORDS
economic; independence; agiculture

ABSTRACT
Analysis of the economic impact of residents on economic independence in Balumbung Hamlet, Tompobulu District, Bantaeng Regency. This research intends to analyze the economic contribution of citizens to economic independence in Balumbung Hamlet, Tompobulu District, Bantaeng Regency and analyze economic independence in Balumbung Hamlet, Tompobulu District, Bantaeng Regency. Information collection is carried out by monitoring, questioning and selecting Information analysis using the form of Miles and Huberman is the reduction of information, presentation of information and conclusions or verification. The results of the research prove that together when connected freely elastic with elastic tied to good elastic income levels, expenditure for food in fact has an important bond in a small degree. Elastic is tied to expenditure on food, either partially or jointly influenced by income and family body size has an important effect on non-food expenditure Elastic income level is jointly influenced in an important way by free communication payments so that greatly influences. Another thing is when connected elastically tied to the level of income and the freedom of communication fees.

Introduction

Since the economic focal point of 1997 has attacked all countries without but listed in Indonesia, it seems that development is always carried out, efforts to build are indeed experiencing many obstacles, which means, among others, shrinking agricultural zone activities, factories, trades, and services after the era of 5 years of economic emergency has been exceeded (Tolosang, 2018), there has been a change in the attitude of the main citizens and a surge in people's understanding to move back towards the form of an economy that It is firmly known that such a change is a way that seems to require a fairly long duration with a slight acceleration attempted more quickly, it is reflected in the level of economic development minus in the era of 5 years after the emergency and currently proves a positive value even though it is relatively small, the economic form as stated in

the constitution in a smaller hemisphere is more directed at strengthening the economic energy base, especially in the base local economic energy (Apriana & Suryanto, 2010), a large energy base requires adequate management, the approach of accumulation results analyzed due to the socioeconomic elasticity of urban residents to Supartono Azhar Affandi is very much needed, seriousness between inputs needs to be increased, input mix is not maximized, next causes less optimal income, the occurrence of one input with another input requires a strong glue bond, as a result it can synergize and one after another eliminate weaknesses Among these ties, the economic form that leads to the energy base should be complemented by a form that leads to the desires of citizens by means of accumulated results (Prawirohardjono, 1992) The three zones of each principal, inferior and tertiary must be packaged in such a way as a result of bringing great results (benefits) in turn the ability to be cohesive between the ability of creation to consume and distribution is shown in independence independence in The big purpose is for all Resources are tried to be arranged, raised, as a result of sharing sufficient participation, full employment is not easy indeed, reaching the kind of Regarding above, but always trying, as a result, free from the use of less productive energy bases, underemployment (Dewi & Sutrisna, 2014).

This research was carried out on the side of examining some participation, economic independence, in terms of finance, energy and food, as well as examining how strong the contribution of the three initial views can be translated into an analysis related to the level of income of respondents, expenditure and resilience of respondents to always protect their welfare with a category approach, respondents are respondents who serve in agricultural zones and respondents who serve in Non-agricultural zones are analyzed in a zone way in order to be able to describe in a way where agricultural zones are (Novitasari & Novitasari, 2019).

The development carried out is listed as achieving economic independence cannot consume the existing energy base but instead expand and increase the share of the energy base in order to realize the participation of each in a maximum way.

Research Methods

In this research, 2 types of research variables are used, namely elastic tenkat (Dependent) and elastic free (Independent) (Sugiyono, 2021)

1. Dependent Variable

In this research, the bound elastic used is an Analysis of the Economic Impact of Citizens on Economic Independence in Balumbung Hamlet, Tompobulu District, Bantaeng Regency. Independence in the big purpose is for all resources to be organized, raised, as a result of sharing sufficient participation, full employment is not easy to achieve, but always tried, as a result free from the use of resources that are less productive, underemployment.

2. Flexible Elastic (Independent Variable)

In this research, the free elastic used is

a. Ruler Position (X)

The position or effort of the Ruler as the Ruler as one of the economic actors has a meaningful function in the economy is to play a role in the strengthening of allocations and channeling.

b. Organizer Aspects (X2)

The organizing aspect is the aspect of yyang influencing developments.

This research aims to describe and analyze the impact of socioeconomic elastic on respondents' safety. Illustration is the smallest part of the population that represents the population as empirical research information (SUHARDJONO & RUGAYAH, 2007).

Illustration is a part of the number and character owned by the population The technique of taking illustrations is tried by the purposive sampling method, which means that illustrations are deliberately obtained as respondents. In this research, 27 illustrations were inaugurated. Illustration is defined as respondents who serve as farmers and non-agricultural people. In the way that coincides with the collection of information, many face difficulties as a result in capturing respondents tried by accidental sampling method where not all people or respondents in the population are given similar opportunities to be illustrated and only people who coincide are met as illustration bodies (Ardiyanti, 2019).

Illustrations of 27 respondents were actually inaugurated after netting 30 illustrations which in fact after being checked, only 27 respondents met the requirements for completeness of information to be analyzed Of the respondents who had tried smooting was claimed to be valid to try. In accordance with the research mission, this type of research is listed descriptive-quantitative, that is, it shares as clearly as possible reflections of the socioeconomic signs of respondents on the impact of progress in the surrounding area (urban) (Karamoy & Poputra, 2014).

Results and Discussions

The Bond Between Tensile Elastic (Y = Income) and Free Elastic (X1 = Education X2 = Activity Duration X3 = Activity Era) Based on the results of regression analysis using information that has been processed (information collection) (= logantma) seen in the meeting berikut Y = 49 48 + 0, 11X1- 0, 090 X2 + 1. 1133X3+ e.

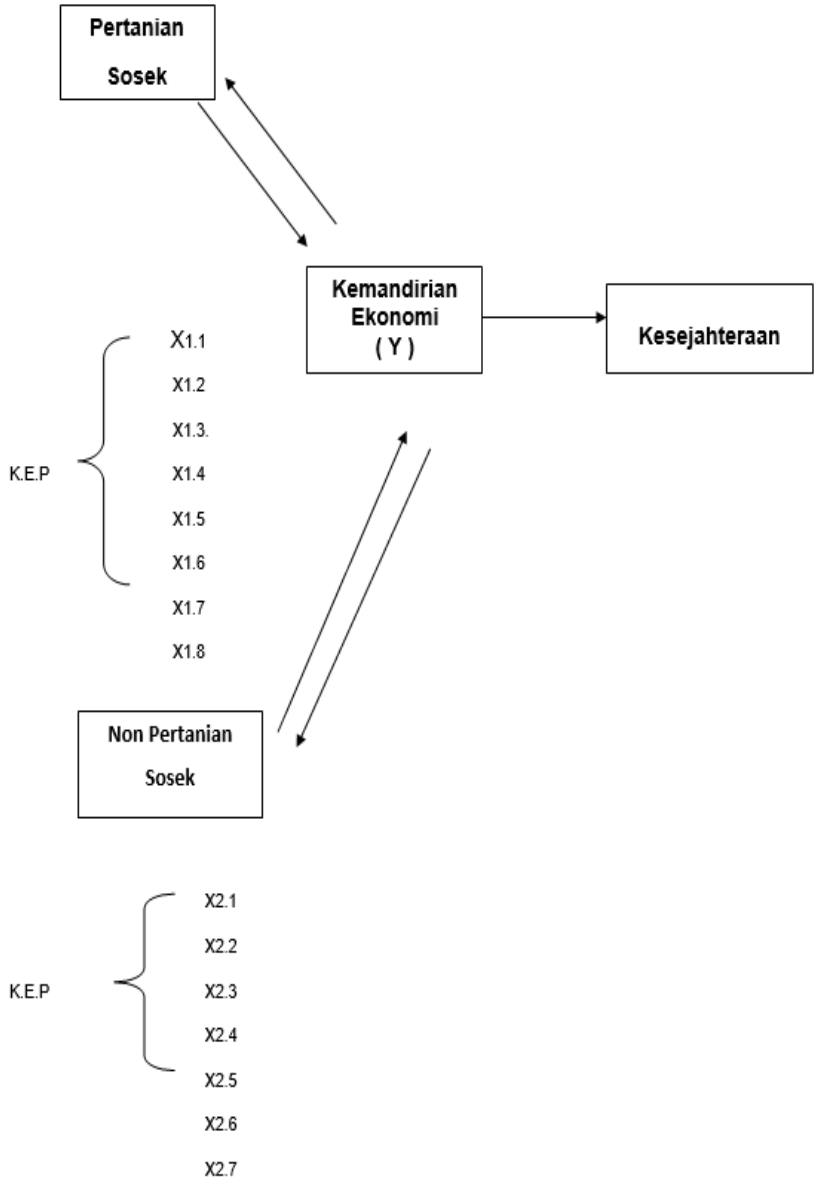
And the meeting above means that if elastic freely the level of education of the respondent, the duration of the respondent's duty and the era of the respondent's activities have a small bond, this means that if the assurance rate is 0.519 or 51.9 percent, the relationship rate is found to be 0.269 only, on the contrary, the vanabel dilkuar form affects more, is 72. 1 percent The results of the analysis also prove that the level of income in a positive way is influenced by the level of education and the elastic of the era of activity, on the contrary van alarm the duration of the activity weaves negatively In a way paisal vanabel education is elastic duration of activity which is very significant compared to elastic duration of activity daly era of activity: Hi it is shown together with wearing up F It can be seen that the elastic of education, The duration of the activity and the era of the activity affect the importance of income (Arista et al., 2022).

Statistically it is shown by the number F number (2, 819) greater and F table (2, 69) Bonds Between Elastics. To respond to cases and achieve the existing mission, multiple regression analysis equipment is used with explanations sourced from the main supporting information, the view of economic independence in terms of financial, energy, and food views. Statistical approaches are tried, e.g. testing the validity of information, reliability of information. The statistical experimental approach is very meaningful so that the research results are sufficient. Statistical experiments too (Prakoso et al., 2019).

Tried to ensure whether there is a relationship with elastic freely and elastically bound. From the results of multiple regression experiments, we want to know the magnitude of each elastic coefficient. The size of the coefficient will prove the sturdy, weak, elastic bond, free and bound. Such experiments include regression experiments by

means of totality (Test - F), elastic donation scale freely (Test - R2) and regression experiments by partial means (Test - t) (Tahar & Zakhiya, 2011),

Based on the existing theory, the research concept is seen as the next:



Explanation:

Agriculture or Sosek is a group of respondents who serve in the agricultural sector with their socio-economic personality in terms of Financial, Energy, and Food (KEP) views. Non-Agricultural or Sosek is a group of respondents who serve in non-agricultural zones with socioeconomic personalities in terms of Finance-Energy and Food views. Economic Independence (Y) personality of respondents is observed from the amount of income (Saputra et al., 2016).

The bond between Bound Elastic (Y = Income) and Free Elastic (X1 = Education X2 = Activity Duration X3 = Activity Era) Based on the results of regression analysis using processed information (information clearance) (= logarithms) seen in the next meeting Y = 49. 48+0, 11X1- 0.090 X2+ 1 1133X3+ e

From the meeting above, it means that the level of education of the respondent is

elastic, the duration of the respondent's duty and the era of the respondent's activities have a small bond, this means that the assurance rate is 0.519 or 51. 9 percent (Nurulita et al., 2018). The relationship number was found to be 0.269 only, on the contrary, elastic in form affects more, is 72.1 percent from the results of the analysis also proved that the level of income in a positive way is influenced by the level of education and elastic of the era of activity, on the contrary elastic duration of activities affects negatively. In a partial way, vanabel pendinan is elastic duration of activity which is very significant compared to elastic duration of activity from the era of activity Regarding it shown together using experiment F. It appears that the elasticity of education, duration of activity and duration of work have an important effect on income. Statistically it is shown by the number F number (2, 819) greater and F table (2, 69) Bonds Between Variables (Arafah et al., 2021).

Bound (Y= Make a Meal Production) as well as Free Elastis(X1= Incorporation. X2= Family Body)

Based on the regression analysis obtained results, the bond between the bound elastic is the production for eating with free elastic, is the level

Income and the number of family members is very small This is indicated by a power figure of 0.4011 or as much as 40.1 percent With a relationship rate of 0.161 or 16.1 percent proves that the result of income levels and the number of family bodies to the expenditure for food is very small (Handayani & Erinos, 2020).

Respondents' food expenditure was more influenced by elastic outside the form, which was 83. 93 percent of the regression analysis results found regression encounters: Y = 4, 182 + 0. 259X1+ 0. 41X2+ e. The meeting meant that expenditure on food was positively influenced by the level of income of the respondent and the number of the respondent's family body In other words, it also means that there continues to be a large level of income to increase expenditure on food, as well as continuing to be large in the number of families to cause an increase in expenditure on food. In a partial or joint way, the level of expenditure affects the importance of elastic expenditure for the meal, statistically indicated in greater t-count numbers and t-table numbers is 1.697 while the experimental value F proves the value that the smaller result (2. 69) of the F-table is respectively 2, 211 and Z496.

The bond between Bound Elastic (Y = Non-Food Expenditure) and Elastic Ebas (X1 = Income, X2 Body Based on analysis

The results are obtained as follows: With non-food expenditure as elastic dependent and the level of income and number of independent family bodies prove a very small bond This is indicated by a confirmation rate of 0.532 or 53. 2 percent with a relationship number of 0. 283 or 28.3 percent, proving that the level of income and the number of family bodies against non-food expenditure is very small This means that non-food expenditure by respondents is influenced by variables outside the form, which is 71. 7 percent the analysis results create a regression confluence Y = 1.722+ 0. 606X1+ 0. 016X2+ eThis means, if non-food expenditure by respondents in a positive way is influenced by the level of income and the number of family bodies This means continuing to be a large level of education and the number of family bodies of respondents wants to increase the amount of non-food expenditure.

In a partially, elastic means that the level of income is a very important variabel influencing compared to the number of family bodies This is indicated by the number t-count (3, 195) greater than t - table (1, 697) By means together using the F-test, proving that elastic income level and family number affect important to vanabel Dependent non-

meal expenditure Sort of Visible with F- count (5,124) larger and F-table numbers (2. 69) Bond Between Bound Elastic (Y= Income) and Free Elastic (X1= Cost

Communication, X2= Capital) Based on the analysis, the results were found, if the vanabel is dependent on the level of income and elastic independent consisting of communication fees and the amount of capital shows a determination of 0, 636 or 63. 6 Percent and a relationship of 0.405 or 40.5 Percent The figure above proves, if vanabel independent has a relatively small effect, a relatively large bond even influenced by elastic outside the form is 59. 5 percent from the results of the analysis obtained regression meeting as next Y = 3, 208 + 0. 460X1+ 0. 090X2+ e.

Research Reviews

The above meeting has artı, if the level of income in a positive way is influenced by the amount of communication and capital payments It also means, if it continues to be large in communication and capital payments it will increase the level of income In a partial way vanabel communication fees are varale yalig very important ber shrink compared to capital This is indicated by the number t- count (2, 533) greater than t- table (1,697). In a way nayata can be stated, if the attitude of respondents tends to explore the use of large technology as communication equipment, but the loading power of the business is relatively small compared to the use of that equipment, even though this elastic is being larger in matching the elastic of capital. Conversely, the elastic of medium capital is relatively small One or another about the reason for the understanding of capital that is confusing for respondents.

In that case, together with the F experiment, it can be seen that the variability of communication and capital payments has an important effect on the level of income, that is, statistically indicated by the number F- count (4. 575) is greater and F - table (2. 69) The bond between the bound elastic is the level of income and the free elastic, namely the cost of communication, capital, and borrowing From the results of the analysis, the assurance results are obtained at 0, 732 or 73.2 Percent and relationship ties of 0.535 or 53.5 Percent. The above results prove, if independent elastic has relatively strong consequences and bonds and only slightly vanabel influenced from outside the form, is 46. 5 Percent Analysis resulted in the next regression encounter: Y = 8. 897- 0. 218X1+ 0. 225X2+ 0. 053X3+ e.

The results above have a meaning, if the level of income in a positive way is influenced by elastic loans in a negative way is influenced by elastic payment communication On the contrary, elastic capital and loans prove positive consequences Listen to other words, continue to be large communication payments want to affect reduce the level of income In a partial way elastic payments communication, capital, and loans do not necessarily affect the level of income About It is seen with a limited number of small blisters from the chart Conversely, using up-F in a simultaneous or joint way proves that elastic communication, capital, and lending do not have an important effect on the level of income.

The bond between the bound elastic is the level of income and the free elastic is the payment of communication, capital, and loans from the results of the analysis, the assurance results were obtained at 0.732 or 73.2 percent and the relationship bond was 0.535 or 53.5 percent. The above results prove, if independent elastic has a relatively strong effect and bond and only slightly elastic is influenced from outside the shape, is 46.5 percent. The analysis resulted in the next regression meeting: Y= 8, 897- 0, 218X1+ 0, 225X2+ 0, 053X3+ e The results above mean that the level of income is positively influenced by elastic loans, in a negative way is influenced by elastic payment

communication.

On the contrary, elastic capital and loans proved positive results. In other words, continuing to be a large communication fee will affect reducing the level of income. In a partially elastic way, communication, capital, and lending payments do not necessarily affect the level of income. It can be seen with t-count numbers smaller than t-tables. Conversely, using the F-test simultaneously or together proves that elastic communication, capital, and borrowing do not have an important effect on the level of income. The results of the experiment were seen in the number F- count (0.768) greater than F- table.

Conclusion

After trying to analyze information using descriptive-quantitative analysis to various aspects that affect the independence of the local economy, so that researchers can formulate that is, in a way together when connected freely elastic with elastic tied to good elastic income levels, expenditure for food in fact has an important bond at a low level. Elastics are tied to spending on food, either partially or jointly influenced in an important way by elastic income levels. Elastic, free, income levels and family body size have a significant impact on non-expenditure. Elastic income levels are jointly influenced in an important way by the elastic free payment of communication so that it is very influential. Another thing is when connected elastically tied to the level of income and the free range of payments for communication, capital, and loans so that the results clearly have unimportant ties, together.

References

Apriana, D., & Suryanto, R. (2010). Analisis hubungan antara belanja modal, pendapatan asli daerah, kemandirian daerah dan pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah. *Journal of Accounting and Investment*, *11*(1), 68–79.

Arafah, N., Neneng, S., & Marpaung, K. (2021). Analisis kemandirian keuangan daerah, pertumbuhan ekonomi dan tingkat kemiskinan masyarakat di kabupaten kotawaringin barat. *JEPP: Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Dan Pariwisata*, *1*(2), 1–7.

Ardiyanti, D. (2019). *Dampak dana remitansi tenaga kerja Indonesia bagi kemandirian ekonomi keluarga dan perekonomian masyarakat Purworejo Ngunut Tulungagung dalam perspektif ekonomi Islam*.

Arista, M., Sadjiarto, A., & Santoso, T. N. B. (2022). Pengaruh Motivasi belajar dan teman sebaya terhadap kemandirian belajar pelajaran ekonomi pada pembelajaran daring di masa pandemi. *Jurnal Basicedu*, *6*(4), 7334–7344.

Dewi, P. A. K., & Sutrisna, I. K. (2014). Pengaruh Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia di Provinsi Bali. *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Universitas Udayana*, *4*(1), 44518.

Handayani, T. U., & Erinos, N. R. (2020). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah Dan Belanja Modal Terhadap Tingkat Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah Dengan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Sebagai Variabel Moderating. *Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi*, *2*(1), 2348–2361.

Karamoy, H., & Poputra, A. T. (2014). Analisis Panel Atas Pengaruh Ekonomi Dan Sosial Masyarakat Terhadap Kemandirian Fiskal Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota Di Sulawesi Utara. *Going Concern: Jurnal Riset Akuntansi*, *9*(4), 12–26.

Novitasari, M., & Novitasari, L. (2019). Pengaruh Pajak, Retribusi, DBH, Belanja Modal, dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Kemandirian Daerah. *Inventory: Jurnal Akuntansi*, *3*(2), 174–186.

Nurulita, S., Arifulsyah, H., & Yefni, Y. (2018). Analisis Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Daerah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Dampaknya Terhadap Tingkat Pengangguran Di Provinsi Riau. *Jurnal Benefita*, *3*(3), 336–356.

Prakoso, J. A., Islami, F. S., & Sugiharti, R. R. (2019). Analisis kemampuan dan kemandirian keuangan daerah terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kemiskinan di Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal REP (Riset Ekonomi Pembangunan)*, *4*(1), 87–100.

Prawirohardjono, S. (1992). *Sanggarbambu catatan singkat*.

Saputra, B., Amzar, Y. V., & Prihanto, P. H. (2016). Analisis pengaruh kemandirian keuangan daerah terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi kabupaten dan kota di provinsi jambi. *Eko-Regional: Jurnal Pembangunan Ekonomi Wilayah*, *10*(2).

Sugiyono. (2021). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. 4th ed*. CV Alfabeta.

SUHARDJONO, S., & RUGAYAH, R. (2007). Mangrove plant diversity in Sepanjang Island, East Java. *Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity*, *8*(2).

Tahar, A., & Zakhiya, M. (2011). Pengaruh pendapatan asli daerah dan dana alokasi umum terhadap kemandirian daerah dan pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah. *Journal of Accounting and Investment*, *12*(1), 88–99.

Tolosang, K. D. (2018). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Pendapatan Asli Daerah Terhadap Tingkat Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah Kota Tomohon. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi*, *18*(3).