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# **FORMULATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT MODELS TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN VILLAGE OF PAHLAWAN, TANJUNG TIRAM SUB-DISTRICT, BATUBARA REGENCY. NORTH SUMATERA, INDONESIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*In short-term, the present study aims to analyze the relevant factors to influence the increase in rural development, the next is to find out the significant effects of these relevant factors for improving the development of Pahlawan village, Tanjung Tiram sub-district. Specifically, this study aims to examine the improvement of rural development. The authors propose several hypotheses in this study related to all factors (such as Community Participation, Institutional Coordination, Infrastructure Development, Economic Institutions, Capital Access, Role of Bureaucracy, and Job Availability) which are considered relevant in influencing the development of Pahlawan Village, Tanjung Tiram Subdistrict. These relevant factors have the significant influence to improve the development of Pahlawan Village, Tanjung Tiram Sub-district. The research method that has been done using quantitative materials. Quantitative material related to the data of independent variables which is community participation, infrastructure development and institutional coordination, public health level, education level, and economic institutions and the dependent variable is an increase in village development. The population is all family leaders who live in Pahlawan village, amounting to 1452 people and the determination of the sample based on quota sampling is as many as 100 people whose sampling technique is based on several criteria. Furthermore, data analysis in this study uses Quantitative Analysis method. Quantitative analysis using Confirmatory Analysis Factor (CFA) and Multiple Linear Regression analysis. The results of the report are expected from the seven factors analyzed (such as community participation, infrastructure development, institutional coordination, public health level, education level and economic institutions) for the discovery of new formulations of relevant factors to improve rural development and determine the significant influence of relevant factors*

*for increased development in Pahlawan Village, Tanjung Tiram sub-district, Batubara Regency.*

**Key words:** Community Participation, Institutional Coordination, Infrastructure Development, Economic Institutional, Capital Access, Role of Bureaucracy, Availability of Employment

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Development is a series of efforts for planned growth and change towards better conditions [1]–[3]. Meanwhile, the goal of development is the realization of a society that has a sense of fairness and prosperity concerning material and spiritual [3]. The realization of a unidirectional development with a predetermined goal, the implementation is supported by solid management and organization; the reason is that management should contain well-organized planning elements [4] [5]. Furthermore, it is stated that without a plan, there is no reason to work on activities for development to achieve the goal [6]–[8].

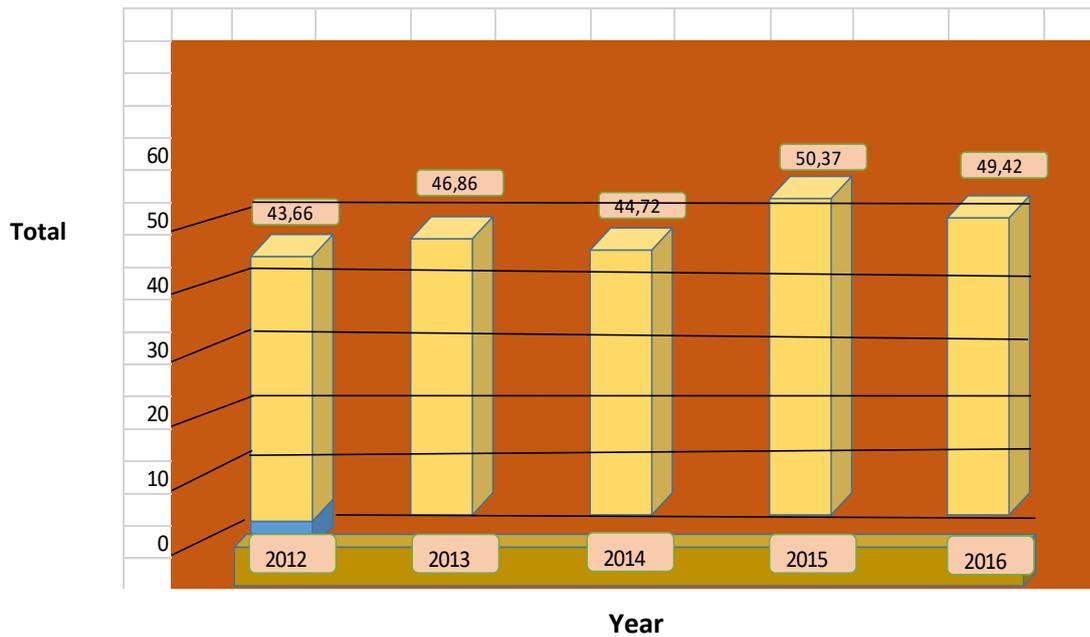
On the other hand, the role of social institutions is to include a pattern of behavior or a task that must be carried out by a person or society under certain conditions in accordance with their use or function as a social structure that has a role to regulate, direct, and carry out in various activities that are needed in order to meet human needs [2], [9], [10].

Pahlawan Village is located in Tanjung Tiram sub-district, Batubara Regency. The village has an area of 173.79 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 5,567 where the details are 1,452 households (KK), the male gender population is 2,649 (LK), while the female gender population is 2,918 (PR). If we look at the profession in the village community, there are 98% of the people who work as fishermen, most of them are just as sea laborers, and more than 50% are classified as low-income families. The following presents an overview of the poor population in Batubara Regency from 2012 to 2016.

The data above shows information about the average number of poor people in Batubara Regency which tends to be high. It illustrates that the development in the region is still low where the results of the initial observations that the author has been working on Pahlawan Village turned out that the author identified the development in the village as still low and also very inappropriate. The lack of awareness of the Pahlawan Village community to dispose of trash in the right place. Likewise with poor drainage, worsened by the lack of infrastructure for clean water, starting from water sources and inadequate water pipelines. This case has an impact on people who have to buy from other people who have pump wells.

As a matter of fact, many development programs are not more suitable for what the community needs [2]. In this case, the government has not optimally involved the role of the community in the planning, implementation and evaluation process [11]. Therefore, in order to achieve the successful development of rural communities, all development planning, implementation, and evaluation programs must involve the community in the framework of developing their regions [12]–[14]. In the future, they will use and assess the success or failure of development in their area.

**Number of Poor People in Batubara Regency Period 2012-2016. (000 inhabitants)**



Source: Survey from National Social Economy, BPS.

**Figure 1** Number of Poor People in Batubara Regency

Meanwhile, the importance of planning with a participatory approach which is a development strategy and a public decision-making process that relies heavily on the awareness of the village community to involve themselves in the village development process [15].

If we identify the above problems, the following research questions are formulated:

RQ1: What is community participation, institutional coordination, village infrastructure development, economic institutions, access to capital, and the role of bureaucracy and availability of employment have a significant effect on increasing development in the village of Pahlawan?

RQ2: How do the form of community participation, institutional coordination, village infrastructure development, economic institutions, capital access, and the role of the bureaucracy and the availability of employment in the village of Pahlawan able to improve rural development?

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

As for development, it is a normative concept which implies an alternative purpose of achieving what is meant as the realization of human potential [9]. Development is not as meaningful as modernization if we clearly understand the true meaning of the nature of development [16]. Development is an effort to improve the dignity of people who are unable to escape from the poverty trap and underdevelopment [17]–[19]. Building a community means enabling or self-sufficient. Furthermore, the village development process based on community development is expected to spur community participation in the development process [19].

On the other hand, the concept of village development planning has been regulated in the Village Law which has progressed and changed compared to the substance regulated by PP No. 72 of 2005, concerning Villages. As before, village planning is part of district or city

planning. Nowadays village development planning is a village self-planning that stands alone and is decided to the village itself [19].

As for the General Provisions of the Village Law which has defined Village Development is "efforts to improve the quality of life, and life for the greatest welfare of the village community." Besides that the objectives of village development have been recorded in article 78 paragraph (1), which means "increase the welfare of the village people and the quality of human life and poverty alleviation through the fulfillment of basic needs, the development of village facilities and infrastructure, the development of local economic potential, and the sustainable use of natural resources and the environment." The implementation of village development, it is important to prioritize equality, kinship and mutual cooperation in order to realize the mainstreaming of peace and social justice" as stated in article 78 paragraph (3). Infrastructure Development, Economic Institutionalization, Capital Access, Role of Bureaucracy, and Availability of Employment) is relevant in influencing the improvement of rural development with the following conceptual framework.

The research conceptual is presented in the following figure:

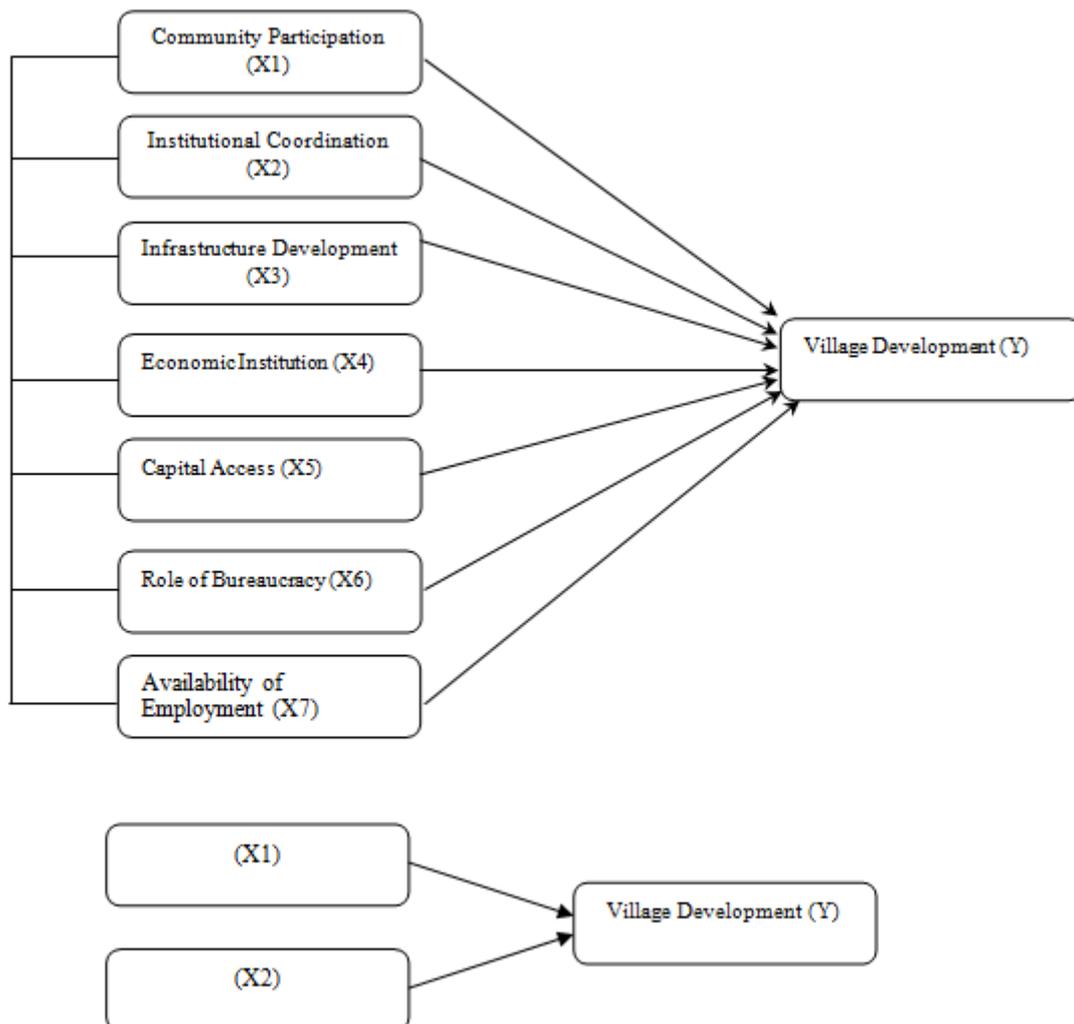


Figure 2 Conceptual Framework uses the confirmatory factor analysis method

### 3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses quantitative and descriptive material, as follows: Quantitative material relating to the data of independent variables include: Community Participation (X1), Institutional Coordination (X2), Infrastructure Development (X3), Economic Institution (X4), Capital Access (X5), Role of Bureaucracy (X6), and Availability of Employment (X7). Meanwhile, the dependent variable (Y) is Village Development. Descriptive material in this study is a descriptive study on the improvement of Pahlawan village development regarding Community Participation, Institutional Coordination, Infrastructure Development, Economic Institution, Capital Access, Role of Bureaucracy, and Availability of Employment in Pahlawan village.

The research was conducted through several stages, starting from the preliminary stage, data analysis, data interpretation, and conclusion. Explanation of the intended stages is as follows:

- The preliminary stage is to make preliminary observations, find the phenomenon of problems and identify the initial problems in the research and making research proposals.
- The second stage is collecting data by interviewing and distributing questionnaires.
- The third stage is data analysis by analyzing through descriptive and quantitative approaches.
- The fourth stage is data interpretation by interpreting the results of the predicted values of each variable and comparing the results of previous studies.
- The final stage is to conclude the results achieved and recommend to the relevant stakeholders.

The parameters observed were an increase in the development of the Pahlawan Village which was measured and reviewed from community participation, field coordination, village infrastructure development, and economic activities in Pahlawan Village. This research is located in Pahlawan Village, Tanjung Tiram Subdistrict, Batubara Regency. Research has been carried out from September 2017 to February 2018.

The research was analyzed with Descriptive and Quantitative research types, the scope of the research included the improvement of village development that was measured from the community participation, institutional coordination, village infrastructure development, economic institutions, capital access, and the role of bureaucracy and the availability of Pahlawan village employment, in Tanjung Tiram Subdistrict.

Data collection techniques are a way of how data will be obtained. Data collection method aims to reveal facts related to the variables studied[20]. According to the source, the research data is classified into two types, namely primary data and secondary data, see their work [21]–[26]. Primary data is data obtained directly from research subjects and using measurement tools. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained from outside the research subject but closely related to the object under study [26].

Data collection techniques used are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained from direct interviews with respondents with the help of prepared questionnaires. Besides primary data, this study also uses secondary data for supporting data. Secondary data is obtained from relevant agencies, such as Village and District Centers and other relevant sources,

The research population is all family heads totaling 1,452, including village officials in Pahlawan Village, Tanjung Tiram Subdistrict, Batubara Regency. Moreover, the sample in this study was determined based on sampling quota as many as 100 people with a sampling technique based on criteria. As for the sampling of this study using a random sampling

technique, the cause is the population of this study is homogeneous. That means, all the villagers with the status of the head of the family totaling 1,452 people including the village apparatus.

The study uses a Likert Scale, is a scale used to measure perceptions, attitudes or opinions of a person or group about an event or social phenomenon, based on a predetermined operational definition. This scale is a psychometric scale that is generally applied to questionnaires and is most often used for survey research, including in descriptive survey research.

In using a Likert scale, there are two forms of questions, namely the form of positive questions to measure positive scale, and the form of negative questions to measure a negative scale. Positive questions are given a score of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1; whereas the negative questions are given a score of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 or -2, -1, 0, 1, 2. Likert scale is a bipolar scale method that measures both positive and negative responses to a statement. Four choice scales are also sometimes used for Likert scale questionnaires which force people to choose one pole because the "neutral" option is not available.

This study uses factor analysis techniques. Factor analysis is a technique that is used to find factors can explain the relationship or correlation between various observed independent indicators. The reason is the indicators that used are derived from the existing theoretical basis, and the factor analyst is a factor analysis confirmatory, i.e., the analysis that aims to test the theory empirically or confirm the existing factor structure [27].

The data analysis method used is Olsen Tobit regression, which aims to see the relationship among variables of Community Participation (X1), Institutional Coordination (X2), Infrastructure Development (X3), Economic Institutional (X4), Capital Access (X5), Role of Bureaucracy (X6) and Availability of Employment (X7) towards Village Development (Y) by using Olsen Tobit analysis with the equation:

$$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \varepsilon$$

Term:

Y	=	Village Development
a	=	Constants
X <sub>1</sub>	=	Community Participation
X <sub>2</sub>	=	Institutional Coordination
X <sub>3</sub>	=	Infrastructure Development
X <sub>4</sub>	=	Economic Institution
X <sub>5</sub>	=	Capital Access
X <sub>6</sub>	=	Role of Bureaucracy
X <sub>7</sub>	=	Availability of Employment
β	=	Regression coefficient
ε	=	Error

## 4. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

### 4.1. Results

The result of CFA output is to analyze research results data; therefore the researcher applies a descriptive analysis technique by analyzing and grouping to be interpreted to get an accurate picture of the problem under study. Furthermore, factor analysis is conducted which aims to

find a way to summarize the information in the original (initial) variable and become a new set of dimensions or factors. Data processing used is the SPSS program.

Furthermore, to see variables that have communalities correlation values above or below 0.5, the following results are known:

**Table 1** Results of Communalities Research

<b>Communalities</b>		
	<b>Initial</b>	<b>Extraction</b>
Community Participation	1	0.62
Institutional Coordination	1	0.605
Infrastructure Development	1	0.548
Economic Institution	1	0.697
Capital Access	1	0.637
Role of Bureaucracy	1	0.696
Availability of Employment	1	0.556
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis		

The results of the study explain if the greater of Communalities variable means, the more closely related to the factors that are formed. The extraction results show individually all variables contribute more than 50% or 0.5. Furthermore, feasibility must be tested with Variance Explained.

As for the results of the total variance explained, it is known that there are only four components of the variable that are influential factors on village development. Initial Eigenvalues show the relative importance of each factor in calculating the variance into the seven variables analyzed. From the table above shows that there are only four factors formed. The four factors have a total value of eigenvalues which is still above one; namely, the first component is 1.482, the second component is 1.219, the third component is 1.135, and the fourth component is 1.068. Thus the factoring process should stop at just four factors or four variables which are included in the next analysis.

**Table 2** Total Variance Explained

<b>Component</b>	<b>Initial Eigenvalues</b>			<b>Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings</b>			<b>Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of Variance</b>	<b>Cumulative %</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of Variance</b>	<b>Cumulative %</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of Variance</b>	<b>Cumulative %</b>
1	1.482	18.528	18.528	1.482	18.528	18.528	1.356	16.951	16.951
2	1.219	15.238	33.766	1.219	15.238	33.766	1.219	15.237	32.188
3	1.135	14.190	47.956	1.135	14.190	47.956	1.167	14.590	46.778
4	1.068	13.349	61.305	1.068	13.349	61.305	1.162	14.526	61.305
5	.931	11.634	72.939						
6	.808	10.103	83.042						
7	.722	9.031	92.073						
8	.634	7.927	100.000						
Extraction Method Principal Component Analysis									

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After knowing the four factors are the most optimal number, the results are presented in the Component Matrix table which shows the distribution of the seven variables in the four factors that are formed. While the numbers in the table are loadings, which shows the correlation between variables with the first factor, the second factor, the third factor, and the fourth factor. The process of determining the variables that will go into any factor is done by making a comparison of the magnitude with the correlation in each row.

**Table 3** Component Matrix

	<b>Component</b>			
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Community Participation	0.419	-0.112	-0.226	-0.617
Institutional Coordination	-0.656	-0.255	-0.153	0.294
Infrastructure Development	0.626	-0.302	0.056	0.250
Economic Institutional	-0.072	0.420	0.705	0.138
Capital Access	0.145	0.318	-0.676	0.240
Role of Bureaucracy	0.668	0.049	0.128	0.480
Availability of Employment	0.056	-0.636	0.284	-0.262
Village Development	0.091	0.605	0.076	-0.403
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis				

After we do the Component Matrix, the next step is factor rotation. Factor rotation is needed if the factor extraction method has not produced a clear component of the main factors. The purpose of the rotation factor is to obtain a simpler factor structure to be easily interpreted.

**Table 4** Rotated Component Matrix

	<b>Component</b>			
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Community Participation	0.021	0.603	-0.176	-0.475
Institutional Coordination	-0.357	-0.688	0.012	-0.066
Infrastructure Development	0.712	0.033	-0.139	-0.147
Economic Institutional	0.015	0.097	-0.069	0.827
Capital Access	0.097	-0.003	0.721	-0.329
Role of Bureaucracy	0.804	0.050	0.157	0.148
Availability of Employment	0.072	-0.040	-0.718	-0.186
Village Development	-0.244	0.606	0.229	0.249
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.				
Rotation Method Varimax with Kaiser Normalization				
Rotation converged in 7 iterations				

The result of the rotation process Component Matrix (Rotated Component Matrix) shows the distribution of variables that are clear and real. It was seen that the formerly small factor loadings were reduced, and the large loadings were enlarged.

**Table 5** Component Transformation Matrix

Component Transformation Matrix				
Component	1	2	3	4
1	0.824	0.542	0,018	-0.164
2	-0.199	0.437	-0.592	0.519
3	0.123	0.072	0.707	0.273
4	0.516	-0.714	0.386	0.793
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis				
Rotation Method Varimax with Kaiser Normalization				

From the Component Transformation Matrix table, we look at the numbers on the diagonal, component 1 and 1, Component 2 and 2. Component 3 and 3 also Component 4 and 4. The four numbers are far above 0.5. The results prove that the four factors formed are concluded to be correct, with the reason that they have a high correlation. Based on the results of component matrix values, it is known that the seven factors that are feasible to influence rural development are four factors consisting of:

- The biggest component 1: Community Participation
- The biggest component 2: Institutional Coordination
- The biggest component 3: Infrastructure Development
- The biggest component 4: Economic Institutions

## 4.2. Hypothesis Testing

The following is the result of testing hypotheses that use the regression test. Thus the OLS equation model in the present study is formulated as follows:

$$PDE = b_0 + b_1PMA + b_2KKE + b_3PID + b_4KEK + \varepsilon$$

Where:

- Y (PDE) = Village Development  
 PMA = Community Participation  
 KKE = Institutional Coordination  
 PID = Infrastructure Development  
 KEK = Economic Institutions  
 $b_0$  = Constants  
 $b_1$ - $b_4$  = Regression coefficient  
 $\varepsilon$  = error term.

**Table 6** Results of Regression

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	11.769	3.581		3.287	.001
Community Participation	.088	.055	.164	1.592	.115
Institutional Coordination	.053	.064	.090	.827	.411
Infrastructure Development	.040	.062	.076	.655	.514
Economic Institutional	.042	.062	.073	.683	.496

Capital Access	.039	.053	.045	-.732	.466
Role of Bureaucracy	-.021	.053	-.041	-.396	.693
Availability of Employment	-.037	.057	-.068	-.653	.515
Dependent Variable: Village Development					

### Test the Significance of Individual Parameters (Test Statistics t).

To interpret the parameter coefficients the independent variables can use Unstandardized coefficients and standardized coefficients.

#### *Unstandardized Coefficients*

The seven independent variables included in the model, apparently there is no significant variable at  $\alpha = 5\%$ , this result is shown from the significance probability for the four variables that are at a value greater than 0.05. Therefore the equation formulated based on the table is:

$$Y = 11.769 + 0,088x_1 + 0,053x_2 + 0,040x_3 + 0,042x_4 + 0,039x_5 - 0,021x_6 - 0,037x_7.$$

#### *Model Interpretation*

- A positive constant coefficient explains that assuming the absence of variables in Community Participation, Institutional Coordination, Infrastructure Development, Economic Institutional, Capital Access, Democratic Role and Availability of Employment, Village Development has increased.
- The coefficients of Community Participation, Institutional Coordination, Infrastructure Development, Positive Economic Institution explain that assuming the absence of other independent variables, Village Development has increased. It is in line with the increasing value of Community Participation. Institutional Coordination, Village Infrastructure Development, Economic Institutional.
- The coefficients of the role of the bureaucracy and availability of employment that is negative explain that assuming the absence of other independent variables, village development has decreased. It is in line with the declining role of the bureaucracy and the availability of employment.

#### *Standardized Coefficients*

The four independent variables included in the model, there were no significant variables at  $\alpha = 5\%$ , this result can be seen from the significance probability for the four variables that are at a value greater than 0.05. The equation formulated is :

$$Y = 0,164x_1 + 0,090x_2 + 0,076x_3 + 0,073x_4 + 0,045x_5 - 0,041x_6 - 0,068x_7.$$

#### *Model Interpretation*

- The constant coefficient that has zero value explains if we assume the absence of variables in Community Participation, Institutional Coordination, Village Infrastructure Development, Economic Institutional Activities, Capital Access, Democratic Role and Availability of Employment, the motives for Village Development do not experience an increase or decrease.
- The coefficients of the role of the bureaucracy and availability of employment which is negative explain that if we assume the absence of other independent variables, then village development has decreased along with the declining value of the role of the bureaucracy and the availability of employment.
- The coefficients of Community Participation, Institutional Coordination, Village Infrastructure Development, Economic Institutional Activities, Positive Capital Access explain that if we assume the absence of other independent variables, then Village Development has increased along with the increasing value of Community Participation, Institutional Coordination, Village Infrastructure Development, Activities Economic Institution, Capital Access.

### ***T- value in the Regression Output***

- Value of Community Participation that is positive or above 1.5 (value of 1.592) explains if it is assumed that the absence of other independent variables, then Community Participation will affect the Village Development.
- Institutional Coordination Value which is valued under 1.5 (value 0.827) explains if it is assumed that there is no other independent variable, then Institutional Coordination will not affect Village Development.
- The value of Village Infrastructure Development which is worth less than 1.5 (value 0.655) explains that if it is assumed that there is no other independent variable, then Village Infrastructure Development will not affect Village Development.
- The value of Economic Institutional Activities which is worth less than 1.5 (value of 0.683) explains that if it is assumed that there is no other independent variable, then the Economic Institutional Activity will not affect Village Development.
- Capital Access Value which is worth less than 1.5 (value 0.732) explains if it is assumed that there is no other independent variable, then Capital Access will not affect Village Development.
- The value of the role of democracy which is below 1.5 (value of -0.396) explains if it is assumed that the absence of other independent variables, then the role of democracy will not affect village development.
- Employment Availability Value that is below 1.5 (value of -0.653) explains if it is assumed that the absence of other independent variables, then the Availability of Employment will not affect Village Development.

## **4.2. Discussion**

### ***Community Participation has positive effect on village development.***

In Community Participation, the results of this study have a positive effect on Village Development. This result is shown from the t value for Community Participation which is valued at 1.592, positive or above 1.5. These results are also evidenced by factor analysis. Variable Community Participation is the main factor, and Community Participation has a positive influence on Village Development.

### ***Institutional Coordination affect on Village Development.***

The institutional coordination of the results of this study influences the village development. The t value indicates this result for institutional coordination which is worth 0.827 or below 1.5. These results are reinforced by factor analysis. Variables Institutional coordination is a significant factor and institutional coordination influences village development.

### ***Village Infrastructure Development affects on Village Development.***

In Village Infrastructure Development, the results of this study affect Village Development. This result is shown from the t value for institutional coordination which is worth 0.655 or below 1.5. The strengthened results in the analysis of the variable factors of Village Infrastructure Development are the main factors, and Village Infrastructure Development influences Village Development.

### ***Economic Institutional Activities affect on Village Development.***

In Economic Institution Activities from the results of this study affect the Village Development. This result is shown from the value of t for Economic Institution Activities which is 0.683 or below 1.5. Results were also strengthened in factor analysis. Variables in

Economic Institutional Activities are the main factors, and Economic Institutional Activities affect Village Development.

***Capital Access affect on Village Development.***

In Access Capital from the results of this study affect the Village Development. This result can be seen from the value of Capital Access t which is worth 0.732 or below 1.5. This result is strengthened in the analysis of variable factors. Capital Access is the main factor, and Capital Access affect on Village Development.

***Role of the Bureaucracy has a negative effect on Village Development.***

The role of the bureaucracy from the results of this study has a negative effect on village development. That can be seen from the value of t for Democratic Role which is -0.396 or below 1.5. The results are also strengthened by factor analysis. The Variable Role of Democracy is one of the factors, and the Role of Democracy has a negative influence on Village Development.

***Availability of Employment has a negative effect on Village Development.***

The availability of employment from the results of this study has a negative effect on village development. That can be seen from the value of the Availability of Employment t-value of 0.653 or below 1.5. This result is strengthened in the analysis of variable factors. Employment availability is one of the factors and availability of employment has a negative effect on village development.

## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

Concerning Model Formulation, it was concluded that this study, entitled Formulation of the Development Model of Pahlawan Village, Tanjung Tiram Sub-district, Batu Bara Regency was a positive and significant influence on village development. While institutional coordination, village infrastructure development, economic institutional, and access to capital affect rural development. Furthermore, the role of the bureaucracy and the availability of employment have a negative effect on rural development. For further research, it should compare between two or more public participation so that the influence of each variable is more diverse. Moreover, before conducting the research, the researcher should create a group to make it easier to collect data where the sample and population are not only in the center of Pahlawan village but other villages in Tanjung Tiram Sub-district. The results of the influence obtained are more varied and not only monotonous on one variable.

For economic institutions, the increasingly high cost of living in the village raises the initiative of Pahlawan villagers to constantly seek capital access to improve the economy of the villagers. The economy must be increased by creating creativity in the economy such as creating a shelter cooperative resulting from the capture of Pahlawan villagers where all the fishermen in Pahlawan village sell fish catches to cooperatives do not to the private sector, moneylenders in Pahlawan village. The hope is that if this activity is optimized, it will have an impact on improving the economic level and life of the Pahlawan village community.

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