

RINGKASAN

Jumlah penduduk miskin di Pulau Jawa menempati posisi pertama dibandingkan dengan provinsi lainnya di Indonesia. Menurut wilayahnya, jumlah penduduk miskin daerah pedesaan selalu lebih tinggi daripada daerah perkotaan. Yang mana penduduk miskin pedesaan mayoritas menggantungkan hidupnya di sektor pertanian. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh variabel kredit investasi sektor pertanian, kredit modal kerja sektor pertanian, nilai tukar petani, dan COVID-19 terhadap perubahan jumlah penduduk miskin wilayah pedesaan di Pulau Jawa. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder di 5 provinsi dalam kurun waktu 2017-2022. Teknik analisis data menggunakan teknik analisis regresi data panel dengan menggunakan perangkat lunak *E-views*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kredit investasi sektor pertanian dan kredit modal kerja sektor pertanian tidak berpengaruh terhadap perubahan jumlah penduduk miskin wilayah pedesaan. Sementara itu, nilai tukar petani berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap perubahan jumlah penduduk miskin wilayah pedesaan. Dan COVID-19 berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap perubahan jumlah penduduk miskin wilayah pedesaan di Pulau Jawa dalam kurun waktu 2017-2022.

Implikasi yang direkomendasikan dalam penelitian adalah melakukan evaluasi dan penyesuaian kebijakan terkait pemberian kredit investasi dan kredit modal kerja di sektor pertanian. Selain itu perlu upaya untuk menjaga stabilitas Nilai Tukar Petani (NTP) pada tingkat yang rasional. Koordinasi antara pemerintah, lembaga keuangan, sektor swasta, dan masyarakat pedesaan perlu ditingkatkan dalam merumuskan kebijakan dan program yang mendukung stabilitas NTP dan pengentasan kemiskinan di pedesaan. Intervensi yang difokuskan pada masyarakat pedesaan, seperti bantuan sosial, pelatihan keterampilan, dan pengembangan sektor pertanian, juga penting untuk menghadapi dampak COVID-19 dan meningkatkan mata pencaharian serta penghasilan mereka.

Kata Kunci : Kemiskinan, Kredit, Pertanian, NTP, COVID-19

SUMMARY

The number of poor people in Java Island occupies the first position compared to other provinces in Indonesia. By region, the number of poor people in rural areas is always higher than in urban areas. The majority of the rural poor depend on their livelihoods in the agricultural sector. This study aims to analyze the effect of the variable agricultural sector investment credit, agricultural working capital credit, farmer exchange rates, and COVID-19 on changes in the number of poor people in rural areas on the island of Java. This research uses secondary data from 5 provinces in the period 2017-2022. The data analysis technique uses panel data regression analysis techniques using E-views software.

The results of the study show that investment credit in the agricultural sector and working capital credit in the agricultural sector do not affect changes in the number of poor people in rural areas. Meanwhile, the exchange rate of farmers has a significant negative effect on changes in the number of poor people in rural areas. And COVID-19 has had a significant positive effect on changes in the number of poor people in rural areas on Java Island in the 2017-2022 period.

The implication that is recommended in this research is to evaluate and adjust policies related to the provision of investment credit and working capital credit in the agricultural sector. In addition, efforts are needed to maintain the stability of the Farmer's Exchange Rate (NTP) at a rational level. Coordination between the government, financial institutions, the private sector, and rural communities needs to be improved in formulating policies and programs that support NTP stability and reducing poverty in rural areas. Interventions focused on rural communities, such as social assistance, skills training, and agricultural sector development, are also important to deal with the impact of COVID-19 and improve their livelihoods and incomes.

Keywords: Poverty, Credit, Agriculture, NTP, COVID-19