

Analysis of the Effect of Government Spending on Development Economy and Poverty Reduction in Indonesia

Eka Purwanda

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi (STIE) "Stembi" Bandung
dr.eka.stie@gmail.com

Abstract

Basically, various countries in the world cannot be separated from the problem of poverty. Poverty is generally described as a person's low income to meet the basic needs of his life, and in Indonesia itself the measurement of the poverty rate is calculated through criteria from the BPS survey agency using the basic needs approach, as for the three Key indicators in formulating poverty crises that are often involved by BPS, include the poverty depth index, poverty severity index and poverty line index. There are several macro factors that are often associated with the poverty crisis, namely, economic growth, unemployment and human development. This research is based on descriptive and explanatory research, then there are several variables to be studied including, unemployment rate, poverty rate of economic growth, realization of capital expenditure, and Human Development Index. The results of this study explain that, economic development is one of the main goals for a country in its efforts to form a community lifestyle that is much more developed than before, but in fact economic development is not only focused on economic growth but also on improving welfare, security, and quality of resources including human resources. Conducive policies are needed in order to achieve an increase in economic growth every year in accordance with the target. This is because the targeted economic growth each year reflects the economic performance of that year, while the economic performance itself is highly dependent on the internal and external conditions of the country concerned.

Keywords

government spending; economic development; poverty



I. Introduction

The success of a country's development is largely determined by various factors owned by each of these countries, including those related to the economic system, availability of resources, technology, efficiency, culture, human quality and the quality of the bureaucracy. However, the economic system adopted by a country will determine how big the role of the government is in the development process, which will then be applied to the lives of the wider community. The government's control in economic growth lies in the state budget which contains the amount and purpose of the budget to be used, and one of the budget items in the APBN will be allocated for capital expenditures, where these objectives are used for various growth but one of the important points of capital expenditures which has a direct impact on the condition of the community is the procurement of infrastructure, especially those related to economic growth (Aryani, 2019).

The government has set an economic growth rate of 7% within 3 years during the administration of the elected president. This is an extraordinary target because in more than a decade, Indonesia's highest economic growth was only around 6%. In fact, economic growth in 2015 only reached 4.79%. This fairly high economic growth target is supported

by one of the government's priority agendas listed on the national Nawacita agenda where the sixth point states that the government is expected to build infrastructure that can encourage people's productivity so that it can turn Indonesia into a productive country while increasing competitiveness with other countries in the Asian region.

The priority of spending in the context of increasing human development will also increase the level of community welfare. The increase in human development can be observed from the size of the HDI number that has been detected previously. If the HDI level increases, the level of community welfare will automatically increase. And if the level of community welfare has increased rapidly, in turn the number of poor people will experience a decline both in terms of quantity and quality. The rate of economic growth over the last few decades has been very high, although it has decreased during times of crisis (Baeti, 2013).

One indicator that can be seen to measure human quality and economies of scale in a country in the world is through the assessment of the Human Development Index (HDI). HDI is an indicator that can be used to measure the success rate of human quality development in a region, city or country. The HDI was first introduced by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1990. However, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) has changed several indicators of the HDI which are no longer relevant to be used in the current HDI calculation, for example the literacy rate indicator was changed. into the expected number of years of schooling, then Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita which was converted into Gross National Product (GNP) per capita, with certain considerations and reasons finally the government officially updated the above indicators to be more relevant and tested.

Entering the third quarter of 2016, the economy in Indonesia gradually began to experience an increase, precisely in the range of 5.02%, but it should also be observed, even though this figure shows a significant increase, but basically it is still far from the target that has been set by the government, namely in 7% figure. In addition, there are several inhibiting factors that cause the rate of economic growth in Indonesia to still be difficult to develop, and one of them is caused by the poverty factor. Poverty is one of the benchmarks for socio-economic conditions in assessing the success of development carried out by the government in a country (Bhinadi, 2017).

There are many negative impacts resulting from poverty, including causing prolonged social problems and economic crises. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) as one of the official institutions in Indonesia that has the authority to measure poverty using the concept of the ability to meet basic needs, estimates that the poverty crisis experienced by Indonesia does need to be examined in more detail, both in terms of quantity and quality. in terms of numbers, because poverty is often seen as one of the most strategic aspects of human life, especially in meeting the basic needs of daily life. In addition, poverty can also prevent a person from getting a decent level of education, adequate health facilities and hampering the improvement of human resources.

In general, during the 2007 – 2009 period, the percentage of poor people in Indonesia was still relatively significant, although it decreased during the 2007 – 2009 period, reaching 16.58 percent, 15.42 percent, and 14.15 percent respectively. . In particular, this decline is also reflected in the decrease in the percentage of poor people in 6 provinces in Java in the same period, namely by 14.44 percent in 2007, respectively, decreasing to 13.59 percent in 2008 and 12.48 percent in 2007. the year 2009. The poverty rate which tends to decline at a slower rate indicates that the government's coping strategy has not been optimal. This is illustrated by the unequal development between regions in Indonesia. In general, the percentage of poor people showed a slowing downward trend

during the 2010-2013 period. The poverty reduction rate which only reached 1.6% in 2013 was the smallest during the research period of the last four years (Budhijana, 2020).

Poverty is generally described as a person's low income to meet the basic needs of his life, and in Indonesia itself the measurement of the poverty rate is calculated through criteria from the BPS survey agency using the basic needs approach, while the three key indicators in formulating the poverty crisis are often involved by BPS, including: poverty depth index, poverty severity index and poverty line index. However, the poverty factor is not only related to a person's income level, but also comes from several other aspects, such as social, environmental and even empowerment aspects and the level of participation, because never consider poverty only from low income, more than that poverty must also be considered as an inability a person's capability in managing his life pattern becomes much better.

Economic development is one of the main goals for a country in its efforts to form a pattern of community life that is much more developed than before, but in fact economic development is not only focused on economic growth but also on improving welfare, security, and the quality of resources. including human resources. Conducive policies are needed in order to achieve an increase in economic growth every year in accordance with the target. Because the targeted economic growth every year reflects the economic performance in that year while the economic performance itself is highly dependent on the internal and external conditions of the country concerned (Hasan & Azis, 2018).

The Indonesian government realizes that the current economic development is being attempted to shape the quality of life of the people to become more prosperous and prosperous. In line with these objectives, various development activities have been directed at regional development, especially in areas with relative poverty which continues to rise from year to year. Regional development is carried out in an integrated and sustainable manner according to the priorities and needs of each region with the roots and national development targets that have been determined through long-term and short-term development. Therefore, one of the main indicators of the success of national development is the rate of decline in the number of poor people. Effectiveness in reducing the number of poor people is the main growth in choosing sustainable development strategies or instruments, and one of them focuses on the economic and human development sector, because if you look at the facts, the Human Development Index in Indonesia is still relatively low when compared to several neighboring countries. (Leonita & Sari, 2019).

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency, there was a slowdown in the growth of the Human Development Index (HDI) in the 2016-2018 period compared to previous years, although nominally it continued to grow positively. In the 2015-2018 period, the National HDI grew by 0.93%, 0.91%, 0.90%, and 0.82%, respectively. In addition, the human development index is also influenced by other factors, such as the availability of job opportunities, economic growth, infrastructure, government policies, and the poverty crisis. In addition, to improve the quality of human resources, the government as the implementing agent of national development certainly requires capital as the basis for development. The government makes expenditures or investments aimed at human development. Government spending is a reflection of the policies taken by the government, in this case it is used to finance the public sector which is more important and becomes a priority in improving the quality of human development that is more equitable. So based on the description and elaboration of the background above, the researcher is interested in further expanding the focus of the problem on the analysis of the influence of government spending on economic development and poverty alleviation in Indonesia

II. Research Method

This research is based on descriptive and explanatory research, it is said to be descriptive because this research describes the object to be studied. Furthermore, this study examines the relationship between variables, so this research is classified as explanatory research, namely research that intends to test and explain the relationship between variables and the dependent variable. There are several variables to be studied, including unemployment rate, poverty rate of economic growth, realization of capital expenditures, and the Human Development Index. The source of data in this study came from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency. Researchers also use other sources such as journals, articles and other literature to add information related to research (Mustaqimah et al., 2017).

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 The Effect of the Economic Development Index on the Total Population Poor in Indonesia

Development is an absolute requirement for the survival of a country, creating sustainable development is an important thing that must be done by a country with the aim of creating ideal conditions for the whole community, through the development of optimal human resources which will then increase the opportunity for the community to be able to participate directly. in various development processes. Economic development is one of the fields of national development with the aim of prospering the community, because basically the level of welfare in a country can be seen from its economic aspect and is measured through its per capita national income, so that positive economic growth will also have an impact on increasing GDP. gross domestic product) from year to year. On the other hand, GDP growth is a very important thing to achieve in economic development, therefore it is not surprising that in some countries economic development is prioritized over growth in other sectors (Nurmainah, 2013).

Economic development cannot be separated from economic growth, with economic development it can encourage economic growth and vice versa, as for the three main indicators, which are related to economic development, namely (1) monetary indicators, namely processes related to the level of income that will be received by the economy. Public. In this monetary indicator, the indicator that can be measured is income per capita, because income per capita is often used as an indicator of development in addition to distinguishing the level of economic progress between developed countries and developing countries. In other words, per capita income, apart from being able to provide an overview of the rate of growth of people's welfare in various countries, can also describe changes in the pattern of people's welfare levels that have occurred in various countries.

The economy can be declared in a developing state if per capita income shows a tendency to increase in the long term. But that does not mean the increase is continuous. An economy will be able to experience a decline in the level of economic activity in the event of an economic recession, political turmoil and a decline in exports. But if this situation is only temporary, economic activity increases on average from year to year, then the community can be said to be experiencing economic development (Prasetyoningrum & Sukmawati, 2018).

Then there are non-monetary indicators, namely a process taken from several main things related to people's lives. This indicator also has several kinds of sub-indicators, namely, social indicators, which serve to distinguish various studies and ways to compare

welfare levels, then the quality of life index and human development index, namely to measure the level of community welfare. And the last is mixed indicators, this indicator is called mixed because it is a mixture of social indicators and economic indicators, namely matters relating to aspects of education, health, housing, labor force, economy, crime, travel and access to mass media. The indicators above have the most basic problems, namely income per capita, the human development index, an increasing labor force and poverty levels, all of these things can be resolved if development in Indonesia can run well and on target.

The economy of a country can be declared in a developing state if per capita income shows a tendency to increase in the long term. But that does not mean the increase is continuous. An economy will be able to experience a decline in the level of economic activity in the event of an economic recession, political turmoil and a decline in exports. But if this situation is only temporary, economic activity increases on average from year to year, then the community can be said to be experiencing economic development. Economic growth is a process of increasing total output continuously in an amount greater or vice versa than the rate of population growth. The theory of economic growth explains the factors that determine economic growth and its long-term process, an explanation of how these factors interact with one another, giving rise to a growth process over a very long period of time (Pudjianto & Syawie, 2015).

In Indonesia, since the New Order government until now, the success of economic development has always been associated with an increase in economic development. This is because economic development has a very diverse impact on many social aspects in society, especially some classic problems that still often occur today such as education, health, inflation, and most importantly the poverty crisis. As a developing country, Indonesia is indeed seeking various ways to overcome this prolonged poverty crisis. Poverty is one of the agendas that deserves attention because implicitly this problem is the main challenge for the Indonesian government in achieving equitable national development in all aspects of life. Apart from that, poverty can also arise from several other social problems that have emerged, such as increasing slum settlements, commercial sex workers, children dropping out of school, and so on. Therefore, poverty is one of the development targets that needs to be evaluated regularly, because it is also related to a country's per capita income, unemployment, and population growth.

Poverty is a complex problem because many factors influence the creation of these problems. As a multidimensional problem, poverty is related to many aspects of people's lives so that efforts to solve it are not easy. Many factors are suspected to have a major influence on poverty conditions, such as low levels of education making the poor people have limitations to develop themselves. As a result, they are unable to compete to enter increasingly limited employment opportunities and require high qualifications, so that the worst impact is the increasing unemployment rate everywhere (Rizal, 2015).

In general, poverty is often defined as a condition when a person or group of people is unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. From this definition, it can be seen that poverty is a multidimensional problem, because it is very difficult to measure it, so it is necessary to use a collective agreement. One of the concepts of calculating poverty that is applied in many countries, including Indonesia, is the concept of the ability to meet basic needs. With this concept, the very broad definition of poverty has narrowed its meaning because poverty is only seen as an economic inability to meet the basic needs of life.

Indonesia has shown impressive economic growth following the economic crisis through the increase in the country's GDP per capita which reached \$3877 from \$807 in

2000. As an emerging middle-income country, Indonesia has made significant gains in terms of poverty reduction, with the government successfully cutting The poverty rate has been lower since 1999, with a percentage of 9.66% to be exact in 2018. Coordinating Minister for the Economy Darmin Nasution assessed that the decline in the poverty rate in September 2018 indicated that Indonesia had good economic growth, because the decline in the poverty rate was in line with increased economic growth (Soliktun & Masruroh, 2014).

Low education, limited job opportunities, and limited capital are some of the causes of the emergence of the poverty crisis in Indonesia. The community certainly wants a decent life such as adequate clothing, food, housing and adequate education to be able to participate in advancing economic development in this country. However, through the calculation of the government's Human Development Index (HDI), the government illustrates that the progress of human development in Indonesia has reached at least 71.39 in 2018, partially this value has experienced a growth of 0.82% from the previous year as well as in line with the decline in the poverty rate in Indonesia.

In the context of economic development in a country, the human development index (HDI) is determined as one of the main measures included in the basic pattern of prolonged development. This indicates that HDI occupies an important position in terms of human management and empowerment. The HDI function and other human development indicators will be the key to the implementation of targeted planning and development. HDI which is a benchmark for the development of a region should be positively correlated with poverty conditions in the region because it is expected that an area that has a high HDI, ideally the quality of life of the community will also increase or it can be said that if the HDI value is high, then the poverty level of the community should be lower. low (Suharto, 2015).

In addition, HDI is also used to measure the success of the quality of human life and serves to measure the achievement of human development based on a number of basic components of quality of life. As a measure of quality of life, the HDI is built through a three-dimensional approach, namely a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The new growth theory emphasizes the important role of government especially in increasing HDI and encouraging human productivity. In fact, it can be seen that investing in education will be able to improve the quality of human resources which is shown by increasing one's knowledge and skills. The higher a person's education level, the knowledge and skills will increase so that it will encourage an increase in work productivity.

Table 1. Value & ranking of ASEAN Countries HDI and GDP/capita

| Country | IPM | PDB/kapita (US\$) |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Singapore | 0.944 | 34.346 |
| Brunai Darussalam | 0.920 | 32.681 |
| Malaysia | 0.829 | 7.649 |
| Thailand | 0.783 | 3.973 |
| Philippines | 0.751 | 1.721 |
| Indonesia | 0.734 | 2.224 |
| Cambodia | 0.734 | 1.052 |
| Myanmar | 0.593 | 782 |

Source: UNDP, 2009. Human Development Report 2008/2009

Based on the table above, where Indonesia's HDI is in 6th place among other ASEAN member countries, Indonesia's HDI is 0.734 with a GDP/capita level of 2,224. This is of course very much different from several other ASEAN countries which have also succeeded in translating GDP/capita gains into human development, for example the Philippines with a GDP/capita acquisition rate that is not as large as Indonesia but is able to achieve a higher level of human development than Indonesia. The government in this case has various important roles, especially in advancing the pace of the economy in Indonesia for the better (Suliswanto, 2010).

The process of economic development is essentially an effort to increase the capacity of the economy in order to be able to create job opportunities which in turn will encourage the realization of welfare for all people as well as significantly reduce poverty levels. Through macro indicators such as Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) it is used to measure the success of economic performance in a country. On the other hand, economic growth is one indicator of the success of a prolonged development, thus, the higher the economic growth in a country, the higher the welfare of its people, although there are other indicators that must be considered, namely income distribution.

Economic growth is the basis for creating a cycle of sustainable development. The government can improve people's welfare through increasing economic growth, by prioritizing infrastructure improvements, improving education, health services, and building facilities that can encourage both foreign and local investment. The three main factors or components in the economic growth of each country include capital accumulation, which includes all new forms or types of investments invested in land, physical equipment, and capital or human resources, then population growth, which will eventually increase the number of the workforce and technological advances, in the form of new ways or improvements to old ways of dealing with jobs related to increasing the national economy.

3.2 Relationship between Public Expenditure, Human Development, and Poverty

The problem of poverty, which is synonymous with inadequate community income, must always be a priority in the development of a country. Although the problem of poverty will always arise because the nature of poverty is relative, when a country experiences an increase in the standard of living, the standard of living will automatically change. The agenda of overcoming poverty for a country is related to the many factors related to what is caused by poverty itself, because the impact of poverty will be related to the fundamental conditions that are the conditions for sustainable development of a country (Susanti, 2013).

Economically, poverty can be seen from the level of lack of resources that can be used to meet the needs of life and improve the welfare of a group of people. Meanwhile, according to the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), poverty is the condition of a person or group of people, male and female, unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. Then it was clarified again by the UN world agency which defines poverty as a condition where a person cannot enjoy all kinds of choices and opportunities in fulfilling his basic needs, such as not being able to meet health, standard of living, freedom, self-esteem and a sense of respect like people in general. . The problem of poverty can be viewed from five different angles, namely, the percentage of poor people, education, health, employment, and the economy. The main indicators of poverty based on the above approach are quoted from the Central Statistics Agency, when described one by one, (1) Inability to meet basic consumption needs (clothing, food and housing), (2) Lack of access to other basic living needs (health,

education, sanitation, clean water and transportation), (3) There is no guarantee for the future (because there is no investment in education and family), and lastly (4) The low quality of human resources and limited natural resources (Susilowati & Suliswanto, 2015).

In addition to the Central Statistics Agency, UNDP in its 1997 Human Development Report introduced measures of poverty that can occur in humans, where the poverty measure can also be called the Human Poverty Index, which reads, poverty must be measured in units of loss of three main things, namely: life (more than 30 percent in least developed countries are unlikely to live beyond the age of 40), basic education (as measured by the percentage of the adult population who are illiterate, with an emphasis on the loss of women's right to education), and overall economic provision (measured by the percentage of the population without access to health services and clean water plus the percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight).

Poverty arises because of inequalities in the pattern of resource ownership which causes income distribution to become unequal. The poor have only limited resources and their quality is always low. In addition, poverty arises due to differences in the quality of human resources. The low quality of human resources means low productivity, which in turn will also affect wages. The low quality of human resources in the process is indeed caused by the lack of education level they get.

But basically the causes of poverty can be analyzed from two aspects, namely social and economic aspects, because these two aspects have dimensions that are mutually binding with one another. The causes of poverty if viewed economically are as follows (1) Low access to employment, (2) Weak public access to production factors, such as low access to business capital, this causes the poor to be unable to develop their various businesses, then the community is weak. in accessing the market and the least ownership of the assets they have. The causes of poverty if viewed socially, include (1) Low access to education, where in some underdeveloped countries, access to education is still very low so that the productivity level declines as a result has an impact on the lack of income which causes the poverty process (2) Low access to health facilities, where Health facilities in underdeveloped countries are far less and their quality lags behind that of developed countries. In communities with a positive correlation between poverty and access to health, a way out of the poor's low access to health facilities is needed by protecting the poor through programs such as Jamkesmas (Ustama, 2009).

However, there are several theories which state that the main essence of the problem of poverty is the problem of accessibility, meaning when the ability of a person or group of people in the community cannot achieve or get something that is actually a basic need of life and should be their right as a human being and as a citizen who good. A person or group of people who are poor will have low and limited accessibility to various needs and services compared to those belonging to the middle class and the rich group, such as access to proper food, education services, proper clothing and several other accesses to life.

This accessibility issue is important because poverty will become a vicious circle because of it, where the poor will not be lifted or released from poverty when they cannot increase their intellectuality and resources. However, due to accessibility issues, this upgrade would be impossible. In the end, as an accumulation of physical and psychological burdens, it will cause various negative excesses such as social unrest and the emergence of social symptoms that will endanger the next generation of the nation. In a vicious circle, poverty is identified with three main axes that cause a person to become poor, namely, low levels of health, low income, and finally, low levels of education obtained (Winarti & Purwanti, 2014).

The low level of health is one of the triggers for poverty because the low level of public health will lead to poor productivity levels. In addition, the level of productivity also causes income to be low, and brings a person closer to a prolonged poverty crisis. Furthermore, poverty can cause a person to not be able to access quality education and pay optimal health care and care costs. Based on this, one of the things the government can do in overcoming the problem of poverty is to improve the quality of human resources through improving the quality of human development that is more advanced and directed.

In this case, human development with the HDI or Human Development Index (HDI) which is a composite index to measure the achievement of the quality of human development to be able to live a more quality life, both from the health, education, and economic aspects is human development seen from the perspective of human development. expansion, equity, and social welfare. The role of the government here is as a provider of public obligations in various fields of human life that cannot be touched by the market, especially in the education aspect because basically education is an important element to fight poverty, as also conveyed by the world institution UNICEF which says that education is the most important investment for can be managed by all humans in order to obtain a better future (Fadila & Marwan, 2020).

In addition, public investment in education and health will provide opportunities for all communities to be able to obtain more equitable services so that the increase in reliable, healthy and superior human resources (HR) will increase. Improved health and education will encourage the improvement of the quality of human resources and increased productivity of the workforce, which in turn will increase people's incomes. Thus, it is hoped that this condition will advance the community's economy by increasing job opportunities and reducing poverty.

Economic growth shows the extent to which economic activity will generate additional people's income in a certain period. The economy is considered to be experiencing growth if all real services for the use of production factors in a certain year are greater than the real income of the community in the previous year. The indicator used to measure economic growth is the growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The development process requires a high Gross National Product (GNP) and fast economic growth. In many countries the main condition for the creation of a steady reduction in poverty is economic growth. However, basically economic growth is not enough to eradicate poverty, but usually economic growth is something that is very much needed, even though economic growth that is reaching its peak will be meaningless for the poor if it is not accompanied by a sharp decline in distribution or equity. (Fuady et al., 2021).

In order to achieve a prosperous society, the government carries out various kinds of economic development programs, government activities in carrying out development require substantial funds, government spending reflects the combination of products produced to provide public goods and services to the community which includes choices for decisions made by the government. The implementation of regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization policies carried out by the government is indeed based on the consideration that it is the regions that know better the needs and service standards for the surrounding community, so that the granting of regional autonomy is expected to spur the improvement of community welfare in the regions through increased economic growth and human development. the maximum.

IV. Conclusion

This study aims to see how much influence government spending has on economic development and poverty alleviation in Indonesia, while several important points that the researchers found from the results of this research are, basically development is carried out to realize the prosperity of society for the better, through economic development and human development. The government is expected to be able to overcome various development and social problems such as unemployment and poverty. In addition to economic growth, one of the important aspects to see the performance of development is how effectively the use of existing resources so that employment can absorb the available labor force. Because the increasing economic growth will affect the production of goods/services produced. Thus, more labor is needed to produce these goods/services so that unemployment will decrease and poverty in Indonesia will decrease. In addition, public investment in education and health will provide opportunities for all communities to be able to obtain more equitable services so that the increase in reliable, healthy and superior human resources (HR) will increase. Improved health and education will encourage the improvement of the quality of human resources and increased productivity of the workforce, which in turn will increase people's incomes. Thus, it is hoped that this condition will advance the community's economy by increasing job opportunities and reducing poverty.

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