

Regional Development, Human Development and Poverty: A Perspective from Province in Indonesia

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Regional Development, Human Development and Poverty: A Perspective from Province in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the relationship between human development and poverty on regional economic growth. The research uses a quantitative approach with panel data from the Jambi Province National Bureau of Statistics for 2010-2022. Researchers used cointegration panels and Fully Modified Least Squares (FMOLS) Panels to analyze research data. The results of the study indicate that there is a positive and significant effect of human development on gross domestic growth. However, there is no significant effect of poverty on gross domestic growth. However, the results of the coefficient calculation show a negative value indicating that an increase in gross domestic growth can reduce poverty. The calculation results also show the research model's short-run and long-run relationship. Furthermore, the research results contribute to the recommendations of policymakers by providing recommendations for the need to form a regional poverty reduction committee and develop regional poverty reduction strategies as the basis for mainstreaming poverty reduction and improving access and providing social service facilities such as education, health and to reduce poverty and improve Indonesian welfare residents.

Keywords: human development, poverty, product domestic, regional economic growth, regional development.

Contribution/Originality: This study is one of few study examine the relationship between human development and poverty on regional economic growth. The research results can contribute to further understanding the relationship between human development and poverty on regional economic growth and provide policy directions that can increase regional economic growth optimally.

1. INTRODUCTION

Policy countries seek to increase economic development by implementing several policies to reduce poverty levels, economic disparities, social facilities, and unemployment. (Alkire, Kanagaratnam & Suppa, 2021; Addison, Pikkarainen, Rönkkö & Tarp, 2019) During the Covid-19 period, it impacted regional economic growth and increased unemployment and poverty in Indonesia. (Rahayu & Muharam, 2021; Tambunan, 2021; Sholahuddin, Manullang & Sari, 2021) Two significant problems faced by developing countries, including Indonesia, are economic disparities or income distribution inequality between high-income and low-income groups. (Nugraha, Prayitno, Situmorang & Nasution, 2020) Developing countries face the problem of income inequality, and even developed countries are inseparable from this problem. (Azam & Raza, 2018; Wang, Zhang & Wang, 2018; Huynh, 2022) The difference lies in the proportion or size of the level of inequality that occurs and the level of difficulty overcoming it, which influences by the area and population. (Nugraha, Prayitno, Situmorang & Nasution, 2020)

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The state or policymakers can make efforts to distribute income through the implementation of economic development; this condition is related to the process of productive economic activity, which causes people's per capita income to increase in the long term. (Amri, 2018) Measuring income distribution based on the primary size, namely the distribution of personal income or distribution of personal income and functional distribution, which considers individuals as a separate totality and describes the lowest income of the population and receives the highest income. (Bilan, Mishchuk, Samoliuk & Yurchyk, 2020; Han, Meyer & Sullivan, 202)

Inequality in income distribution is a problem of differences in income between advanced communities or regions and underdeveloped regions. (Kuznets, 2019) The more significant the income gap, the greater the variation in income distribution will cause income disparities. (Erlando, Riyanto & Masakazu, 2020) This situation can avoid because there is a trickle-down effect of perfect output in which the results of national output by a handful of minority groups with specific goals. (Akinici, 2018; Hasan, 2021; Saunders, Naidoo & Wong, 2022)

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Per capita income is the average income of the population in a country, and per capita income is obtained by dividing a country's national income by the country's total population during a specific period. (BPSa, 2022) The income per capita is used to compare a country's welfare or standard of living from year to year. By making such comparisons, one can observe whether the welfare of a country's population has increased. (Ravallion & Chen, 2019; Ravallion & Chen, 2022) An increase in per capita income is a sign that the average welfare of the population has increased. (Kurniawan & Managi, 2018) The success of economic development is measured through equality, where development that pursues growth is believed to produce various disparities, both in the form of disparities in the welfare of individual communities, namely between the rich and the poor, as well as in the form of disparities between regions or regions. (Lee & Lee, 2018) Related to the problem of Indonesia's long-term development is concerned with the problem of inequality or inequality, namely inequality in the balance of power between social groups and economic imbalances between regions. (Hseeb, Suryanto, Hartani & Jemsittiparsert, 2020)

Disparities in economic development are necessary at the inter-country and inter-regional levels. The phenomenon of disparities occurs due to differences in the allocation of various economic growth factors. (Kurniawan & Managi, 2018; Kuznets, 2019) Disparities do not only occur in economic development between countries but also disparities in regional development. If, in this world, there are developed countries and underdeveloped countries, then within a country, there are also developed regions and underdeveloped regions. (Le Caous & Huangng, 2020)

Regional development is spatially not always evenly distributed; some regions experience fast growth, while other regions experience slow growth, and these areas do not experience the same progress due to a lack of available resources; there is a tendency for investors to choose areas that already have facilities such as infrastructure transportation, electricity network, telecommunication, banking, insurance, and skilled workforce. (Canh, Schinckus, Thanh & Ling, 2020; Sayed & Peng, 2020) In addition, there is an imbalance in income redistribution from the central to the regional governments. From a spatial economic perspective, it is natural that regional economic development patterns in Indonesia are not uniform, giving birth to regions that can grow fast while at the same time giving rise to regions that are relatively left behind or grow slower than other regions. (Cahyani, Nachrowi, Hartono & Widyawati, 2020; Topuz & Dağdemir, 2020) This different ability to grow will result in regional economic inequality in Indonesia. This condition is generally driven by differences in resources owned by each region, with a tendency for regions with adequate resources to achieve high economic growth. (Amri, 2018; Erlando, Riyanto & Masakazu, 2020; Hasan, 2021) Based on the problems previously mentioned, it is necessary to find out how the gross regional domestic product is related to human development and poverty.

Research by Wulandari, Narmaditya, Prayitno, Ishak & Asnan (2019) used the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) approach with research data for the 2014-2018 period in Malang Regency. Indonesia shows that in the short term, both variables negatively relate to GRDP. However, in the long term, the human development index has a negative effect on GRDP, and poverty positively affects GRDP. Pertiwi & Purnomo (2022) show that the results of processing with panel data show that Gross Regional Domestic Product does not significantly affect poverty rates and the Human Development Index in 15 regencies/cities in Lampung Province, Indonesia in the 2017-2021 period. Irawan (2022) shows a data series for Sumbawa Regency, Indonesia, during 2012-2021, where the unemployment rate and the Human Development Index significantly affect poverty. However, Mustika & Nurjanah (2021) show that data for ten provinces on Sumatra Island in 2011 -2019 does not link GRDP and poverty. Vitenu-Sackey & Barfi (2021) tested panel data from 170 countries showing an econometric model of the link between poverty and a country's growth during Covid-19. Meanwhile, Zhang (2019) shows that the link between human rights and the use of technology can increase economic growth in ASEAN countries.

However, only some studies still examine the influence of GRDP spatially by using district and city data in provinces in Indonesia. For this reason, this study formulates the problem of how HDI and Poverty are related to GRDP, and the research objective is to analyze and find out the effect of HDI and Poverty on GRDP. The research results can contribute to further understanding the relationship between HDI and Poverty to GRDP and provide policy directions that can increase GRDP optimally.

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2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) essentially describes the level of economic activity in a region, whether carried out by the public, private sector, or government in a certain period so that GRDP can indirectly use as an indicator in assessing the results of regional economic development activities as a whole that are sustainable. (BPS-Jambi, 2023) Therefore, GRDP also influences economic growth with the assumption that if GRDP increases, then the output value of activities in a region will increase its economic unit. (Romhadhoni, Faizah & Afifah, 2019)

Economic growth is an important issue that concerns a country, in the long run, to achieve a better state in the future. It can also be associated with an increase in an economy's production capacity, manifested in the form of an increase in national income. (Juwita & Widia, 2022) the government and policymakers indicate the success of economic development with sustainable economic growth. In the macro analysis, the country's economic growth is achieved by the balance of real national income achieved by one country. (Ginevicius, Kliestik, Stasiukynas & Suhajda, 2020). Economic growth is different from economic development, where economic growth focuses more on the rate of GDP without worrying about welfare, whereas economic development focuses more on people's welfare. (Haque, Kibria, Selim & Smrity, 2019; Sun, Wang, Wang & Zhang, 2019)

GRDP is one of the macroeconomic indicators that play a role in doing policy planning in development, determining the direction of development, and evaluating the results of regional development. (Rahman, Vu & Nghiem, 2022) In the spatial economy, the economic growth rate is an indicator of the regional economic growth rate by sector to find out which sectors can change an area's economic growth. (Juwita & Widia, 2022) GRDP in sectoral economic measurements uses two price approaches: an index approach based on current prices or an index based on a predetermined constant price. An approach based on current prices shows the added value of goods/services that takes into account prices that apply each year and takes

into account inflation and other factors such as the relevant economic structure. The approach based on constant prices considers the added value of goods/services at prices valid every year, which is the primary reference without considering inflation or other factors such as the relevant economic structure. (BPSb, 2022)

¹² 2.2. Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) to determine the output of human development by considering several essential components of the quality of human life. (Rahmat, et al., 2021; Kuc-Czarneck, 2019; Lind, 2019) As a measure of the quality of life, HDI constructs through a three basic dimensional approach; these dimensions include long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent life. (Yin, Lepinteur, Clark & D'ambrosio, 2021; Nainggolan, Lie, Siregar & Nainggolan, 2022) These three dimensions are broad due to various factors related to measuring aspects of the essential quality of human life. (Ghifara, Iman, Wardhana, Rusgianto & Ratnasari, 2022) To measure HDI, it uses the health dimension, life expectancy at birth use, the knowledge dimension, a combination of literacy rate indicators, and an average length of schooling use. (BPS, 2021; Jazid & Ibrahim, 2020) The measurement of the decent living dimension uses an indicator of the purchasing power of the people for several basic needs as measured by the average amount of spending per capita as the basis for achieving a decent life from the income they spend. (UNDP, 2022)

¹⁶ The HDI is a comparative measurement method of life expectancy, literacy, education, and living standards for all countries worldwide. (BPS, 2022) HDI is used to measure the impact of efforts to increase basic human capital capabilities; if HDI increases, it will affect economic growth and will have an impact on reducing growth disparities economy. (Rahmat, Hardi, Syam, Zamzami, Febriadi & Windarto, 2021) To make HDI, the UNDP (United Nations Development Program) completed a project empowering the economic and development team to explain the HD conditions of countries in the world called the Human Development Report. (UNDP, 2022) The measurement of human development was introduced by UNDP and introduced a new idea in measuring human development worldwide. Since then, the annual Human Development Report (HDR) has explained how citizens can access development outcomes regarding income, health, education, and so on. According to UNDP (2022), HDI measures human development achievements based on several basic quality-of-life components.

2.2. Poverty

⁴ To measure poverty, Indonesia uses the basic needs approach to measuring poverty; this measurement sees poverty as an economic inability to meet basic needs in the form of food and non-food in terms of expenditure. (BPS, 2021) Thus, the poor can see as residents with an average monthly per capita expenditure below the predetermined poverty line. (Dewi, Majid & Kassim, 2018) The definition of poverty is related to alternative life choices that residents can choose by ignoring participation in policy-making which can use as a reference as an indicator of poverty. (UNDP, 2022) According to Widarni & Bawono (2022), poverty is a situation where a person is unable to take care of himself according to the group's standard of living and is also unable to utilize his mental and physical strength in that group. Poverty is one of the fundamental issues that has become the center of attention of policymakers in many countries, including Indonesia. (Singh & Chudasama, 2020) Indonesia has implemented various policies for poverty alleviation, such as reducing income distribution inequality, but this still needs to be improved. (Sianturi,

Syafii & Tanjung, 2021) Even though the number of poor people has decreased, it has yet to show significant results. (Sudiby, Iswardani, Sari & Suprihatiningsih, 2020)

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses the library research method, namely research whose primary object is books or other literary sources, which obtains data through a literature review of books relevant to the discussion. The type of data used in this research is secondary data. The secondary data used in this study are time series and cross-sectional data for thirteen years, from 2010-2022, with 11 urban districts in Jambi Province. This research is descriptive-quantitative, namely, by describing general data or numbers, which are then analyzed, clarified, and presented in the form of descriptions. The component variant used in this study is secondary data in the form of time sequence data, namely data per year for thirteen years with research locations in Jambi Province, Indonesia. At the same time, secondary data is indirect data on various references such as articles, books, journals, and several report documents and statistical data.

Researchers use panel data to provide more information on more variables, reduce collinearity problems between observed variables, provide more degrees of freedom, and be more efficient. For example, researchers use the cointegration and Fully Modified Least Squares (FMOLS) panels. The cointegration test is a research model test to test whether the time series data is stationary. The test assesses stationary time series data, a linear combination of variables that become the structure of the variance of non-stationary time series data. The author refers to several researchers who have conducted cointegration tests, such as Abid, et al. (2020), Adeel-Farooq, Bakar & Raji (2020), Osabohien et al. (2020); Onakoya, Johnson & Ogundajo (2019).

While the FMOLS approach is to estimate the long-term relationship in equilibrium, FMOLS data analysis to see the impact of the independent component on the dependent component and to help overcome non-stationary data with the following equation:

$$\text{LOG (GRDP)} = \beta_1 + \beta \text{ LOG (HDI)}_{it} + \beta \text{ LOG (POVERTY)}_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$$

Where Log GRDP is the log of GRDP, β is the regression constant, HDI is the human development index, Poverty is the poverty rate, ϵ is an error, i is cross-section data, and t is time series data.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before performing the test, it is first necessary to test the quality of the time series data, whether the data is stationary or not. They are testing for data stationarity to ensure that there are no estimation results that lead to spurious regression. The results of the data stationarity test using the unit root test. The results of the unit root test are presented in table 1 below:

Table 1. Estimated results of unit root test calculations.

Root Test at level			
Variables	Statistic	Prob	Conclusion
GRDP	56.2064	0.0001	Stationary
HDI	44.5957	0.0030	Stationary
Poverty	53.0792	0.0002	Stationary

Table 1 shows that all research variables, namely the GRDP variable, have stationary data with a p-value of 0.0001 at the level using the Stationary test criteria by Augmented Dickey-Fuller, ADF - Fisher Chi-square. In addition, the HDI variable has stationary data with a p-value of 0.0030 at the level and the poverty variable with a p-value of 0.0002 at the level test. After ensuring the research variables have stationary data, we conducted the panel integration Johansen test to determine which model to test has a reasonable estimate. The Johansen cointegration panel test results show the estimation results with all three possibilities with significant probability.

Table 2. Results of Johansen cointegration panel testing.

No	Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Fisher Stat.* (from trace test)	Prob.	Fisher Stat.* (from max-eigen test)	Prob.
1	None	49.32	0.0007	49.32	0.0007
2	At most 1	100.4	0.0000	100.4	0.0000
3	At most 2	2897.	0.0000	2897.	0.0000

* Probabilities are computed using asymptotic Chi-square distribution.

From the panel cointegration test results shown in table 2, the p-value is less than 5%, which means that the panel data equation has cointegration to produce a long-run equilibrium estimate. The trace test and max-eigenvalue indicate the existence of a long-run relationship, which has a p-value of less than 5%. To obtain good estimation results, we use the FMOLS approach. We tested the error or residual values from the previous FMOLS results by looking at the first difference (residloggrdp-1) to find out the short-run relationship.

Table 3. The result of Panel Fully Modified Least Squares (FMOLS)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Long-run relationship				
LOGHDI	7.210081	3.382315	2.131700	0.0353
LOGPOVERTY	-0.021175	0.206267	-0.102658	0.9184
R-squared	0.946944	Mean dep. Var.	7.013386	S.E. of regr. =
Adjusted R-squared	0.935645	S.D. dep. Var.	0.239564	0.060773
Short-run relationship				
LOGHDI	5.195364	2.125862	2.443886	0.0166
LOGPOVERTY	-0.110434	0.177022	-0.623843	0.5344
RESIDLOGGRDP(-1)	0.291744	0.060743	4.802931	0.0000
R-squared	0.979777	Mean dep. Var.	7.044570	S.E. of regr. =
Adjusted R-squared	0.974067	S.D. dep var.	0.226425	0.036463

The calculation results, as shown in table 3, show the probability for the long-run relationship of the HDI variable to be significant at the 5% error level, which means that this variable is significant. However, the poverty variable is not proven significant, referring to a p-value greater than 5%, namely 0.9184. The HDI variable has a significant effect on GRDP, and the poverty variable has no significant effect on GRDP. However, the poverty variable coefficient results have a negative direction, indicating that an increase in GRDP can reduce poverty. The short-run relationship results also show no difference from the long-run relationship estimation results. The results of the short-run relationship are more robust than those of the long-run relationship. The calculation results indicate that the balance level of the short-run relationship is

more robust and decreases at the balance level of the long-run relationship. The R-square results for short-run relationships are greater than the value of 0.9797, compared to the R-square long-run relationships, namely 0.9469. The results of the partial test analysis show that only the HDI variable significantly influences the dependent variable.

The analysis results show that the HDI variable has a probability value of 0.0353. At a significance level of 5%, the HDI variable individually significantly influences the GRDP of Jambi Province. The regression coefficient value of 0.090724 indicates that the HDI positively affects the GRDP of Jambi Province. The interpretation is that if the HDI increases by 1%, it will increase Jambi Province's GRDP by 7.210081%.

The effect of poverty on the GRDP of Jambi Province shows that the analysis results show that the variable poverty has a probability of 0.9184. At a significance level of 5%, the individual poverty variable is insignificant in influencing Jambi Province's GRDP. The regression coefficient value of -0.021175 indicates that poverty does not affect Jambi Province's GRDP. However, the coefficient value is negative, indicating an increase in GRDP and a decrease in poverty.

Adjusted R-squared is 0.935647 for long-run relationships and 0.974067 for short-run relationships. This result means that the contribution of all independent variables in explaining the dependent variable is 93.56% for long-run relationships and 97.40% for short-run relationships. Other variables outside the model explain the rest. The panel data analysis shows that the HDI significantly influences the District/City GRDP in Jambi Province. Therefore, poverty, even though it is not proven to affect GRDP, must be a priority to overcome the poverty gap in districts/cities in Jambi Province.

The study results indicate that the development of HDI can increase GRDP. The research results indicate that human development is a process to provide many choices owned by humans, with not only income that can improve aspects of people's lives by obtaining income, health, education, and so on. With sufficient income, the community can provide more life choices in fulfilling a decent quality of life. (Sianturi, Syafii & Tanjung, 2021) The availability of education, quality of education, costs of education, educational facilities, and opportunities to obtain an education are achievements that can increase regional economic growth. (Verazulianti, Dawood & Zulham, 2021) Availability of access to health and quality of essential health services, reproductive services, distance to health service facilities, and costs of treatment and care are one of the indicators to determine the level of community poverty. (Miar & Greece, 2020)

The community can see the poverty level from the little food they consume, which indicates the adequacy of the food they consume and the quality of the food they choose. (Yalina, Kartika & Yudha, 2020) This food need shows the availability of food stocks, calorie intake of the poor, and nutrition. (Arif, Isdijoso, Fatah & Tamyis, 2020) Limited access to work, as indicated by little work and business opportunities, the lack of protection for owned business assets, different wages or salaries, and job security, especially for women and underage workers, indicates poverty.

Some indices include limited access to housing and sanitation services, healthy and livable homes, and healthy and decent residential environments. As well as access to clean water, control of water sources, and low quality of water indicate community poverty. (Laurens & Sons, 2020)

Ownership and control of land for farmers is also access to natural resources that can be available, as well as an indication of the level of poverty in society. (Kurnianto, Rakhmasari, Ikhsan, Apriyanto & Nurdin, 2018) Likewise, with the guarantee of a sense of social and economic life as well as access to participation and involvement in policy making. (Sayed & Peng, 2020; Maula, 2021)

The causes of poverty are complex, such as those caused by globalization, conditions that give birth to winning countries and losing countries. The winners have generally developed countries, while developing countries are often increasingly marginalized by competition and the free market, which is a prerequisite for globalization in which developing countries are marginalized, so the amount of poverty in developing countries is far more tremendous than in developed countries. (Schröder, Lemille & Desmond, 2020) Moreover, the development pattern applied has given rise to several forms of poverty, such as rural poverty, which is the condition of rural areas experiencing poverty due to a development process that marginalizes rural areas; urban poverty, namely the condition of poverty caused by the nature and speed of economic growth, where not all groups benefit. (Ivanic & Martin, 2018)

The social conditions of society do not benefit some groups in society. For example, poverty experienced by women, children, and minority groups is poverty caused by unfavorable social conditions for that group. The social conditions referred to are, for example, gender bias, discrimination, or economic exploitation (Brady, 2019). External factors cause poverty, such as conflict, natural disasters, environmental damage, and high population. These factors lead to the emergence of poverty in society. (Widami & Bawono, 2022) The study results indicate that human development and poverty reduction can increase the GRDP of Jambi Province, Indonesia, as a whole.

5. CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION AND LIMITATIONS

The HDI aspect individually has a significant influence on GRDP. If there is an increase in HDI, it will cause an increase in GRDP. The HDI is a reference used to look at human development quantitatively, where if the HDI increases, it means that people's welfare will increase, as indicated by an increase in GRDP. On the other hand, the Poverty aspect has no effect on GRDP. However, the coefficient results show a negative value direction, indicating that a decrease in poverty accompanies an increase in GRDP. Therefore it is necessary to eradicate poverty so that poverty reduction can contribute to GRDP.

From the results of the research, the authors recommend that the Regional Government of Jambi Province and district/city Governments in Jambi Province for the need to form a Regional Poverty Reduction Committee and develop regional poverty reduction strategies as the basis for mainstreaming poverty reduction in Jambi Province and encourage social activities in overcoming poverty. The implications of the research results recommend reducing the poverty rate by developing human resources both in quantity and quality. Providing adequate access and facilities in aspects of social services such as educational facilities and access to essential health and nutrition services can be one of the policies of local and city governments that can be a top priority. It is also no less important to be able to create a comprehensive public policy strategy in order to reduce the level of poverty and can also provide good welfare for residents of regions and cities in Indonesia.

This research still has shortcomings where the research variables only use human development and poverty; further research should add research variables that impact economic growth in regions, such as unemployment, inflation, welfare, regional disparities, and developing countries.

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