Original Research Article

Analysis of the Effect of Poverty and Economic Growth on the Human Development Index (HDI) in Kalimantan Island

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Abstract: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a tool to assess the effectiveness of a development aimed at improving living standards and can be used as a measure of the status or level of progress of a particular region or country. According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the poverty rate in Kalimantan Island has decreased between 2013 and 2023, although its economic growth tends to be unstable. However, the HDI in Kalimantan Island continues to experience a significant increase. This research applies quantitative methods with panel data regression analysis. This study was conducted to determine the effect of poverty and economic growth on HDI in Kalimantan Island. The findings of this study show that in Kalimantan Island, HDI is significantly affected by poverty, but not by economic growth. However, when analyzed together, poverty and economic growth have a significant influence on HDI in Kalimantan Island. Following up on the findings of this study, it is important to optimize the Human Development Index to increase the effectiveness of maximum development in Kalimantan Island.

Keywords: Poverty, Economic Growth, Human Development Index.

INTRODUCTION

The development paradigm encompasses all economic, social, cultural and legal aspects as part of a global process. Development can be understood as a perspective on development challenges, which reflects that development is a process and approach to improve the quality of life and human welfare. We must know the factors that influence the Human Development Index, because HDI must always be maximized for the creation of prosperity, especially on the island of Kalimantan. According to Al-Ghazali, as explained in Huda *et al.*, (2012), states that human welfare depends on the maintenance of faith, soul, mind, offspring, and property. Islam teaches the importance of ensuring that offspring are not in a vulnerable condition, either from an economic, religious, educational, or protective aspect.

According to Todaro (2003) According to Todaro (2003), the HDI is used as a basis for assessment in comparing welfare levels between countries or regions. It is important to pay more attention to human development. One of the factors that influence HDI is poverty. According to BPS, Kalimantan Island has the lowest percentage of poor people in Indonesia at 5.67%. The impact of poverty on human development is significant because it results in neglecting other needs such as education and health. This of course can hinder the overall progress of human development, and ultimately, hinder the achievement of the Human Development Index (HDI) target desired by the government (Jasasila, 2020).

Apart from poverty, there are other indicators that can affect HDI, one of which is economic growth. According to Setyadi *et al.*, (2020) the development process and a growing economy have a very close relationship. When the economy grows in an accelerated manner, the greater the opportunity for the country to successfully develop and have a strong economy (Kusumawati *et al.*, 2021).

BPS data shows that the economic growth rate of Kalimantan Island in 2023 varies. Central Kalimantan recorded the lowest economic growth among the island at 4.14%, while East Kalimantan recorded the highest economic performance at 6.22%. A decline in economic growth could potentially lead to a decline in the Human Development Index (HDI) as well as lower community productivity, which could then result in lower incomes and an increase in the number of poor people. One important cause of poverty is the high unemployment rate. This affects people's income and lowers their ability to spend, which is a key factor in measuring human progress through the HDI.

Table 1.1: Kalimantan Island Human Development Index 2013-2023

	IPM of Kalimantan Island				
Year	**Province**				
	West Kalimantan	**Central Kalimantan**	**East Kalimantan**	**South Kalimantan**	**Northern Kalimantan**
2013	64.30	67.41	73.21	67.17	67.99
2014	64.89	67.77	73.82	67.63	68.64
2015	65.59	68.53	74.17	68.38	68.76
2016	65.88	69.13	74.59	69.05	69.20
2017	66.26	69.79	75.12	69.65	69.84
2018	66.98	70.42	75.83	70.17	70.56
2019	67.65	70.91	76.61	70.72	71.15
2020	67.66	71.05	76.24	70.91	70.63
2021	67.90	71.25	76.88	71.28	71.19
2022	68.63	71.63	77.44	71.84	71.83
2023	69.41	72.20	78.20	72.50	72.49

Data shows that the average HDI in Kalimantan Island from 2013 to 2023 is in the range of 64-78%, which is generally lower than the HDI in Java Island which is 67-82%. However, this is in contrast to poverty in Java. Based on BPS statistics, a number of provinces in Java Island have relatively higher poverty rates than provinces in Kalimantan Island. Nevertheless, Kalimantan Island is still less competitive than Java Island in contributing significantly to Indonesia's economic growth.

Various previous studies have also been conducted. This research has also been conducted in Turkey by Noor Hashim Khan *et al.,* (2018) entitled "Analysis of the Impact of Economic Growth and Terrorism on the Human Development Index: Pakistan Case Study," the results of the study confirmed that economic growth did not make a significant contribution to HDI in Pakistan. According to related research conducted in Indonesia by Mita Pangestika and Edy Widodo (2017) economic growth has no influence on HDI in D.I. Yogyakarta, while poverty has a negative and significant influence. Research by Amelinda & Rachmawati (2022) shows that the HDI of Tulungagung Regency is negatively affected by economic growth and poverty levels. The findings of this study indicate that the HDI of Tulungagung Regency is negatively affected by both economic growth and poverty levels.

These studies are needed to broaden academics' and students' understanding of the links between poverty, economic growth and HDI, as well as to create new findings that can help the development of science. This study aims to determine how poverty and economic growth affect HDI in Kalimantan Island.

From the understanding of the problems that have been presented, researchers suspect that the factors that influence HDI in Kalimantan Island are poverty and economic growth. Therefore, researchers feel interested in conducting research with the title "Analysis of the Effect of Poverty and Economic Growth on the Human Development Index (HDI) in Kalimantan Island in 2013-2023".

LITERATURE REVIEW
Poverty
Kuncoro (2004:141) Poverty is a situation in which a person is unable to maintain himself according to the standard of living of his group and does not have the ability to use his mental and physical potential in that context (Rosana, 2019). Poverty is emphasized as a condition of a person's inability to meet their basic needs (Beik & Arsyianti, 2016). In addition, poverty is a globally widespread problem, posing a serious challenge to many countries. It is important to reach a consensus that poverty reduction needs to be a priority, as it is also a humanitarian issue that hampers welfare and social mobility.

Based on BPS data, poverty refers to the condition of not being able to fulfill basic needs such as food, or if the annual income is less than the poverty level that has previously been set (Amaluddin *et al.,* 2018). Poverty is a humanitarian

dilemma that is rampant in all countries, including developed and developing regions, and its impact can extend to various aspects of human life. Not only does it make access to food difficult, but it also affects various aspects of people's lives, especially in terms of lack of funds to meet family education needs. Poverty also indicates that the income of a group of people is below the poverty threshold. According to Deffrinica (2017) poverty is a major problem because it affects the ability to fulfill one's basic needs.

Many things contribute to poverty, such as low living conditions, insufficient minimum income, and an increase in the unemployment rate every year that is not matched by the growth in the number of jobs (Larasati Prayoga *et al.*, 2021). According to Dewi *et al.*, (2017) the process of human development in Indonesia is closely related to efforts to reduce poverty levels. The definition of poverty does not only include lack of food and minimal income, but also includes aspects such as health, education, justice in law, and others. Poverty is a challenge for countries at both developed and developing levels of development. Despite the fact that developing countries often have higher poverty rates than developed countries (Hakim & Syaputra, 2020).

Economic Growth

Islam strongly emphasizes the importance of economic growth, but it also emphasizes that human development has a higher value. In the Islamic perspective, economic growth refers to efforts to overcome poverty and achieve peace, comfort, and moral living. According to Islamic economic theory, managing production variables well can result in sustainable economic growth that sufficiently improves human welfare. Literature on Islamic economics states that production factors that contribute to economic growth include entrepreneurship, human resource development, effective resource management, and technology utilization (Arifin & Fadlan, 2021).

Economic growth refers to an increase in a country's production capacity, which is reflected in an increase in national income (Putra, 2019: 39). According to Sukirno (1996) cited by Prihastuti (2018), the increase in population needs to be used as a positive potential. (Hasyim, 2016). Economic growth is a continuous increase in output per capita over a long period. This suggests that the economy has a dynamic dimension, focusing on changes or developments over time. Todaro & Smith (2003) suggests that there are three main factors that play a significant role in a country's economic growth: population growth, which increases future demand for labor; capital accumulation, which includes new investments in land, machinery, and human resources; and technological progress.

Economic growth according to Boediono (1982) is a process that shows an increase in production per capita in the long run. He emphasized three key elements of economic growth: long-run, per capita production, and process. In general, the evaluation of a country's economic performance often refers to a number of key factors, such as GDP, unemployment rate, and inflation, which are considered important in determining the level of economic growth.

The economic sector is one aspect of development that can be used by a country to grow and improve the welfare of its population (Ningrum *et al.*, 2020). The importance of economic growth lies in the reflection of increased production per capita, which in turn leads to an increase in real income and living standards. A high HDI has a reciprocal effect on the community's ability to utilize and manage resources for economic growth (Putri *et al.*, 2022). A country's economic performance is measured based on its economic growth rate.

Human Development Index

HDI is used to analyze various aspects of well-being in a region or country. HDI serves as an evaluation instrument for all dimensions of quality development and to assess whether a country has successfully met the necessary requirements. Quality skills are closely related to economic growth. In particular, human resources in the context of production factors are considered the most valuable asset in a country's economic activity (Raharti *et al.*, 2020). Improving the quality of human capital is an important indicator of successful economic growth. According to Asnidar (2018). Human development also aims to expand the range of choices that can be accessed by the community.

UNDP helps in understanding that human development involves a process of expanding the choices available to people. It is a concept that is linked to a broad range of aspects of human development. It is important to realize that development is not only concerned with economic growth, but also with overall human well-being. People are the true assets of a country. The main goal of development is to create an environment where people can live healthily, have a long life, and be productive. This may sound simple, but it is often forgotten in the short-term pursuit of wealth and money.

The human development perspective is a fundamental concept in development thinking. While economic growth, trade, investment and technology remain important, this approach places people not as the direct goal of development, but as the means to achieve development by measuring human progress. HDI is one measure of the success of economic growth. The quality of individual talent is closely linked to economic progress. Factually, human resources in the context of production factors are considered the most valuable asset in a country's economic activity (Raharti *et al.*, 2020). Humans

are seen from their production and work to assess their quality, because human quality is an important thing that needs to be considered for the progress of the nation (Nugroho, 2016). As stated in Q.S. Hud: 61. According to this verse, Allah created humans to be His khalifah on earth, whose job is to create prosperity. Regarding the whole of human existence, this part can be understood as the application of development. Therefore, development in Kalimantan Island must always be maximized.

2.1. Effect of Poverty (X1) and Economic Growth (X2) on Human Development Index (Y)
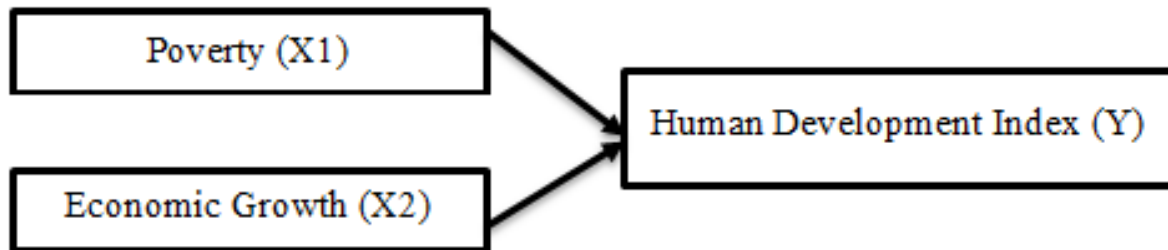**Framework of Thought**

Figure 1: Research Model

Research Hypothesis
The following are alternative hypotheses:
1. Partial Poverty
    H0: Poverty rate has no significant effect on HDI in Kalimantan Island during 2013-2023.
    Ha: Poverty rate has a significant effect on HDI in Kalimantan Island during 2013-2023.

2. Partial Economic Growth
    H0: Economic growth has no significant effect on HDI in Kalimantan Island during 2013-2023.
    Ha: Economic growth has a significant effect on HDI in Kalimantan Island during 2013-2023.

3. Poverty, Economic Growth, and Population Simultaneously
    H0: Poverty, economic growth, and population have no significant influence on HDI in Kalimantan Island during 2013-2023.
    Ha: Poverty, economic growth, and population have a significant influence on HDI in Kalimantan Island during 2013-2023.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research applies quantitative methods. The data used in this study were obtained from secondary data sources published by BPS Kalimantan during the period 2013 to 2023 related to the research subject, then analyzed using statistical procedures. The research population includes all communities on the island of Kalimantan, in terms of poverty and economic growth. The sample used in this study is data on poverty and economic growth in Kalimantan Island. The analytical tool applied is Regression Analysis, with a special technique in the form of panel data regression analysis.

3.1. Regression Model for Panel Data
    $Y = \alpha i + \beta 1 X 1 it + \beta 2 X 2 it + u\ it$ ………… (1)

Description:
    Y = Human Development Index (HDI)
    X1 = Poverty
    X2 = Economic Growth
    β = regression coefficient parameter

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cross-section data and time series data are combined to produce panel data which is also called longitudinal data (Gujarati, 2012). Agus Tri Basuki (2016: 277) provides a number of testing techniques that can be used to select the best model in interpreting panel data.

Panel Data Regression Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob
Cross-section F	45.991742	(4,48)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	86.646668	4	0.0000

Output Analysis:

The FEM model was chosen based on the findings of the Chow Test which showed a probability value of 0.0000 (<0.05), then continued with the Hausman Test.

Panel Data Regression Hausman Test Results

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	4.062466	2	0.1312

The Random Effect (REM) model was chosen based on the findings of the Hausman Test which showed a probability value of 0.1312 (>0.05), then continued with the LM Test.

Lagrange Multiplier Test Results (LM Test) Panel Data Regression

	Cross-section	Test Hypothesis Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	119.9771	0.745766	120.7229
	(0.0000)	(0.3878)	(0.0000)
Honda	10.95341	0.863578	8.355869
	(0.0000)	(0.1939)	(0.0000)
King-Wu	10.95341	0.863578	9.718919
	(0.0000)	(0.1939)	(0.0000)
Standardized Honda	15.02056	1.191403	7.204291
	(0.1939)	(0.1167)	(0.0000)
Standardized King-Wu	15.02056	1.191403	9.601022
	(0.0000)	(0.1167)	(0.0000)
Gourieroux, *et al.,*	--	--	120.7229
			(0.0000)

The REM model was chosen based on the LM Test findings which showed a Breusch Pagan probability value of 0.000 (<0.05).

Recapitulation of Panel Data Regression Model Selection Results

Panel data can be used to forecast regression models using three different methods: FEM, REM, and CEM (Basuki and Yuliadi 2015).

Testing	Results	Conclusion
Chow Test	Prob>0.05	CEM
	Prob < 0.05	FEM
Hausman Test	Prob>0.05	REM
	Prob < 0.05	FEM
Lagrange Multiplier Test (LM Test)	Prob>0.05	CEM
	Prob < 0.05	REM

Based on the three tests that have been carried out, the REM Model proves to be the best. Therefore, to perform regression analysis, the REM Model can be used.

Random Effect Model (REM)

Variable	Coeficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	81.47663	3.023152	26.95088	0.0000
X1	-1.768785	0.463773	-3.813900	0.0004
X2	-0.032375	0.083918	-0.385789	0.7012
Effects Specification				

Variable	Coeficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
			S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random			2.633206	0.7788
Idiosyncratic random			1.403347	0.2212
Weighted Statistics				
R-Squared	0.230248	Mean dependent var		11.18916
Adjusted R-squared	0.200642	S.D. dependent var		1.600445
S.E. of regression	1.430907	Sum squared resid		106.4697
F-Statistic	7.777116	Durbin-Watson stat		0.242414
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001109			
Unweighted Statistics				
R-Squared	0.031567	Mean dependent var		70.52600
Sum squared resid	555.3843	Durbin-Watson stat		0.046472

Variable X1 (Poverty) has a t-Statistic of -3.813 with a probability value (Significance) of 0.0004 (<0.05), which indicates that Variable X1 (Poverty) has a significant effect on variable Y (HDI).

Variable X2 (Economic Growth) has a t-Statistic of -0.385 with a probability value (significance) of 0.7012 (>0.05). This indicates that Variable X2 (Economic Growth) has no significant effect on variable Y.

REGRESSION EQUATION ANALYSIS
Estimation Command:
    LS(?, CX=R) Y C X1 X2

Estimation Equation:
    $Y = C(1) + C(2)*X1 + C(3)*X2 + [CX=R]$

Substituted Coefficients:
    $Y = 81.4766255019 - 1.76878486071*X1 - 0.032374541251*X2 + [CX=R]$
    $81.4766255019 - 1.768X1 - 0.032X2$

The resulting constant value is 81.4766255019, which means that if the independent variables (Poverty and Economic Growth) increase by one unit on average, the dependent variable (HDI) also increases by 81.4766255019.

The regression coefficient for variable X1 (Poverty) has a negative (-) value of -1.768. This indicates that if variable X1 (Poverty) increases, variable Y (HDI) will tend to decrease by -1.768, and vice versa.

The regression coefficient for variable X2 (Economic Growth) also has a negative (-) value of -0.032. This indicates that if variable X2 (Economic Growth) increases, variable Y (HDI) will decrease by -0.032, and vice versa.

Variable	Coeficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	81.47663	3.023152	26.95088	0.0000
X1	-1.768785	0.463773	-3.813900	0.0004
X2	-0.032375	0.083918	-0.385789	0.7012
Effects Specification				
			S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random			2.633206	0.7788
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Prob(F-statistic)	0.001109			
Unweighted Statistics				
R-Squared	0.031567	Mean dependent var		70.52600
Sum squared resid	555.3843	Durbin-Watson stat		0.046472

Analysis of F Test Results (Simultaneous):

The F-Statistic value of 7.7771 and the probability (Prob. F-Statistic) of 0.0011 (<0.05) indicate that the independent variables (economic growth and poverty) have a significant effect simultaneously on the dependent variable (Human Development Index/IPM).

Analysis of Determination Coefficient Test Results

With an Adjusted R Square value of 0.200, it can be concluded that the independent variables (poverty and economic growth) together contribute 20% to the dependent variable (HDI). The remaining 80% is influenced by other variables that are not included in the scope of this study.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has analyzed the effect of poverty and economic growth on HDI. The findings of this study show that HDI in Kalimantan Island is significantly affected by poverty. But HDI is not significantly affected by economic growth. However, together, poverty and economic growth have a significant influence on HDI in Kalimantan Island. Through the findings obtained in this study, efforts to improve the Human Development Index in Kalimantan Island must be seriously made to reduce poverty in the region. In addition, the government must still have optimism about the economic growth of Kalimantan Island. To achieve this target, structural reform measures need to be implemented consistently.

This study still has limitations that need to be noted. This study only uses the independent variables of poverty and economic growth, while the dependent variable used is the Human Development Index (HDI). In addition, the research period only covers the time span from 2013 to 2023. For future research, it is recommended to expand the research variables by including other factors such as inflation, unemployment rate, and life expectancy. In addition, the research can be expanded by increasing the time period observed, so as to increase the sample size of the research and produce more comprehensive findings. This kind of research needs to be done to broaden the understanding of academics and students about the relationship between poverty, economic growth, and HDI, as well as in producing new findings that can help in the development of science.

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