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Contribution of Human Development Index and Environmental Quality to Poverty in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Poverty has long been a national problem, which until now still shows no signs of ending. Poverty is one of the fundamental problems that is the center of attention of the government in all provinces of Indonesia. In almost all developing countries, the standard of living of the majority of the Indonesian population tends to be very low. A low standard of living can create a form of poverty. The aim of this research is to determine the influence of GRDP, HDI and Environmental Quality on Poverty in Indonesia. The type of approach in this research is quantitative. The sample in this research is data from 4 variables in Indonesia for the 2018-2022 period. The analysis method used is panel data regression. The object of research is the island of Sumatra which consists of 10 provinces. The results of data testing explain that HDI has an effect and Environmental Quality has no effect on Poverty.

ABSTRAK

Kemiskinan telah lama menjadi masalah nasional yang hingga kini masih belum menunjukkan tanda-tanda akan berakhir. Kemiskinan merupakan salah satu masalah mendasar yang menjadi pusat perhatian pemerintah di seluruh provinsi Indonesia. Di hampir semua negara berkembang, standar hidup mayoritas penduduk Indonesia cenderung sangat rendah. Standar hidup yang rendah dapat menciptakan suatu bentuk kemiskinan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh PDRB, IPM dan Kualitas Lingkungan terhadap Kemiskinan di Indonesia. Jenis pendekatan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah data dari 4 variabel di Indonesia periode 2018-2022. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah regresi data panel. Objek penelitian adalah Pulau Sumatera yang terdiri dari 10 Provinsi. Hasil pengujian data menjelaskan bahwa IPM berpengaruh dan Kualitas Lingkungan tidak berpengaruh terhadap Kemiskinan.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is currently becoming a global discourse after the previous agenda, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), was not implemented as it should. Basically, the SDGs idea is a development of the MDGs. The sustainable development goals are targeted to be achieved by 2030 with challenges that are not only oriented towards quantitatively measurable results but also quality oriented. Sustainable development is a process that has the principle of "meeting the needs of the present without sacrificing meeting the needs of future generations".

Sustainable development consists of three main pillars that are integrated with each other, namely economic (economic sustainability), social (social sustainability) and environment (environmental sustainability) which depend on each other and strengthen Sustainable development is formulated as development that meets the needs of the present without sacrificing the right to fulfill the needs of the next generation. coming. Sustainable development means guaranteeing the quality of human life and does not exceed the ability of the ecosystem to support it. Thus, the definition of sustainable development is development to meet current needs without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs. In line with

Sudarmaji's opinion, sustainability is an activity to meet current needs as the main exchange process between society and nature.

In the sustainable development goals of all countries in the world there are 17 pillars, 3169 targets and 303 indicators. Pillars 1-6 which are included in 17 pillars are the core agenda which is a continuation of the MDGs, while pillars 7-17 are new foundations, namely: (1) no poverty in any form throughout the world, (2) No hunger, no there is no more hunger, (3) achieving food security, and encouraging sustainable agricultural cultivation, good health and prosperity, guaranteeing a healthy life and encouraging a prosperous life for all people at all ages, (4) Quality education, ensuring equal distribution of quality education and increasing learning opportunities for everyone, (5) Gender equality, (6) Clean water and sanitation, (7) Clean and affordable energy, (8) Sustainable economic growth, productive employment and decent work for everyone, (9) industry, innovation and infrastructure, (10) Reducing inequality, (11) Sustainability of cities and communities, (12) Responsible consumption and production, (13) Climate action, acting quickly to combat climate change and its impacts, (14) Undersea life, preserving and maintaining the sustainability of the sea, use of land ecosystems, managing forests sustainably, reducing barren land and land swaps, (16) Strong judicial institutions and peace (17) Partnerships to achieve goals.

The basic 17 sustainable development goals have three main pillars, namely social, economic and environmental. This research does not measure the 17 pillars, but only takes poverty, the Human Development Index (HDI) for the social pillar, economic growth for the economic pillar, and the environmental pillar includes the environmental quality index (IKLH). These three pillars form a single unit that interacts with each other to be said to be sustainable. Social and economic goals that must be achieved with the obligation to calculate the impact on the environment. The social pillar begins with indicators of poverty or the elimination of poverty, because poverty is an example of injustice experienced by a group of people, and is found everywhere, both in developed and developing countries. The injustice of the social structure (external factors of poverty) can be seen from the unfulfilled needs for survival in good health, the difficulty of getting access to public services (healthy sanitation, clean water, waste management), healthy homes, and educational services. Injustice can also be seen from the lack of ownership of the land they live on. As a result, it is difficult for them to gain access to good and stable jobs

Poverty has long been a national problem, which still shows no signs of ending. Poverty is one of the fundamental problems that is the center of attention of the government in all provinces of Indonesia. In almost all developing countries, the standard of living of the majority of the Indonesian population tends to be very low. A low standard of living can create a form of poverty (Todaro, 2011). Poverty arises from the inability of some people to organize their lives to a level that is considered humane. This condition causes a decline in the quality of human resources so that productivity is low (Ferian, 2021).

Poverty can be defined as the inability of the economy to meet basic needs but also in general not being able to meet the needs for clothing, food and shelter (Wirawan & Arka, 2015). Provincially, the number of poor people in North Sumatra will fluctuate from 2019-2023. The following is data on the percentage of poor people in Indonesia:

Table 1. Number of Poor People in Indonesia

Year	Percentage of Poor/City Population

2018	9.66%
2019	9.22%
2020	10.19%
2021	9.71%
2022	9.57%

Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2023

The problem contained in table above is that the poverty rate in Indonesia has decreased by 0.44 points, namely from 9.66 percent in 2018 to 9.22 percent in 20219. However, in 2020 it has increased to 10.19 percent due to Covid 19 and in 2021 to 2022 it has experienced decline.

In 1990, the World Bank report, World Development Report on Poverty declared that what must be fought in overcoming poverty was by increasing economic growth and human resources. According to Sukirno, economic growth is important in economic activities. Economic growth can influence economic development. The greater the economic growth of a region, the better the region's economy will be, and vice versa (Sadono, 2006). With increasing economic growth, there will be a trickle-down effect. The trickle-down effect states that with the progress of a country's economy, it will automatically hatch downwards, creating jobs and fostering various economic conditions. Beik stated that economic growth must be distributed normally (evenly) so that citizens can live with standards in meeting their needs appropriately.

Another case with Jumaika (2020), it turns out that this theory does not match the reality in Central Java Province. Economic growth in the province does not have a significant influence on reducing poverty (Jumaika, 2020). Likewise, research conducted by Soleh (2018) states that high economic growth in a region does not guarantee the welfare of the people of that region, as is the case in West Papua Province which has the highest average economic growth nationally (11.27% per year), however The percentage of poor people in this province is in second place (35.77%) after Papua province. This shows that economic growth in the region is not pro-poor (Soleh, 2018).

Apart from economic growth, economic success according to the concept of Islamic economic development depends on the success of human development. Humans are development creatures whose quality is determined by the results of their development (Mujiono, 2019). This is in line with Islamic teachings, namely that humans are the main creatures of development who must prosper the Earth well (QS Hud: 61). Humans must be equipped with both scientific and health abilities in order to be able to carry out development programs as well as possible. Even though it has limited natural resources, if the human resources are of high quality then management will be resolved.

Human development is a measure of overall development performance. Human development is also a development process in expanding income, health and education. The combination of these three components is called the Human Development Index (HDI). HDI is the most comprehensive indicator because apart from taking into account material aspects, it also takes into account non-material aspects. Low HDI results in low product work productivity. Furthermore, low productivity will result in low income generation, causing a high number of poor people, and vice versa.

Several studies state that HDI influences the level of poverty in a region. For example, research conducted by (Jumaika, 2020) shows that HDI greatly influences the reduction in poverty in Central Java. However, this is different from research (Dwi Susilowati, 2021) which

states that there is no causal relationship between HDI and poverty in Indonesia in the 1990-2018 period. This contradiction indicates the importance of similar research in order to understand the relationship between HDI and poverty in certain areas, both small and wider, such as Indonesia, as a direction for policy making in order to reduce poverty rates, where the relationship is dynamic over time.

Figure 1. Human Development Index

Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2024

It can be seen from the previous figure that during 2019-2023, the Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia increased by an average of 0.77 percent per year. Then the growth of the Human Development Index (HDI) in 2023 will increase in all dimensions, including longevity and healthy living, knowledge and decent living standards. In the dimension of longevity and healthy living, babies born in 2023 have the hope of living up to 73.93 years, an increase of 0.23 years compared to those born in the previous year. In the knowledge dimension, the expected length of schooling for the population aged 7 years increased by 0.05 years compared to the previous year, from 13.10 years to 13.15 years. Meanwhile, the average length of schooling for people aged 25 years and over increased by 0.08 years, from 8.69 years to 8.77 years in 2023. The dimension of decent living standards as measured by average real expenditure per capita per year increased by 420 thousand rupiah (3.66%) compared to the previous year.

Table 2. Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia 2018-2022

Year	Human Development Index
2018	71.39
2019	71.92
2020	72.94
2021	72.29
2022	73.77

Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2023

The Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia in 2022 has increased compared to the previous year. The Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia in 2022 will accelerate from the previous year. In the dimension of longevity and healthy living, babies born in 2022 have the hope of living up to 73.67 years, an increase of 0.28 years compared to those born in the previous year.

Furthermore, the last factor which is thought to be the cause of poverty is the Environmental Quality Index (IKLH). To measure the quality of the environment in Indonesia,

the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) uses the Environmental Quality Index (IKLH). IKLH is calculated using three indicators, namely the Water Quality Index (IKA), Air Quality Index (IKU) and Land Cover Quality Index (IKLH). The IKLH assessment is divided into several categories, namely IKLH in the very good category, IKLH in the good category, IKLH in the quite good category, and IKLH in the poor category, IKLH in the very poor category and IKLH in the alert category.

Based on data obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), it is known that the quality of the environment experienced fluctuations from 2018 to 2022. The data obtained can be seen in the table below:

Table 3. Environmental Quality Index in Indonesia 2018-2022

Year	IKLH
2018	65.64
2019	66.55
2020	70.72
2021	71.45
2022	72.42

Source: Indonesian Environmental Service 2024

Table above shows that the IKLH value experienced fluctuations from 2018-2022. The problems that arise in reducing the quality of the environment are not only caused by excessive use of natural resources, but also as a result of community activities. There are several factors that influence the quality of life, especially in developing countries, namely economic growth, state income/GDP, death and birth rates, state politics related to policies taken, foreign investment, transportation and energy consumption per capita (Fakher, 2019).

The poor quality of the environment caused by environmental degradation is very detrimental to individuals, society and the environment itself. Research (Croitoru & Sarraf, 2019) conducted in Morocco shows that the costs resulting from environmental degradation amounted to 3.5% of the country's GRDP in 2014. Research (Dong et al, 2021) shows that air conditions polluted by pollution also have an impact negative for GRDP, where an increase in pollution concentration will cause a decrease in GRDP per capita. Research (Samimi et al, 2020) shows that the Environment Performance Index has a positive and significant impact on economic growth as measured using the GRDP indicator.

In Islam, poverty is seen as a problem that endangers a person's soul and faith because it is very close to disbelief. By living in poverty, a person cannot carry out religious obligations optimally, cannot receive a good education, and access decent life and health. Therefore, Islam prohibits its followers from leaving offspring in a weak state, both religiously, scientifically and economically (welfare), as Allah says:

وَلْيَخْشَ ٱلَّذِينَ لَوْ تَرَكُوا۟ مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّةً ضِعَٰفًا خَافُوا۟ عَلَيْهِمْ
فَلْيَتَّقُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ وَلْيَقُولُوا۟ قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ﴿٩﴾

"*And let those who fear Allah leave weak descendants behind whom they fear for their welfare, and let them fear Allah and let them speak the right words (QS An-Nisa: 9)*"

According to Ibnu Katsir, weak offspring is synonymous with a condition of lack of wealth, which is strengthened by his explanation of the Messenger of Allah's message to Sa'ad Abi Waqasah to leave his heirs well-off. (Ibnu Kathir, Tafsir Al-Qur'an, Juz 2,222). If examined further, this verse has a very important philosophical message that poverty is an issue that cannot be ignored so that in the current context, analysis of factors that influence the level of poverty has become something that must be done continuously as a form of concern for social problems in the world. Indonesia. Apart from that, this is also an effort to implement Islamic teachings which encourage people to escape the dangers of poverty.

Based on the problems described above, during the 2018-2022 period there have been fluctuations in poverty in Indonesia. Considering that poverty in Indonesia is influenced by many factors, in this research there are three factors that influence poverty in Indonesia, namely Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), Human Development Index (HDI), and Environmental Quality. Researchers also want to see how conditions, HDI and IKLH are on the island of Sumatra and want to further examine how HDI, IKLH influence poverty. Therefore, researchers conducted research with the title "Contribution of HDI and Environmental Quality to Poverty in Indonesia in 2018-2022"

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses quantitative methods. Through the use of research instruments, which usually consist of numerical data that can be analyzed using statistical techniques, quantitative research tests ideas by analyzing the relationships between variables (Amaruddin et al., 2022). The population studied is IKLH HDI data and Poverty Data on the island of Sumatra. The sample in this study is data from the island of North Sumatra which consists of 10 provinces, namely Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, Bangka Islands, Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sumatra and Lampung for the 2018-2022 period.
The following is the research conceptual framework:

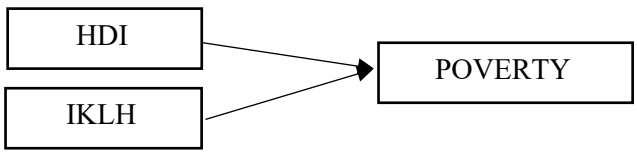

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

H^1: The HDI measure has no effect on poverty
H^2: IKLH size has no influence on poverty
H^3: Simultaneously, HDI IKLH has no effect on poverty

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 4. Chow Test Results

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests			
Equation: Untitled			
Cross-section fixed effects test			
Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.

Cross-section F	352.929669	(9.38)	0.0000
Chi-square cross-section	221.889979	9	0.0000

Source: Processed by researchers (2024)

The results of the Chow test explain that the probability value F is 0.0000 < 5% or 0.05 significance level, meaning that the correct model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Table 4. Hausman Test Results

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test			
Equation: Untitled			
Cross-section random effects test			
Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistics	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross-section	2.672663	2	0.2628

Source: Processed by researchers (2024)

Table above shows the results that the Chi-Square probability value is 0.2628> a significance level of 5% or 0.05, meaning the correct model is the Random Effect Model (REM).The hetero test was not carried out because the model chosen was the Random Effect Model which automatically eliminated hetero symptoms

Table 5. Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test

Lagrange multiplier (LM) test for panel data			
Date: 07/28/24 Time: 12:07			
Sample: 2018 2022			
Total panel observations: 50			
Probability in ()			
Null (no rand. effect)	Cross-section	Period	Both
Alternatives	One-sided	One-sided	
Breusch-Pagan	85.04500	0.968209	86.01321
	(0.0000)	(0.3251)	(0.0000)

Source: Processed data (2024)

The Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test was carried out to analyze whether the random effect model was better than the common effect model for estimating panel data. The LM test is also used to detect whether there is autocorrelation using a test developed by Breusch-Godfrey, known as the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test. Table 3 above shows that H° is rejected if the Breusch-Pagan probability value is smaller than 5% 0.0000<0.3251 then the best model chosen is random effect.

Normality test

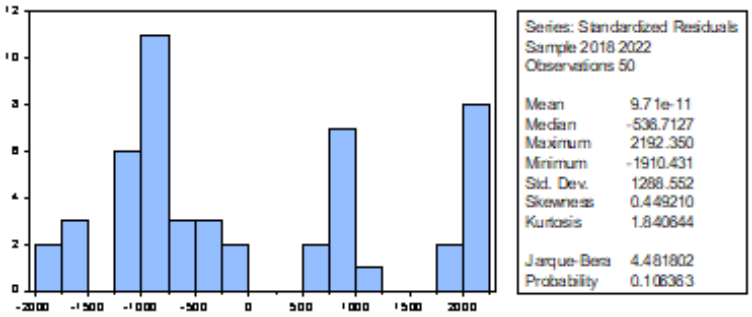

Chart 1. Classic Assumption Test

Data: processed by researchers (2024)

Table 4 above shows that the Jarque Berra prob value is 0.106363 > 0.05, so the data is normal

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test

	LOGIKLH	LOGIPM
LOGIKLH	1.000000	0.424886
LOGIPM	0.424886	1.000000

Data:processed by researchers (2024)

Table above shows that if the value does not exceed 0.9, multicollinearity does not occur

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test

Cross-sections included: 10				
Total panel (balanced) observations: 50				
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances				
Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	765156.4	8479.138	90.23989	0.0000
LOGICLH	-600.0988	728.2763	-0.823999	0.4141
LOGIPM	-16450.40	4685.268	-3.511089	0.0010

Data: processed by researchers (2024)

From table above it is known that the probability value is variableIKLH 0.4141 > 0.05 means no significant effect and HDI variable 0.0010 < 0.05 means it has a significant effect

Table 8. Hypothesis Testing

Dependent Variable: POVERTY				
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)				
Date: 07/28/24 Time: 12:02				
Sample: 2018 2022				
Periods included: 5				
Cross-sections included: 10				
Total panel (balanced) observations: 50				
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances				
Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.

C	765156.4	8479.138	90.23989	0.0000
LOGICLH	-600.0988	728.2763	-0.823999	0.4141
LOGIPM	-16450.40	4685.268	-3.511089	0.0010

	Weighted Statistics		
R-squared	0.244473	Mean dependent var	35553.36
Adjusted R-squared	0.212323	SD dependent var	159.0401
SE of regression	141.1500	Sum squared resid	936396.1
F-statistic	7.604103	Durbin-Watson stat	1.904452
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001377		

Data: processed by researchers (2024)

From table 7 above, it is known that the value of 0.244473 means that the IKLH and HDI variables are able to explain 24.45% of poverty while the remaining 75.55% is explained by other variables that were not studied.

Table 8. F test

	Weighted Statistics		
R-squared	0.244473	Mean dependent var	35553.36
Adjusted R-squared	0.212323	SD dependent var	159.0401
SE of regression	141.1500	Sum squared resid	936396.1
F-statistic	7.604103	Durbin-Watson stat	1.904452
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001377		

Data: processed by researchers (2024)

From table 8 above, it is known that the F probability value is 0.001377, meaning that IKLh and HDI simultaneously have a significant effect on poverty.

Table 9. Coefficient of Determination

	Effects Specification		
		elementary school	Rho
Random cross-section		1291,551	0.9884
Idiosyncratic random		140.1506	0.0116

	Weighted Statistics		
R-squared	0.244473	Mean dependent var	35553.36
Adjusted R-squared	0.212323	SD dependent var	159.0401
SE of regression	141.1500	Sum squared resid	936396.1
F-statistic	7.604103	Durbin-Watson stat	1.904452
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001377		

	Unweighted Statistics		
R-squared	0.135952	Mean dependent var	733487.8
Sum squared resid	81357907	Durbin-Watson stat	0.021919

Data: processed by researchers (2024)

From table 9 above it is known that the R^2 value is close to zero, meaning the ability of the independent variable to provide all the information to predict the dependent variable

Table 10. Fixed Effect Regression Model

Dependent Variable: POVERTY				
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)				
Date: 07/28/24 Time: 12:02				
Sample: 2018 2022				
Periods included: 5				
Cross-sections included: 10				
Total panel (balanced) observations: 50				
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances				
Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	765156.4	8479.138	90.23989	0.0000
LOGICLH	-600.0988	728.2763	-0.823999	0.4141
LOGIPM	-16450.40	4685.268	-3.511089	0.0010

Data: processed by researchers (2024)

From table 10 above the model equation is Poverty = 765,156.4 – 600.0988 IKLH – 16,450.40 IPM + e

From table 10, it is explained that the probability value obtained by the IKLH variable is 0.4141. This value is > 5% or 0.05, so partially IKLH has no effect on poverty.

The probability value of the HDI variable is 0.0010 < the significance level is 5% or 0.05, so partially HDI has a significant influence on poverty

CONCLUSION

From as a result of testing the data and explanation, the conclusion that can be drawn is that poverty has a probability value of 0.0000 which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05, so H^1 is accepted. The iklh measure has a probability value of 0.4141 > a significance level of 0.05, so partially iklh has no effect on poverty. For the HDI variable, the probability value is 0.0010< rather than a significance level of 0.05, so HDI has an effect on poverty.

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