

Analysis of Poverty Levels and Economic Growth in Indonesia from an Islamic Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Poverty represents a multifaceted social issue that has long garnered governmental attention across nations, influenced by factors such as sluggish economic growth, inadequate incomes, limited educational attainment, and escalating unemployment rates. Economic growth is an economic activity that can increase people's income over a certain period of time. Economic growth is not only concentrated on the sale of goods and services but remains focused on the development of high-quality human resources for secular and ukhrawi purposes. This study endeavors to scrutinize poverty and economic growth levels in Indonesia through an Islamic lens. Employing a quantitative methodology, the research draws upon secondary data sourced from diverse outlets including journals, articles, books, research reports, and other written materials. The discoveries uncover that financial development applies negligible impact on destitution levels in Indonesia. Therefore economic growth must be able to reach the poor in a way that governments carry out development that focuses on income distribution.

Keywords: poverty levels, economic growth, Islamic perspective

INTRODUCTION

The state has the highest authority to make policies. Economic policy is one of the government policies that is often directly related to and has a direct impact on the climate of community activities. Fiscal policy is one of the important policies under government authority, involving the regulation of taxation and state expenditure as well as efforts to maintain economic stability. Presidential



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Regulation Number 18 of 2007 in Indonesia sets annual economic development targets to encourage economic growth with the aim of increasing employment opportunities and reducing poverty levels.

Poverty is one of the problems that Indonesia still faces. Poverty is a top priority in development because it is a complex problem with many aspects. Poverty alleviation programs have been launched by the Indonesian government over the last few years. There are two approaches that must be used in an effort to minimize poverty. First, protect poor families and communities by fulfilling basic needs. Second, provide training to the community so they know and understand how to prevent new poverty from emerging. To realize the nation's ideals, namely building a just and prosperous society, eradicating poverty is the main goal.¹

Every country always faces the problem of poverty, both in the form of absolute and relative poverty. Al-Qardhawi explained that Islamic views cannot be accepted by someone living in an Islamic society, even though non-Muslim citizens known as *Ahl al-Dzimma* suffer from hunger, wear no clothes (naked), are homeless (have no place to live), and Islamic teachings declare war on poverty and strive to stop it and anticipate potential outcomes. Because it relates to the inability to gain access to economic, social, cultural, and political resources and participation in society, poverty can be considered a multidimensional problem.²

Several factors contribute to poverty, including people's poor living standards, inadequate minimum wages, and an increase in the number of unemployed every year without additional job opportunities. According to Todaro and Stephen C. (2014), the minimum wage is intended to improve employee welfare and thereby reduce poverty. Increasing knowledge, skills, and talents indicate people's living standards. To overcome poverty, economic growth will produce community welfare through various social and economic developments. The main cause of unemployment contributing directly to high levels of poverty is the limited number of jobs available.³

The success of poverty alleviation is not demonstrated by the reduction in the poverty rate in September 2019 of 0.19% compared to March 2019 of 0.44%

¹Ferezagia, Debrina Vita. "Analisis Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora Terapan* 1, no. 1 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.7454/jsht.v1i1.6>.

²Aprianto, Naerul Edwin Kiky. "Kemiskinan Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Politik Islam." *Islamicconomic: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam* 8, no. 2 (2018): 169–88. <https://doi.org/10.32678/ije.v8i2.60>.

³Priseptian, Laga, and Wiwin Priana Primandhana. "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kemiskinan." *Forum Ekonomi* 24, no. 1 (2022): 45–53. <https://doi.org/10.30872/jfor.v24i1.10362>.

compared to September 2018. This reduction is only a small part of the reduction in absolute poverty. Enny Sri Hartati, a senior INDEF economist, believes that the budget allocated for poverty alleviation programs of more than IDR 100 trillion is not commensurate with this decline (Ekonomi.bisnis.com, 2020). So far, poverty alleviation has depended on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) concept of poverty. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) employs the concept of basic needs or the basic needs approach to assess poverty levels. Poverty, measured in expenditure terms, refers to the economic incapacity to fulfill an individual's fundamental food requirements, rather than merely the absence of food itself. Thus, individuals classified as "poor" are those whose average monthly per capita expenditure falls below the poverty threshold. This concept results in the conclusion that poverty alleviation is predominantly carried out by using income-increasing schemes to reduce costs incurred by the poor. As a result, compared to other dimensions such as cultural factors, the economic dimension is the main goal and priority in poverty reduction.⁴

Basically, poverty is one of the biggest obstacles to the progress of a country or region. This is caused by the inability to gain access to education, health care, and good nutrition, which in turn results in decreased productivity. Smith stated that there are five reasons why policies must prioritize poverty reduction. First, a high level of poverty will make it difficult for people to get loans and make them unable to pay for their children's education. Second, rich people who become poor usually don't save and don't invest. Third, poor living standards and poor health impact productivity, health, and nutrition. Fourth, local products related to daily needs grow as a result of increasing the incomes of the poor, and finally, reducing poverty can help economic growth. Considering these conditions, the government must now act to eradicate poverty seriously, not just gradually.⁵

Both central and regional governments have tried to implement various poverty reduction policies and programs, but these efforts have still not reached the root of the problem. The policies and programs implemented have not achieved the best results because poverty reduction policies and programs focus more on sectoral programs. There are still differences between plans and goal achievement. It should be remembered that poor people need more than just financial and material assistance; they also need a supportive environment so that

⁴ Johan Arifin, "Budaya Kemiskinan Dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia," *Sosio Informa* 6, no. 2 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.33007/inf.v6i2.2372>.

⁵ Tomi Agus Triono and Reno Candra Sangaji, "Faktor Mempengaruhi Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Indonesia: Studi Literatur Laporan Data Kemiskinan BPS Tahun 2022," *Journal of Society Bridge* 1, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.59012/jsb.v1i1.5>.

it is possible to form social and economic relationships with each other.⁶ Therefore, the government must continue to strive to provide opportunities for the community to improve their socio-economic lives.⁷

At the moment, the literature on the concrete impact of zakat as an economic policy instrument in reducing poverty in Indonesia is still limited. Further research is needed to explore the effectiveness of the collection, management, and distribution of zakat by the Shariah financial institutions as well as the government in influencing wealth distribution and inclusive economic growth. In particular, it is necessary to identify the factors affecting public participation in zakat payments as well as the role of zakat in improving public access to education, health, and business capital to reduce poverty sustainably from an Islamic economic perspective.

The purpose of this writing is to provide an overview of the profile of poverty in Indonesia by examining various relevant articles, journals, and research. The purpose of this writing is to obtain data and information about the level of poverty in Indonesia and to determine strategies that are considered effective for dealing with poverty.⁸ This research also explains poverty from an Islamic political economic perspective, how Islam views poverty from a political economic perspective, and how this affects the country.⁹ It is hoped that this research can provide an explanation of the level of poverty and growth in Indonesia from an Islamic perspective.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs qualitative methodology, which entails generating descriptive data based on the observed behavior and verbal expressions of individuals under study.¹⁰ The reason the author uses qualitative methods is to carry out analysis related to poverty levels and economic growth in Indonesia

⁶ Nadia Eka Purnama, "Analisis Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Sumatera Utara" 66, no. 2 (2010): 37–39.

⁷ Sahilatul Maisy, Dyah Probawulan, and Astrid Maharani, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Return Saham," *National Multidisciplinary Sciences* 1, no. 5 (2022): 650–55, <https://doi.org/10.32528/nms.v1i5.217>.

⁸ Zulkarnain Nasuiton, "Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Kemiskinan," *Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology* 85, no. 1 (2014): 2071–79.

⁹ Yasushi Suzuki, Sigit Pramono, and Rufidah Rufidah, "Islamic Microfinance And Poverty Alleviation Program: Preliminary Research Findings From Indonesia," *Share: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Islam* 5, no. 1 (2016), <https://doi.org/10.22373/share.v5i1.910>.

¹⁰ Sugiyono Guzman, Kurniawan Candra, and Working Oktarina, Nina Paper. "BAB III Metode Penelitian Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008)." *Economic Education Analysis Journal* 7, no. 1 (2018): 335–36.

from an Islamic perspective. The initial stage in the qualitative method is collecting the necessary data, then continuing with classification and description.

The data used in this research uses primary data sources and secondary data. The main sources in this research are journals, articles, and books that are relevant for analyzing the level of poverty in Indonesia from an Islamic perspective on economic growth. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained through documents or other people.¹¹This data source is used to complement and support the problems of poverty levels and economic growth in Indonesia.

The author uses a literature study as a data collection method. Sources of this information can come from scientific essays, books, research reports, encyclopedias, and other written sources, both printed and electronic.¹²The information obtained is then processed to be concise and orderly. Data analysis in this research uses the content analysis method, which includes a thorough discussion of content written or printed in the media.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Poverty Levels in Indonesia

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Indonesia's latest report for March 2019 indicates a notable decrease in the poverty rate, which stood at 9.41 percent of the total population, compared to the previous year's figure of 9.82 percent. This statistical trend is not only encouraging but also indicative of positive socio-economic developments within the country. It's intriguing to note that despite an upward adjustment in the poverty threshold, there has been a reduction in the number of individuals falling below it. This suggests that efforts to address poverty are yielding tangible results, with the total number of poor individuals decreasing to 25.14 million in March 2019, marking a decline of 0.53 million from September 2018 and 0.80 million from March 2018. These figures underscore the effectiveness of targeted poverty alleviation measures and underscore the importance of continued socio-economic policies aimed at fostering inclusive growth and reducing disparities across Indonesia.¹³

Poverty in Indonesia has decreased since the reform era until 2017, after reaching a peak in 1998 due to the economic crisis. The national poverty alleviation target set by the Millennium Development Goals and RPJMN 2009–2014 to reduce the poverty rate to below 10% has not been achieved, even though

¹¹ Julianto, Stefanny. "Bab III - Metode Penelitian Metode Penelitian." *Metode Penelitian*, no. 1 (2018): 32–41.

¹² Revian Viva Giovardhi, "Metode Penelitian," 2018, 55.

¹³ Yuli Nurhanisah, "Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Indonesia Menurun," *IndonesiaBaik.id*, 2020.

the poverty trend has decreased. The poverty rate reached its lowest value in 2017, namely 10.64 percent. So far, the government has concentrated on implementing social assistance programs such as subsidies and social security. However, these programs are not effective enough to achieve the poverty alleviation target. Therefore, new strategies are needed to accelerate poverty alleviation, one of which is information and communication technology.¹⁴

Village development has a significant influence on reducing poverty levels in every district in Indonesia. This means that the level of poverty is negatively correlated with the level of village development. Districts with more advanced rural development tend to have lower poverty rates, while districts with lower rural development tend to have higher poverty rates.¹⁵

According to the results of a survey conducted by BPS based on islands, it was found that the islands of Maluku and Papua showed the highest levels of poverty, while the island of Kalimantan showed the lowest levels of poverty. Based on the numbers, the island with the poorest population is Java, with a total of 13.85 people.¹⁶

Results This research shows that the poverty rate in Indonesia, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), decreased in March and September 2018. However, in 2009–2014, Indonesia was not able to reduce the poverty rate to below 10% despite implementing several social assistance programs, such as subsidies. and social security have been implemented. Village development has a significant influence on reducing poverty levels, meaning that advanced village development tends to have low poverty levels, and conversely, if village development is low, then poverty levels tend to be high.

Economic Growth in Indonesia

Population growth significantly influences economic growth and has a negative sign. In other words, greater population growth will reduce economic growth. This is in accordance with the description of data regarding population

¹⁴ Khoirun Nisa and Winih Budiarti, "Pengaruh Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Indonesia Tahun 2012-2017," Seminar Nasional Official Statistics 2019, no. 1 (2020): 759–68, <https://doi.org/10.34123/semnasoffstat.v2019i1.186>.

¹⁵ Riska Eka Agustina and Arya Yahya, "Pembangunan Desa Dan Tingkat Kemiskinan Kabupaten Di Indonesia," Jurnal Litbang Sukowati : Media Penelitian Dan Pengembangan 6, no. 1 (2022): 98–108, <https://doi.org/10.32630/sukowati.v6i1.329>.

¹⁶ Agus Triono and Sangaji, "Faktor Mempengaruhi Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Indonesia: Studi Literatur Laporan Data Kemiskinan BPS Tahun 2022."

growth in Indonesia, which is experiencing a decline while economic growth is increasing.¹⁷

Health facilities influence economic growth significantly. The increase in health facilities, such as community health centers and hospital units, can cause a decrease in regional economic growth. This is because many community health centers stopped operating within 5 years of the study.¹⁸

One factor What influences a region's economic growth is regional tax revenue and the Gini ratio. Meanwhile, the consumer price index has no effect on economic growth.¹⁹

In high-income economies, the precise effect of macroprudential policies on economic growth remains uncertain. Conversely, in middle- and high-income economies, these policies foster economic expansion by encouraging investment and leveraging. However, in low- and middle-income countries, economic growth is impeded by elevated investment and loan interest rates.²⁰

The economic slowdown is caused by internal and external factors. External factors include a decline in exports caused by a decline in global demand and commodity prices. Internal factors include a decrease in government consumption due to budget savings programs. Household consumption remains stable, thus supporting economic growth, which is still quite high.²¹

One way that government policy can accelerate inclusive economic growth is through government spending in the education sector through the Smart Indonesia program, such as the Smart Indonesia Card. In health sector programs by improving medical facilities and personnel, as well as by adding the Healthy Indonesia Card program to BPJS Health.²²

¹⁷ Endah Kurniawati and Catur Sugiyanto, "Pengaruh Struktur Umur Penduduk Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan Indonesia* 21, no. 1 (2021): 41–58, <https://doi.org/10.21002/jepi.2021.04>.

¹⁸ Tannia Regina, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia," *Kompleksitas: Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen, Organisasi Dan Bisnis* 11, no. 1 (2022): 36–45, <https://doi.org/10.56486/kompleksitas.vol11no1.201>.

¹⁹ Arfah Habib Saragih, "Pengaruh Penerimaan Pajak Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia the Effect of Tax Revenue on the Economic Growth in Indonesia," *Sikap* 3, no. 1 (2018): 17–27, <http://jurnal.usbykp.ac.id/index.php/sikap>.

²⁰ Yu You, Xiaoying Hu, and Hao Guo, "Macroprudential Policy, Economic Crises and Economic Growth," *Digital Economy and Sustainable Development* 1, no. 1 (2023): 1–23, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s44265-023-00014-1>.

²¹ Marlina Widiyanti and Novita Sari, "Kajian Pasar Modal Syariah Dalam Mempengaruhi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia," *Ekonomikawan: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Studi Pembangunan* 19, no. 1 (2019): 21–30, <https://doi.org/10.30596/ekonomikawan.v19i1.3236>.

²² Hartati, Yuniar Sri. "Analisis Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Inklusif Di Indonesia" 12 (2021): 79–92

The amount of imports and exports greatly influences economic growth in the long term. This is in accordance with international trade theory, which says that domestic production of goods and services will increase if the number of goods or services exported abroad increases. Exporting goods improves a country's economy. In the long term, these benefits will encourage economic growth in the exporting country.²³

Economic growth is influenced by population growth. Factors that influence economic growth are health facilities, regional tax revenues, the Gini ratio, and the amount of exports and imports. However, economic growth has also experienced a slowdown caused by internal and external factors. External factors include a decline in exports caused by a decline in global demand and commodity prices. Internal factors include a decrease in government consumption due to budget savings programs.

Islamic Perspective on Poverty Levels

In the Islamic view, poverty is defined into two categories, namely needy and needy. This shows that the Islamic understanding of poverty is different from the conventional perspective.²⁴

Many jurists and commentators have different opinions about what is meant by "poor" and "indigent." According to Yusuf al-Qardhawi, the words poor and needy are similar to faith and Islam. If collected separately, each has a different meaning, and if collected together, each has a meaning for the parallel word.²⁵

Poverty is a very complicated phenomenon. Socially, Islam advocates improving the quality of life for everyone by improving everyone's nature and paving the way for social harmony through zakat, infaq, and sadaqah. Structurally, the role of the state is given by Islam to build society's income and wealth evenly and fairly and maintain its stability.²⁶

²³ Ulfa Hanifah, "Pengaruh Ekspor Dan Impor Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia," *Transekonomika: Akuntansi, Bisnis Dan Keuangan* 2, no. 6 (2022): 107–26, <https://doi.org/10.55047/transekonomika.v2i6.275>.

²⁴ Angga Maulana, Muhammad Iqbal Fasa, and Suharto Suharto, "Pengaruh Tingkat Kemiskinan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dalam Perspektif Islam," *Jurnal Bina Bangsa Ekonomika* 15, No. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.46306/Jbbs.V15i1.142>.

²⁵ Naerul Edwin Kiky Aprianto, "Kemiskinan Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Politik Islam," *Islamicconomic: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam* 8, no. 2 (2018): 169–88, <https://doi.org/10.32678/ije.v8i2.60>.

²⁶ Andi Elmy Ferawaty Mattoddoang and Andi Patimbangi, "Analisis Kebijakan Dan Sistem Akuntansi Keuangan Daerah Terhadap Penanggulangan Tingkat Kemiskinan Dalam

Zakat is a way provided by the Islamic religion to help overcome the problem of poverty and maintain income balance in society. This shows that not all individuals have the ability to compete in the economic arena because there are some individuals who do not have the ability to compete, whether they are poor or rich.²⁷

Zakat is an obligation for every Muslim person. This is because zakat has the ability to cleanse the soul with the aim of obtaining blessings, fulfilling obligations, and providing various types of goodness.²⁸

Religion and morals are other factors that contribute to poverty besides economics. Therefore, zakat management organizations must have programs to reduce poverty that are specific to each region. Zakat, infaq, and alms are actually intended to distribute wealth to those who can afford it and those who cannot. Therefore, zakat institutions need to reach out more to the community.²⁹

Results In this writing, it can be concluded that Islam views poverty as being categorized into two definitions, namely needy and needy. Islam recommends that everyone improve the quality of their lives by improving the nature of their lives and paving the way for social harmony through zakat, infaq, and sadaqah. Apart from economics, religion and morals are also factors that contribute to poverty. The method used by the Islamic religion to overcome poverty is the obligation to pay zakat.

Islamic Perspective in Economic Growth

From an Islamic viewpoint, fostering economic growth is deemed favorable. In Islamic terms, economic growth encompasses not only an expansion in goods and services but also a reinforcement of moral and ethical values, alongside a harmonious balance between short-term and long-term objectives.³⁰

Perspektif Ekonomi Islam,” *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Syariah (Jurnal Akunsyah)* 2, no. 1 (2022): 11–24, <https://doi.org/10.30863/akunsyah.v2i1.3058>.

²⁷ Muhammad Najib Murobbi and Hardius Usman, “Pengaruh Zakat, Infak Sedekah, Dan Inflasi Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia,” *Jesya (Jurnal Ekonomi & Ekonomi Syariah)* 4, no. 2 (2021): 846–57, <https://doi.org/10.36778/jesya.v4i2.390>.

²⁸ Ayu Sindi Widiastuti and Kosasih, “Pengaruh ZIS , Pertumbuhan Ekonomi , Pengangguran Dan Inflasi Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Indonesia The Effect Of Zis , Economic Growth , Unemployment And Inflation On Poverty Levels In Indonesia,” *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Dan Bisnis* 4, no. 1 (2021): 80–90.

²⁹ M Jaenudin and Ali Hamdan, “Penilaian Dampak Zakat, Infak, Sedekah Terhadap Kemiskinan Spiritual Dan Material Penerima Manfaat Laznas LMI: Pendekatan CIBEST,” *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori Dan Terapan* 9, no. 3 (2022): 362–78, <https://doi.org/10.20473/vol9iss20223pp362-378>.

³⁰ Retnawati Siregar and M. Shabri Abd. Majid, “Pembangunan Ekonomi Dalam Perspektif Islam,” *Jurnal EMT KITA* 7, no. 1 (2023): 71–82, <https://doi.org/10.35870/emt.v7i1.722>.

In the Islamic view, economic development has many aspects and focuses on quantitative and qualitative standards. The goal is not only the welfare of the material world but also the welfare of this world and the hereafter.³¹

New techniques and methods that must be used in development according to an Islamic economic perspective are abandoning the use of development planning indices, which focus on maximizing growth rates rather than aggregative growth models. Therefore, there is no main goal of economic growth or high per capita income. Because even though the high per capita income is not commensurate with the actual situation, poverty continues to increase and inequality continues to increase.³²

Economic growth in Islam has been established in Islamic management, which already exists in the Quran, as well as in Islamic efforts to reduce poverty by improving community welfare. If Muslims do not move to fight poverty, then that person will be considered an unbeliever and will be included in the group of people who deny religion.³³

According to Islamic economics, economic growth is a component of economic development. Economic growth can be defined as "a suitable growth of the right kind of output that can contribute to human welfare" or "continuous growth of production factors that are capable of contributing to human welfare."³⁴

The Islamic perspective on economic growth is a good thing that can encourage economic prosperity. Economic development has many aspects and focuses on quantitative and qualitative standards, whose aim is also the welfare of this world and the hereafter. Economic growth in Islam is an effort to reduce

³¹ Nasution, Eza Okhy Awalia Br, Listika Putri Lestari Nasution, Minda Agustina, and Khairina Tambunan. "Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dalam Perspektif Islam." *Journal of Management and Creative Business* 1, no. 1 (2023): 63–71.

³² Rizal Muttaqi, "Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dalam Perspektif Islam," *Journal of Management and Creative Business* 1, no. 1 (20218): 120, <https://doi.org/10.30640/jmcbus.v1i1.484>.

³³ Femei Purnamasari, "Economic Growth: Government Investment and Management Investment Islam in Perspective (Studies in the Dis- Trict / City of Lampung Province)," *Jurnal Manajemen Indonesia* 17, no. 1 (2017): 13–26, [http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=516067&val=10564&title= Pertumbuhan Ekonomi: Investasi Pemerintah Dan Manajemen Investasi Dalam Perspektif Islam \(Studi Di Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Lampung\)](http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=516067&val=10564&title= Pertumbuhan Ekonomi: Investasi Pemerintah Dan Manajemen Investasi Dalam Perspektif Islam (Studi Di Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Lampung)).

³⁴ Sherly Puspa Dewi, Muhammad Iqbal Fasa, and Suharto, "Investasi Dan Inflasi Sebagai Instrumen Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam," *Saujana : Jurnal Perbankan Syariah Dan Ekonomi Syariah* 3, no. 02 (2021): 17–32, <https://doi.org/10.59636/saujana.v3i02.44>.

poverty by increasing community welfare. Economic growth is a development component that is able to contribute to a person's welfare.

The Effect of Economic Growth on Poverty Levels

The effect of economic growth on poverty is markedly negative, indicating that the form of influence between economic growth and poverty is inversely proportional.³⁵ This study is in accordance with the results of the World Bank in Wahyudi, which stated that the pattern of economic growth, namely inequality, means that economic growth cannot significantly reduce poverty.

Poverty levels will decrease along with economic growth, which means that economic improvements encourage a decrease in poverty levels. Because increasing human living standards is the main source of economic growth, it is necessary. A country's ability to improve the living standards of its people is very dependent on and influenced by the rate of economic growth, which is an increase in economic capacity.³⁶

In reducing poverty levels, economic growth is still less than ideal due to several reasons: economic growth is still not high enough, population growth in rural areas, where around 2/3 of the poor live, is still slow, and there is still a lack of connection between the agricultural sector and other sectors such as tourism and processing industry.³⁷

The poverty level is not significantly influenced by economic growth. Current economic growth only benefits the rich or upper middle class but not the lower middle class, which makes it slow to reduce poverty. The results of this research are supported by Hantika's research, which shows that economic growth does not have a significant effect on poverty.³⁸

Economic growth has a positive and significant impact on poverty, with the assumption that increasing economic growth will result in an increase in the

³⁵ Evi Hartati, ida ayu purba Riani, and charley m. Bisai, "Analisis Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Jayapura," Hartati Evi, Ayu Ida, Bisai Charles II, no. 1 (2015): 61–71.

³⁶ Diyana Dwi Utami and Didit Welly Udjianto, "Analisis Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Tingkat Pendidikan, Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan," *Jurnal Locus Penelitian Dan Pengabdian* 2, no. 7 (2023): 637–46, <https://doi.org/10.58344/locus.v2i7.1441>.

³⁷ Yolanda Pateda, vecky a.j. Masinambouw, and tri oldy Rotinsulu, "Pengaruh Investasi, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Gorontalo," *Jurnal Pembangunan Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Daerah* 19, no. 3 (2019): 1–17, <https://doi.org/10.35794/jpekd.16455.19.3.2017>.

³⁸ Mar'atus Sholikah, Niniek Imaningsih, and Riko Setya Wijaya, "Analisis Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Jumlah Penduduk, Pendidikan Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Tuban," *Jurnal Syntax Admiration* 2, no. 7 (2021): 1294–1306, <https://doi.org/10.46799/jhs.v2i7.275>.

amount of poverty.³⁹ The results of this research are in accordance with the statement of the World Bank (2006), which states that economic growth cannot reduce poverty in Indonesia. This is due to the fact that since Indonesia's economic growth in 1998, the distribution of income throughout society has been uneven, or there has been inequality.

Economic growth has the ability to reduce poverty levels with an elasticity of 0.3. This is due to the strong relationship between poverty and economic growth, because poverty levels tend to increase at the beginning of the development stage, while the level of poverty tends to decrease at the end of the development stage.⁴⁰

Economic growth is the key to ending poverty in many countries. Even though economic growth is optimistic that it can reduce poverty, in developing countries, including Indonesia, the problem of increasing the number of people living below the poverty line remains. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the rate of economic growth so that it returns to a positive and even level so that all levels of society can benefit from economic growth.⁴¹ The results of this research are similar to research conducted by Zuhdiyati and Kaluge, who explained that economic growth cannot reduce poverty because its quality is very low.

The number of workers directly affects economic growth due to a number of factors, including those that increase the number of workers. With greater economic growth and increased production, production can increase and have an impact on economic growth.⁴²

Several research findings show that economic growth cannot significantly reduce poverty, but economic improvement encourages a reduction in poverty levels. Even though economic growth is optimistic that it can reduce poverty, in developing countries, including Indonesia, the problem of increasing the number of people living below the poverty line remains.

CONCLUSION

³⁹ Sagala, Harlen, and Bunga Chintia Utami, "Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Pelalawan."

⁴⁰ Faradilah et al., "Pengaruh Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Tingkat Pendidikan Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia."

⁴¹ Rakhmawan and Aji, "Pengaruh Ipm, Tingkat Pengangguran Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Jawa Timur."

⁴² Ariefan Syah, Zuhri M Nawawi, and Aqwa Naser Daulay, "The Effect of Industrial Agglomeration, Labor Force, and Human Capital Investment on Economic Growth in Medan City in The Perspective of Islamic Economics," *COSTING: Journal of Economic, Business and Accounting* 7, no. 1 (2023): 2140–51.

Based on the results of the research analysis, it can be concluded that the poverty rate in Indonesia, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), decreased in March and September 2018. However, in 2009–2014, Indonesia was not able to reduce the poverty rate to below 10% despite implementing several aid programs. Social services such as subsidies and social security have been implemented. Village development has a significant influence on reducing poverty levels.

Islam recommends that everyone improve the quality of their lives by improving the nature of their lives and paving the way for social harmony through zakat, infaq, and sadaqah. Apart from economics, religion and morals are also factors that contribute to poverty. The method used by the Islamic religion to overcome poverty is the obligation to pay zakat. Even though economic growth is optimistic that it can reduce poverty, in developing countries, including Indonesia, the problem of increasing the number of people living below the poverty line remains. Economic growth is still less than ideal for reducing poverty levels in Indonesia.

Drawing from the findings of the discourse and research outcomes, the author posits that economic growth lacks a substantial impact on poverty levels. This suggests that thus far, the benefits of economic growth have predominantly accrued to a limited segment of society. To effectively combat poverty, economic growth must extend to impoverished communities, necessitating government interventions focused on income redistribution. The ramifications of this research underscore that economic growth alone does not markedly alleviate poverty levels.

This researcher makes a difference from previous research by analyzing the relationship between poverty rates and economic growth in Indonesia through Islamic perspectives. This study highlights the importance of integrating Islamic economic values into national development policy. The results of the research show that principles such as zakat, decency, and distributive justice are not only relevant but can also be effective instruments for addressing economic disparities and improving general well-being. In this context, efforts to implement policies that are more inclusive and oriented towards social justice are crucial to achieving sustainable and equitable economic growth for all segments of Indonesian society.

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