

The Implementation Of Smart Cities Can Effect The Poverty Rate Reduces In The East Barito District

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Abstract

This study aims to update our knowledge of learning literature about the factors that influence poverty and its relation to smart city development. The data collection technique uses a secondary data approach with sources from BPS Barito Timur. This research focuses on how the independent variables affect the dependent variable either partially (single) or simultaneously (together) in the context of smart city development using Excel and the Eviews application 12. The results obtained based on this research simultaneously have a relevant or influential impact on economic growth, population, unemployment, and HDI and how these factors relate to innovative city development. In addition, the positive economic growth achieved individually affects poverty. The unemployment rate and the HDI negatively impact the poverty threshold, which can be addressed through intelligent city development initiatives.

Keyword: Poverty, Economic Growth, Unemployment, HDI, Smart City

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a pervasive problem in every country, including Indonesia, which is currently undergoing economic development. Poverty is a critical issue that requires special attention from governments worldwide, including Indonesia. It is well-known that Indonesia is frequently plagued by poverty, with poverty even becoming a central political issue during elections, from presidential to local levels. Poverty is no longer solely determined by the level of economic quality. However, many other factors influence it, such as various economic perspectives and the constantly changing meaning of poverty, depending on the perspective used. These factors affect daily life in the short and long term and gradually change the economic structure, which can change depending on other factors. The quantity of factors influencing poverty is calculated through economic growth, supported by factors such as unemployment rates that are always present due to population growth exceeding established limits. Therefore, the government must adapt swiftly to the constantly changing situation in addressing poverty in their autonomous regions.

According to the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), in 2023, poverty is a lack of an individual's ability to meet their daily needs, including clothing, food, and shelter, based on their daily expenses. Meanwhile, according to the World Bank in 2015, poverty occurs when someone cannot fulfill their life choices, such as education, health, and standard of living, established by the World Bank itself. Based on the statements above, the author conveys several origins of the initial problems in this research, including the relationship between a region's economic growth and the poverty level in that area. Secondly, uncontrolled population growth that raises the third factor, the high unemployment rate due to the lack of job opportunities, requires the government to release excess funds to address several factors that potentially cause and spread poverty.

As we know, poverty in Central Kalimantan consists of 13 districts. This research focuses on the Barito Timur district, where the local government only focuses on public policies that discuss basic infrastructure, often used for economic development. This research aims to find an explanation of the percentage of poverty based on factors that can influence poverty in the Barito Timur district. In previous research, Agus Sukmana (2021) showed that economic growth significantly influences the poverty rate. However, Gita and Muchtolifah (2022) argue that economic growth does not significantly affect the poverty level. On the other hand, Jovico Akbar and team (2022) show that the unemployment rate is relatively related to poverty, while Rahmat Kasim and team (2021) indicate that the unemployment rate has no significant effect on poverty. According to research by Rosa et al. (2023), the Human Development Index (IPM) is considered necessary in poverty. However, Batanghari Jambi and Fatmasari Syam (2023) found that HDI does not significantly affect poverty.

Seeing the differences in the results of these studies, the authors focus on reviewing other literature related to factors that affect poverty, such as economic growth, demography, unemployment, and HDI. The results of this study can provide a renewal of knowledge and a better understanding of the factors that contribute to poverty.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty

Poverty is an essential issue in all nations around the world, especially developing countries, and eradicating poverty is also a significant issue, and creating wealth for its people is the ultimate goal of every country (Bisnis et al., 2014). Poverty has been recorded as a significant problem worldwide, especially in developing countries Priseptian & Primandhana, (2022). Poverty is a severe challenge in a developing country like Indonesia and is a comprehensive and multi-level problem that generations must handle (Fadila & Marwan, 2020). *Poverty* is a problem that is not neatly ordered and stratified from the lowest to the most common, so poverty alleviation efforts must be carried out comprehensively and integrated by considering various aspects of people's lives Andhykha et al., (2018).

Economic growth

Population and employment growth have traditionally been seen as positive drivers of economic growth; more workers increase production speed Andhykha et al., (2018). It was also stated that the good and bad impacts The ability of the local economic system to absorb and support population growth is very dependent on population growth and absorbing a continuously increasing workforce productively Cici Septiani et al., (2022). Economic growth is the engine of wealth creation, which leads to eradicating poverty and all related problems Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge, (2018). There is an impact between population growth and poverty because the population is the root cause of poverty, and irregular population growth may fail to achieve people's welfare Salsabilla et al., (2022).

Unemployment

Unemployment occurs when a person joins the working population looking for a job but

has not found one (Yustie, 2017). Unemployed citizens are already unemployed and have also intentionally looked for work in the last four weeks, or those waiting to resume after being laid off, or who are about to retire. Short-term unemployment is one of the biggest problems all countries face when applying for a new job within four weeks (Soleh et al., 2019).

Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (IPM) determines whether a country is developed or underdeveloped and the impact of economic policies on quality of life. These fundamental abilities are longevity, knowledge, and purchasing power. Life expectancy, often at birth, calculates the average lifespan. Literacy/literacy level and grade point average were used to assess knowledge. The ability to access the resources needed to maintain an adequate standard of living is used to calculate purchasing power. Poverty can also be caused by a lack of human resources (Rosa et al., 2023). The Human Development Index (IPM) can be used to evaluate the ranking or level of development of a region or country. The Human Development Index is a crucial indicator to measure the success of efforts to improve people's quality of life Salsabilla et al., (2022).

Public policy

A series of actions taken or not carried out by the government to achieve specific goals in the hope of solving public problems or serving the public interest (Deng et al., 2022). How the government implements or refuses to implement, why the policy must be implemented, and whether the policy must be implemented or not (Lowans et al., 2023). Government policy aims to uphold order, protect people's freedom, maintain harmony and peace, or realize people's welfare (Zeng et al., 2023). Government actions to address societal problems include several preferences; therefore, the choices taken must be wise and appropriate (Sanfo & Gérard, 2012).

Hypothesis

H0: Smart city There is no influence of economic growth, population, unemployment, or human development index on poverty in the East Barito district.

H1: Smart city There is an influence of economic growth, population, unemployment, and human development index on poverty in the East Barito district.

METHOD

Based on the nature of the data that can be obtained by the author in this study, the author uses a quantitative method and uses multiple regression analysis to describe the results of the research conducted. (Imron, 2019). Comparable according to (Sugiyono, 2012), Survey data is numerical and analyzed using statistics. Therefore, it is called a quantitative method. (Siregar, 2021) Problem-solving techniques for the multiple linear regression research method from the description of each research theme are the same between the independent and dependent variables. Analyze and interpret the current situation based on facts. The data is also taken in the form of the latest data from sources in the form of BPS East Barito district for 2011-2021, which contains several independent variables that will be studied and processed for data, namely economic

growth, followed by unemployment data, and finally data from the Human Development Index, with the dependent variable being poverty level.

RESULTS

The t-test analysis is one of the statistical techniques used to determine whether the difference between two data sets is significant. In this case, the t-test is used to analyze the relationship between the variables of economic growth, unemployment, and the Human Development Index and poverty. The results of the t-test show that economic growth has a significant positive effect on poverty. This means that the higher the level of economic growth, the lower the poverty level in that country. On the other hand, the unemployment rate and the Human Development Index have a sizeable negative effect on poverty: the higher the unemployment rate or, the lower the Human Development Index, the higher the poverty rate is less than 0.05, so the conclusion is statistically valid. In other words, these conclusions have high statistical confidence and can be used as a basis for designing national poverty reduction policies. It should be remembered that the relationship between variables is only one. Other statistical techniques can also be used, depending on the data's nature and the analysis's intended purpose. Apart from that, the t-test also has certain assumptions and limitations that must be well understood before carrying out any analysis. Therefore, it is essential to carefully analyze and pay attention to statistical aspects of data analysis.

DISCUSSION

- **The Impact of Economic Growth on Poverty in East Barito district**

The results of this study become clear that the variable economic growth significantly impacts poverty in East Barito Province. This is represented by rejecting H₀ and accepting H₁. The variable coefficient of economic growth is 0.319855, and a significance value of 0.000 is less than 0.05 (5%). In other words, economic growth has a significant, positive impact on regional poverty. The findings show that economic growth can have a direct impact on poverty. Therefore, increased regional economic growth can be used to indicate increasing poverty. These results also show that economic growth can positively impact potential sectors such as mining and tourism. Thus, these sectors can be optimally developed and used as potentials to encourage economic growth and reduce poverty. The Bartim Bappeda program is focused on developing key sectors and will be realized through the APBD in each potential sector, in line with the results of this study.

- **The Impact of Unemployment Rate on Poverty in East Barito District**

The study results show that H₁ is accepted and H₀ is rejected for the unemployment rate variable, which significantly influences poverty in East Barito. These results are based on multiple regression tests, which show that the Unemployment Rate variable has a negative coefficient of -2.983846. The significance test results showed that the unemployment rate variable had a partially significant adverse effect on poverty in East Barito, with a significant value of 0.002 < 0.05 (5%). In this context, every one-unit increase in the unemployment rate means a reduction in the poverty rate in East Barito. The results suggest that unemployment

may cause increasing poverty in the region, as many people are out of work or unemployed and unable to compete for limited job opportunities. The results of this study also show that unemployment affects economic activity and can positively or negatively impact poverty. Efforts to overcome unemployment and good workforce education can help reduce poverty and improve the welfare of the people of East Barito. This workforce training program is designed to increase the ability to find work and provide equal opportunities for the community to become independent economic engines.

- **The Impact of the East Barito Human Development Index on Poverty**

From the results of this study, H₀ was rejected, and H₁ was accepted as a human development index variable that has a more significant influence on poverty in East Barito. Multiple regression test shows that the Human Development Index variable has a negative coefficient of -0.002527 and a significance value of 0.002 < 0.05 (5%). This indicates that the Human Development Index variable with a high value tends to hurt poverty in East Barito. Therefore, an increase of 1 unit of the Human Development Index can be interpreted as a decrease in poverty at the same level in East Barito. These results suggest that the Human Development Index can be a tool for increasing wealth and reducing poverty by providing a reasonable standard for individuals to work competitively and productively. The social services, health offices, employment offices, and education offices in East Barito Regency have worked together in a coordinated program to support this. These programs include ensuring the welfare of underprivileged communities by providing social assistance in stages over six months, providing medical assistance to underprivileged communities, and helping underprivileged children to participate in the Smart Indonesia Program. In addition, special training is provided to improve the community's ability to find the best jobs through regular outreach. Thus, the linkages of these programs can increase the ability of local communities to reduce poverty and increase the welfare of East Barito.

- **Implementation of Public Policy for Poverty Alleviation in East Barito**

The central government's policy dictates that the Barito Timor local government has utilized the RPJMD 2019-2023 as a benchmark for implementing public policies that aim to provide prompt, efficient, accessible, affordable, and integrated public services across government units with the support of information technology. This is consistent with the previous research on Smart Governance Performance Modeling to Support Smart City Programs in Indonesia, which revealed that the planned future cities in Indonesia still face implementation challenges. Alongside this, there still needs to be more technological proficiency in the execution of the electronic government program that emphasizes the need for local government officials to be proficient in utilizing cutting-edge technology in the Bartim Regency. According to Quiggin (2022), the role in public policy must be based on fundamental jurisdiction, followed by the local government's responsibilities. In Barito Timur, the community still needs attention, particularly its human resources, which are still categorized as 60-69 on the Human Development Index, indicating that they are at a moderate level. Therefore, more specific improvements are necessary for the community's welfare, especially regarding their health and skills obtained from regular education and training and from education and awareness campaigns conducted by the Bartim local government.

- **Smart City Application In East Barito District**

The smart city is an urban development concept that uses the basis of information and communication technology to improve people's quality of life and the efficiency of public services. In this case, ICT is used to collect, process, and analyze data in real-time to make more effective and efficient decisions in various aspects of urban life. Even though it still ranks moderate in areas where mastery of technology is still lacking, the application of smart cities is a viable option. Both to help improve the community's quality of life and the efficiency of public services, as a benchmark for implementing public policies and efforts to provide better public services with the support of information technology. The smart city development strategy helps local governments improve the efficiency of public services such as transportation, health services, and education. However, before implementing intelligent cities, local governments need to ensure they have the proper technological infrastructure and cybersecurity. In addition, there is a need for education and training so that the public and government officials can use information technology appropriately. With careful and planned preparations, smart cities can be a solution to improve public services and improve the quality of life for people in East Barito province.

CONCLUSION

The studies conducted in East Barito district show that economic growth, unemployment rate, and human development index have a significant impact on poverty reduction. Economic growth has a positive impact on poverty reduction, while unemployment has a negative impact on poverty reduction. The human development index is also an essential factor in reducing poverty, and an increase in one unit of the human development index can reduce poverty in the same unit. The implementation of public policies for poverty reduction must be based on jurisdiction, followed by the local government's responsibilities, and involve improvements in the community's welfare. The application of smart cities is a viable option to improve the community's quality of life and the efficiency of public services, but local governments need to ensure they have the proper technological infrastructure, cybersecurity, education, and training.

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