

Analysis of the Role of Basic Sector Economic Growth on Poverty in Aceh Province Special Region for Implementing Islamic Sharia

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Abstract

Economic growth is expected to impact income inequality reduction and poverty alleviation. The diversity of economic sectors raises fundamental questions about which sectors can effectively reduce poverty through potential sectors. The economy of Aceh has experienced significant growth, particularly in key or leading sectors, yet the population of Aceh remains trapped in poverty. This study aims to analyze the impact of key sectors on poverty in the Province of Aceh. This research employs a quantitative method using a panel data analysis model without selecting the best model. The results of this study indicate that, simultaneously, key sectors have a significant negative impact on poverty in Aceh. However, on a partial basis, only the trade, transportation, government, and health sectors have a significant negative correlation with poverty in Aceh. Conversely, the agriculture, trade, and real estate sectors do not affect poverty in Aceh.

1. Introduction

Economic growth is expected to have an impact on reducing income inequality and emphasizing poverty rates. However, sometimes there is a difficult situation between increasing economic growth and overcoming poverty because high economic growth does not always guarantee a reduction in income inequality or the number of poverty rates (Sehrawat and Giri, 2016). Poverty has become a latent problem during the socio-economic life of the Indonesian people. Poverty is a complex problem and is connected to various aspects of people's lives such as politics, economics, technology, psychology, and social and cultural structures (Setyo and Lilik, 2016). Aceh Province, located at the northern tip of the island of Sumatra, Indonesia, is known as an area with a unique and distinctive application of Islamic law. Aceh has a long history in the implementation of Islamic sharia which began in the Sultanate of Aceh Darussalam in the 16th century. Islamic sharia has become an integral part of the life of the people of Aceh long before Indonesia became independent. The application of Islamic sharia in Aceh is based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 44 of 1999 concerning the Implementation of Special Privileges of the Province of Aceh and Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of

Aceh. The implementation of Islamic sharia in Aceh has a complex and multifaceted relationship with the welfare of the people in the area. Several key aspects can be seen from an economic, social, cultural, and legal perspective.

Aceh Province as one of the provinces in Indonesia is in sixth place as the poorest province in Indonesia, even Aceh Province is among the poorest provinces on the island of Sumatra based on data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2021. The Central Statistics Agency released that as of September 2022, there are 818,470 residents, or equivalent to 14.75% of the population of Aceh who are still trapped below the poverty line. Although the percentage of poor people in Aceh province has experienced a downward trend, over the past few decades, Aceh Province is still among the poorest provinces on the island of Sumatra along with the provinces of Bengkulu and Lampung which alternate to be the poorest provinces on the island of Sumatra.

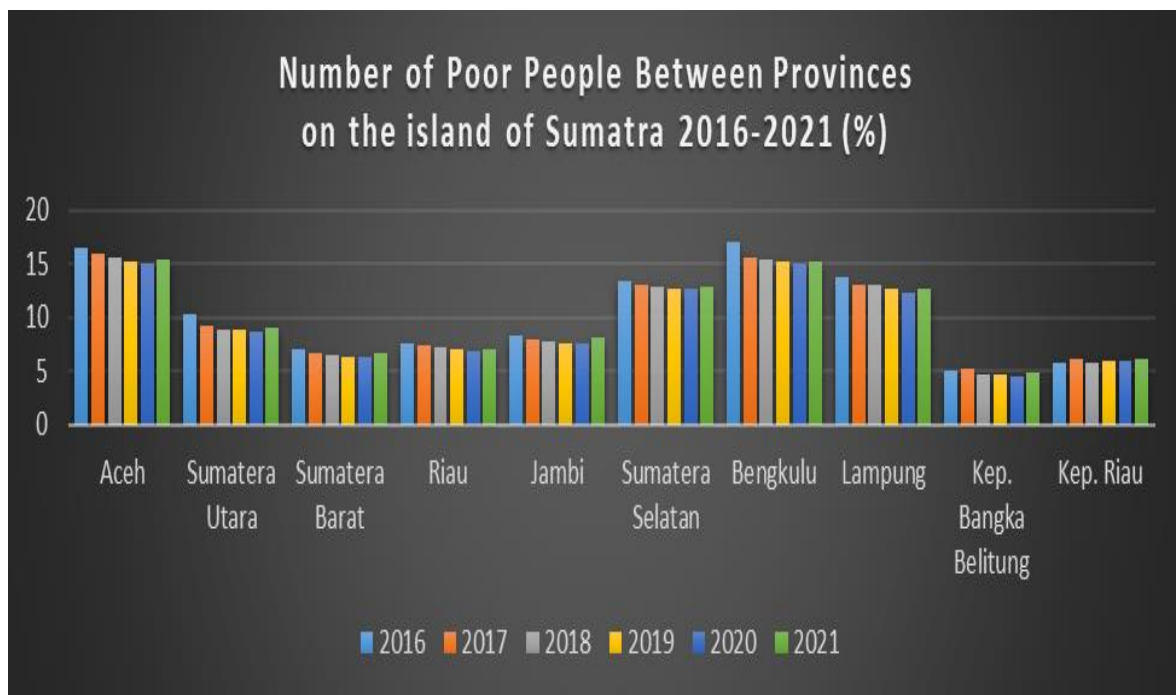


Figure 1. Number of Poor Between Provinces on the Island of Sumatra

Source: BPS data in 2022

The portrait of poverty does not seem to follow the potential of Aceh's rich natural resources, the Ministry of Finance stated that Aceh Province is included in the five provinces that have the largest natural resources in Indonesia, along with the provinces of Riau, East Kalimantan, and Papua. This province, which is located in the western region of Indonesia, has natural resources in the form of petroleum and natural gas. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the economic driving sectors in Aceh include the agriculture, trade, and oil and gas sectors. Economic development is not only measured by how much economic growth value or through how much per capita income increases without looking at how much impact it has on reducing poverty and inequality. Arsyad (2010) stated that economic growth reflected in the increase in Gross National Product (GNP) figures has not been able to be a solution to the problem of poverty and inequality. So a country or region is said to experience economic development if its economic growth and per capita income growth increase and can reduce the poverty rate (Ginting & Rasbin, 2010).

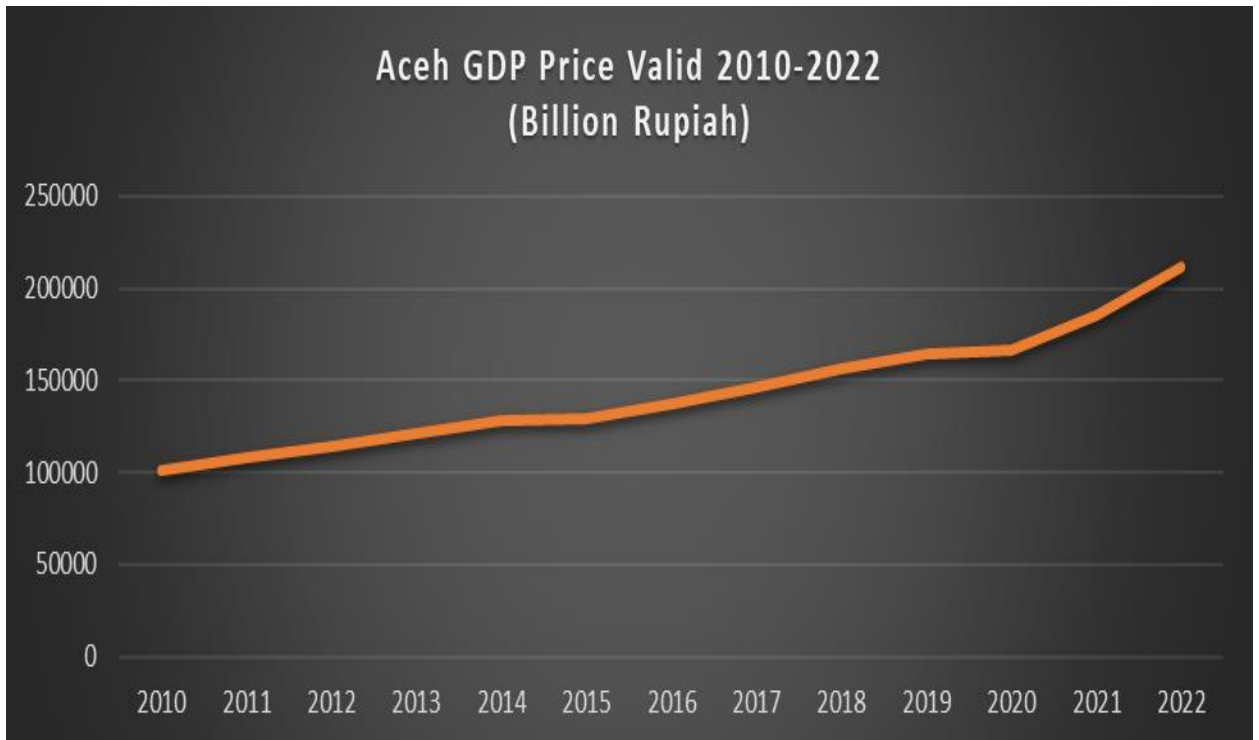


Figure 2. Aceh GDP Price Valid

Source: BPS data in 2022

The Aceh government continues to strive to encourage economic growth in Aceh province, this can be seen from the economic growth rate of Aceh province which continues to grow. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of Aceh Province, the average economic growth of Aceh province grew by around 2.6% per year starting from 2010-2022. Meanwhile, when viewed from the total Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) of Aceh Province, in 2022 the GDP of Aceh Province will reach Rp. 211 trillion, with an average increase starting from 2011 to 2022 of the increase in the amount of GDP based on applicable prices reaching Rp. 9.1 trillion per year. The economy in Aceh is dominated by several base sectors or superior sectors such as the Agriculture, Trade, Mining, Construction, and Government sectors. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector has the largest portion of Aceh's economy at 29.43%, then the Wholesale and Retail trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair sector reaches 13.87%, then the mining and quarrying sector at 9.99% while the construction and government administration sectors contribute at 9% and 8.86% respectively. The five sectors are business fields that can become base sectors based on their contribution to the total GDP of Aceh province.

Economic growth is believed to be able to increase the level of people's welfare through the trickle-down Effect or the impact of the downward trickle. This theory believes that economic growth will be followed by a vertical flow from the rich to the poor that will occur on its own. The benefits of economic growth will be felt by the rich first and then the poor will begin to reap the benefits when the rich begin to spend the fruits of the economic growth they have received. In other words, the impact of economic growth on the reduction of poverty rates is an indirect effect of the vertical flow of rich people to poor people (Soleh, 2014). Aceh's economy continues to experience significant growth, especially in the base or superior sectors, but the population of Aceh has not been separated from the snares of poverty. This creates a theoretical gap with the empirical pact.

This study will seek to analyze how much the impact of economic growth in the base sector on the suppression of poverty rates in Aceh Province.

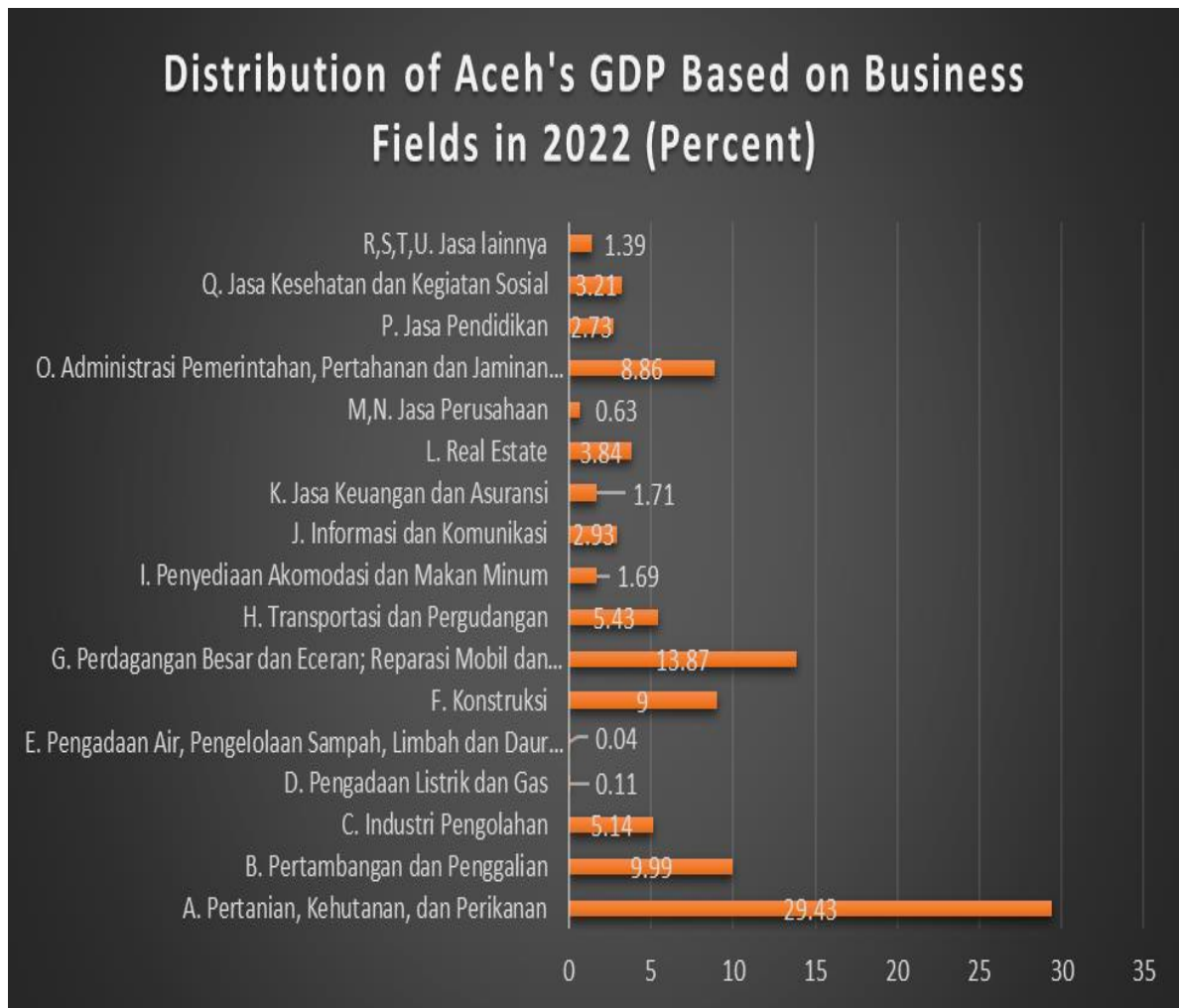


Figure 3. Distribution of Aceh GDP Based on Business Fields

Source: BPS data in 2022

Poverty is the inability to meet a certain standard of living. The widely used measure of poverty in developing countries is absolute poverty which compares household income or expenditure to the poverty line. The poverty line is a representation of the minimum cost needed to meet their basic needs for one month, both food and non-food needs. Meanwhile, according to the World Bank, poverty standards are based on per capita income, or more specifically, people whose per capita income is less than one-third of the average national per capita income, or the World Bank sets a minimum expenditure of USD 2 per person in one day. A number of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) sets the poverty standard for the ability to meet the need to eat and drink, which is 2,100 kilocalories per capita per day. Some experts classify poverty into three categories, namely absolute poverty, cultural poverty, and relative or structural poverty. According to Gunawan Sumodiningrat in Itang, (2015) distinguishes poverty in three meanings, namely: Absolute Poverty Certificate, which is when a person's income is insufficient for the minimum living needs such as the need for clothing, food, health, housing, and education needed to live and work. Second, cultural poverty, which is poverty caused by the attitude of a person or society driven by cultural factors, does not try to improve the standard of

living even though there are other parties to help him. Third, relative poverty is closely related to structural development problems such as government development policies that have an impact on income inequality and poverty.

According to Itang, (2015), Poverty can be seen sectorally, and poverty in Indonesia is found in the agricultural sector, especially the fisheries subsector. This is because the agricultural sector has a low level of productivity. After all, the number of workers in the sector is too many, while land, capital, and technology are limited and the average level of education of farmers is low. In addition, the competitiveness of farmers or the domestic exchange power of agricultural commodities to industrial output is also low. In addition, the level of business diversification of the agricultural sector into types of Non-food commodities that have better market prospects and prices is very limited. Meanwhile, from the status of employment, the status of employment as a worker, especially agricultural workers, is the most vulnerable to poverty. Economic growth is one of the indicators of the success of the development of a region or a country. A country's economic growth is measured by total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, while regional economic growth is measured by total Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP). GDP is the total amount of added value created by various business sectors that carry out their business activities in an area without paying attention to the ownership of production factors in that area (Pratama & Soejoto, 2015).

Poverty alleviation is one of Indonesia's development priorities. This is in line with the first commitment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely reducing poverty and hunger. According to Tutupoho (2019), economic development needs to be seen from how much the per capita income increases because this increase is a reflection of the improvement in the economic welfare of the community. Economic development is an effort to increase per capita income in the community by processing all potential economic sources into a real economy through investment, the use of technology, the addition of knowledge, the improvement of skills, and the addition of organizational and management skills into supporting sectors. Asep Suryadi, et al. (2006) revealed that location factors and sectoral economic growth components have an important role in explaining the impact of economic growth on poverty alleviation, it is impressive that not all components of sectoral economic growth contribute equally to poverty alleviation. Various other studies have found that the economic growth of the agricultural sector, trade sector, development sector, and processing industry sector has an important role in reducing poverty rates (Pusra, et al., 2021).

Kimenyi (2002) argues that many studies in developing countries have found that agricultural growth has contributed the most to poverty alleviation, especially in countries where the workforce is mostly engaged in agriculture. This can happen through production relations between agriculture and industry, in this case, the agricultural sector provides inputs to the industry sector and other sectors use industrial output. In addition, the impact of the agricultural sector on poverty alleviation can occur through the linkage of consumption, where the increase in agricultural household income will increase the demand for products and services in the non-agricultural sector. The concept of the base economy was first proposed by Douglas C. Nort in 1956, the concept of the base economy depends on the potential of a region or how much competitive advantage a certain region has. If an area has several sectors that can compete with other sectors outside the area, an increase in exports will certainly produce a negative effect on the economy in the area (Sjafrijazal, 2012). The economic base theory is divided into two sectors of activity, namely the economic base sector and the non-economic base sector.

The base sector is a sector that has great potential and is dominant in the development of a region as a whole, while the non-basic sector supports the overall development of a region. A sector can be categorized as a base sector if the sector can meet the needs of its region so that the region can export goods or services to other regions or regions. Meanwhile, the non-base sector is a sector that has not been able to meet the market in its region so this non-base sector cannot export goods and services to other regions or regions (Wicaksono, 2019). To find out which sector is the basis of the method used, namely by using the Location Question (LQ) Method of the Shift Share Analysis fund. The LQ method is generally used to determine the potential for economic activity which is a base and non-base indicator that can be used. According to Rustiadi (2011), the Location Question (LQ) method is a relative comparison between the capabilities of the same sector in a wider area. Meanwhile, the Shift Share method is an analysis used to see the potential for sectoral production growth of an area or region (Utama, 2018).

2. Research Method

This study uses a quantitative descriptive method. The quantitative method is a research method in which many numbers are used, ranging from the data collection process to its interpretation. This study uses secondary data from time series in the form of annual data. The data processed is economic growth data based on the type of business and data on the number of poor people. The data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency of Aceh Province (BPS Aceh) from 2011-2021. The data processing in this study uses the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method. The OLS method is a Multiple Linear Regression model, which is a linear relationship between two or more independent variables and dependent variables. This method estimates a regression line by giving the sum of the least error squared of each observation of the line (Kuncoro, 2009).

In determining the base sector in the economic growth, the data analysis technique in this study uses the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tool which is commonly used in conducting regional development analysis as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{E_i^R / E^R}{E_i^N / E^N}$$

Dimana:

- LQ : Location Quotient
- E_i^R : GDP Sector I of Aceh Province
- E^R : Sector i GDP in Indonesia
- E_i^N : Total GDP of Aceh Province
- E^N : Indonesia's Total GDP

The resulting LQ coefficient indicates that $LQ > 1$, sector I is the base sector, while if $LQ < 1$, sector I is a non-base sector. In determining the relationship between the base sector and the non-base sector to poverty in Aceh Province, a multiple linear regression analysis model is used in the following equations:

Model 1

$$KM = b_0 + b_1SB_1 + b_2SB_2 + b_nS$$

Information:

KM: Poverty

b_0 : intercept (Konstanta)

$b_1 \dots b_n$: Regression Coefficient of Economic Sector Base
 $SB_1 \dots SB_n$: Variables of the Base Economic Sector

$SNB_1 \dots SNB_n$: Non-Basis Economic Sector Variables

Before analyzing the data, the data will be tested according to the assumptions of the classical test. If the data discrepancies from the classical assumptions, non-parametric statistical testing is used. If the classical assumption is met if parametric statistics are used to obtain a good regression model, the regression model must be limited from autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity and the resulting data must be normally distributed (Atasoge, et al., 2020). After the classical assumption testing is carried out, it is followed by hypothesis testing. The testing of the model hypothesis will be carried out using simultaneous tests and partial tests. The simultaneous test uses the F test while the partial test uses the t test.

3. Results and Discussion

Table I. Determination of Base Sectors in the Economy of Aceh Province

Sektor	Aceh Sector I (Million Rp)	Indo Sector GDP (Billion Rupiah)	Sector GDP / Indo Sector GDP	Total Indo GDP/Total Aceh GDP	Sector GDP / Indo Sector GDP / Indo Total GDP / Aceh Total GDP
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	62311	2428900.5	2.5654E-05	0.010809944	2.37318477
Mining and Quarrying	21162	2393390.9	8.84185E-06	0.010809944	0.817936578
Processing Industry	10874	3591774.7	3.02747E-06	0.010809944	0.280063684
Procurement of Electricity and Gas	238	204673.7	1.16283E-06	0.010809944	0.107570075
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	94	12537.1	7.49775E-06	0.010809944	0.693597181
Construction	19053	1912978.7	9.95986E-06	0.010809944	0.921360923
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	29361	2516591.5	1.1667E-05	0.010809944	1.079281352
Transportation and Warehousing	11497	983530.1	1.16895E-05	0.010809944	1.081367795
Provision of accommodation and food and drink	3574	472064.6	7.571E-06	0.010809944	0.700373443
Information and Communication	6202	812807.5	7.63034E-06	0.010809944	0.705863322

Financial Services and Insurance	3622	809356.7	4.47516E-06	0.010809944	0.41398541
Real Estate	8131	488311.2	1.66513E-05	0.010809944	1.540365672
Company Services	1342	341427.3	3.93056E-06	0.010809944	0.363605822
Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security	18754	605117.3	3.09923E-05	0.010809944	2.867021159
Educational Services	5776	566624.5	1.01937E-05	0.010809944	0.942992832
Health Services and Social Activities	6801	236166.8	2.87974E-05	0.010809944	2.66397709
Other services	2949	354181.2	8.32625E-06	0.010809944	0.770239565

Data source: Processed by the author, 2024

Based on the data above, after testing using Location Quotient (LQ), there is a good example of the Aceh economy which is determined to be the base sector, namely the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector which will then be abbreviated to the agriculture sector, then Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair abbreviated as the trade, Transportation, and Warehousing sector then abbreviated as transportation, Real Estate, Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security is hereinafter abbreviated as government, and Health Services and Social Activities are hereinafter abbreviated as the Health Sector. This study uses panel data analysis by selecting the Common Effect Model (CEM) model without selecting the best model. This is done by looking at the results of data regression through E-views showing results that are more relevant than other models. The results of data processing with CEM regression are as follows.

Table 2. Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.011180	0.038894	103.1322	0.0000
Agriculture	4.22E-07	1.90E-08	22.15633	0.0000
Trade	-1.38E-08	7.77E-08	-0.177935	0.8594
Transportation	-2.87E-07	9.98E-08	-2.874377	0.0056
Realestate	3.27E-07	1.98E-07	1.655226	0.1032
Government	-1.74E-07	7.39E-08	-2.355122	0.0219
Jasakesehatan	-3.76E-06	3.84E-07	-9.766244	0.0000
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Based on the results of the data test above, it can be seen that the Agriculture, Transportation, Government, and Health Services sectors influence poverty in Aceh province. This can be seen from the probability value of each sector < 0.05 .

Discussion

Agricultural Sector Against Poverty

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) of the Agriculture sector has an effect on poverty in Aceh. This means that better economic growth in the agricultural sector will substantially reduce the poverty rate in Aceh. This is because the majority of Acehnese people have a source of income from the agricultural sector, meaning that if the agricultural sector grows, the main party that benefits most is farmers in Aceh. However, the coefficient between the agricultural sector and poverty is positive, meaning that even though the agricultural sector grows significantly, it does not necessarily reduce the poverty rate. This illustrates that there are still many problems in the agricultural sector, especially in Aceh, especially the high price of seeds the scarcity of fertilizers, and the low price of grain for farmers. This finding is supported by several previous studies, including the Salqaura (2020) study in North Sumatra Province which found that the agricultural sector has a positive influence on poverty. However, this finding is different from previous research conducted by Pusra and Seftarita (2021) which found that the agricultural sector hurts poverty in Aceh.

The agricultural sector is one of the sectors that has succeeded in reducing poverty rates in rural areas. However, it is sad that farmers in Indonesia are still poor. Agricultural income drives poverty alleviation in rural areas. However, many farmers remain poor because they are constrained by low productivity in strategies for meeting subsistence needs and rice production. The World Bank said a series of perverse incentives for agricultural producers and high prices of basic commodities due to import restrictions contributed to slow diversification into high-value cash crops. Increasing agricultural productivity can increase agricultural income. Increasing agricultural productivity using a visionary approach, according to the World Bank, can ultimately provide better livelihoods for farmers and enable them to escape poverty. The key to alleviating poverty in rural areas is to advance the agricultural sector. This can be done by improving agricultural extension services and market access which can increase agricultural productivity. Another way would be to remove agricultural subsidies that focus on food production, which could encourage the farming of cash crops, which are often better suited to some land conditions. (Supriyadi, 2024).

The agricultural sector has a very significant contribution to achieving the targets and objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program, namely human welfare. Therefore, agriculture is the leading sector for this program. The important role of the agricultural sector in the SDGs program can be seen from the 17 goals and 169 targets which focus on efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger, in addition to attention to issues of health, education, gender inequality, and environmental sustainability. Some of these things are of course directly related to food and agriculture. Meanwhile, based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), food commodities, especially rice, make a large contribution to the poverty line in urban areas with a contribution of around 20 percent and in rural areas 26 percent compared to the contribution of other foods. Pockets of poverty are in rural, interior, and peripheral areas. For this reason, development must target the people of the region. Of course, this is in line with the Jokowi-JK Government's Nawacita, developing the country from the outskirts (Muftih, 2024).

Trade Sector Against Poverty

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the trade sector has a negative correlation with poverty in Aceh. In general, the trade sector affects the income of the poor through various alternatives both with the impact of economic growth, price movements,

and macro stability through government revenue (Mahembe, et, al. 2019). The trade sector in Aceh does not significantly affect poverty, this is certainly indeed trade in Aceh is still in the process of developing and has not become the dominant sector in encouraging the economy of the Acehnese people so this sector does not touch the poor significantly, and is less able to reduce the poverty rate. The results of this finding do not follow previous research found by Wibowo (2019) which found that the Agriculture and Trade sectors hurt poverty in Central Kalimantan Province. The government uses two main poverty reduction strategies. First, reducing the expenditure burden on poor and vulnerable groups through social protection programs and subsidies. Second, carry out empowerment to increase the productivity of poor and vulnerable groups to increase their economic capacity. The preparation of various programs and activities refers to several evidence-based empirical studies. The multidimensional nature of poverty means that poverty is closely related to other socio-economic factors, such as the level and quality of education, health conditions, and type of work. James Heckman, a Nobel-winning economist, emphasized the importance of educational interventions in the early age group which provide higher returns than interventions in the adult age group. For this reason, the government launched the Family Hope Program (PKH), Program. (Lestari, 2024).

Smart Indonesia (PIP), Accelerated Program for Prevention of Stunted Children, as well as expanding access to education to break the chain of poverty and prevent intergenerational poverty. The law itself requires the government to allocate 20 percent of the APBN for education. In the health sector, the government is implementing the National Health Insurance Program (JKN), one of the largest social insurance-based health programs in the world, and improving people's access to health facilities. For those who are poor and vulnerable, JKN contributions are borne by the government. Regarding the second strategy, the government encourages increasing group productivity poor and vulnerable, including through empowering MSMEs. This is because many poor and vulnerable households work in this sector. This effort is carried out through three pillars. First, increasing business capacity and competency of MSMEs through training, mentoring, developing technical capacity and product quality, as well as supporting technology adoption and digitalization of MSMEs. It turns out that the Transportation sector based on the data above has a significant negative influence on the poverty rate. This means that the increasing economic growth of the transportation and warehousing sector will have implications for reducing the poverty rate in Aceh. Indeed, Aceh is one of the provinces that offers rich tourist locations that spark the interest of local and foreign tourists to visit Aceh and encourage the economic activities of the Acehnese people. Therefore, transportation activities in Aceh will have an impact on reducing poverty levels. This is in line with the results of Abdul, (2006) research which stated that transportation has an important role in economic development from the impact of the availability of goods, price stability, increasing the value of goods, the development of small businesses, urbanization, and population concentration (Sari, 2024).

Based on the results of the statistical test above, the real estate sector does not affect poverty. Real estate sector. The real estate industry is a property business that is active in providing, acquiring, and developing land for industrial purposes, including the tourism sector. This sector industry is only accessible to the middle and upper class so the poor generally hardly benefit directly from the economy of this sector so, naturally, the real estate sector does not affect poverty. This is in line with the findings of Winarni & Hartono's (2023) research which found that the economy of the Real Estate and Corporate sectors contributes to reducing poverty rates in Indonesia. The results of the above

statistical test found that the economy of the government sector has a significant negative influence on inequality. This means that economic growth in the government sector is negatively correlated with reducing poverty in Aceh. The results of this analysis are in line with the research of Winarni & Hartono (2023) which also found that the economy in the fields of Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security plays an important role in reducing poverty in Indonesia. The existence of government support in the economic sector, especially in social security assistance, has a great impact on the economy of the poor so better governance and social financing support from the government will reduce poverty rates. Based on the results of the above statistical test, it was found that the health sector economy has a negative correlation with the poverty level above. That means that the improvement of the economy in the health sector will have a good impact on reducing the poverty rate in Aceh. Indeed, health services and the availability of medicines as well as the support of good facilities and infrastructure are needed by the community, the existence of various health insurance programs such as BPJS and JKA by the Aceh government has had a good impact on improving the economy and lifting the people of Aceh out of poverty.

4. Conclusions

Economic growth is expected to have an impact on reducing income inequality and emphasizing poverty rates. The large variety of economic sectors is a fundamental question in which sectors poverty can be suppressed through potential sectors. Aceh's economy continues to experience significant growth, especially in the base or superior sectors, but the population of Aceh has not been separated from the snares of poverty. The results of this study found that, simultaneously, the base sector has a significant negative influence on poverty in Aceh. However, only the trade, transportation, government, and health sectors have a significant negative correlation with poverty in Aceh. Meanwhile, the agriculture, trade, and real estate sectors have no effect on poverty in Aceh.

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