

Analysis Of The Effect Of Economic Growth In Overcoming Unemployment And Poverty In Pemalang District

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan penulisan ini adalah menganalisis peran pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam mengatasi tingkat pengangguran. Metode yang digunakan adalah analisis data sekunder dari studi empiris sebelumnya serta tinjauan literatur yang relevan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pertumbuhan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan memiliki dampak positif terhadap penurunan tingkat pengangguran. Pertumbuhan ekonomi menciptakan lapangan kerja baru melalui ekspansi sektor-sektor ekonomi, investasi, dan inovasi. Namun, efektivitas pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam mengatasi pengangguran dapat dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor lain seperti struktur pasar tenaga kerja, tingkat pendidikan, kebijakan fiskal, dan kebijakan moneter. Oleh karena itu, kebijakan yang menyeluruh dan berkelanjutan diperlukan untuk memastikan bahwa pertumbuhan ekonomi dapat berdampak positif terhadap pengurangan pengangguran secara signifikan.

Kata kunci: *Pertumbuhan ekonomi, Pengangguran, Lapangan kerja*

ABSTRAC

This study aims to analyze the role of economic growth in overcoming the unemployment rate. The methods used are secondary data analysis from previous empirical studies as well as a review of relevant literature. The results show that sustainable economic growth has a positive impact on reducing the unemployment rate. Economic growth creates new jobs through the expansion of economic sectors, investment, and innovation. However, the effectiveness of economic growth in overcoming unemployment can be influenced by other factors such as labor market structure, education level, fiscal policy, and monetary policy. Therefore, comprehensive and sustainable policies are needed to ensure that economic growth can have a positive impact on reducing unemployment significantly.

Keywords: *Economic growth, Unemployment, Employment*

1. INTRODUCTION

Because a nation's population is its primary development factor, human resources (HR) are always involved in development, whether it be economic development or development in other domains. For developing nations like Indonesia, one of the primary objectives is the development of human resources. This is consistent with the current state of affairs and the Indonesian government's goal of establishing an atmosphere that enables people to live long, healthy lives and lead productive lives. According to the new economic perspective, development cannot be solely focused on economic growth; instead, it must take into account measures to reduce income

disparity, alleviate poverty, and create jobs in the context of an expanding economy. (Putri & Muljaningsih, 2022).

Poverty occurs in every region and even in every country which is a complex problem, where the problem is influenced by various factors. Poverty is also a multi-dimensional problem which includes political, economic and social problems, natural resources, psychology and others. In general, the miskin community is to convey its aspirations. (Fahmi, 2022). Unemployment and poverty are constant problems that often occur in various regions and also a measure of progress of a region, if the unemployment is high then the worse the economy in a country. The high number of unemployment can hamper development in the region, the most worrying thing is the burden of family problems, because it can lead to poverty thus contributing to the high crime rate to supplement the necessities of life. As for the dari some factors that cause unemployment are, inflasi. Inflation in general is an increase in prices, price increases are something common. However, if the price gets out of control it will be bad for the economy. (Sanjiwo et al., 2022)

A region's population is a major factor in its economic development since unchecked population expansion can prevent economic development's objectives—namely, improving people's welfare and lowering poverty—from being met. (AdhiSaputra, 2011). According to Nelson and Leibstein (Sukirno, 2000) The rate of population growth and the degree of community welfare are directly correlated. According to research by Nelson and Leibstein, developing nations experiencing high population expansion will eventually see a decline in welfare and an increase in the number of impoverished individuals. In the short term, welfare levels will not much improve. (Fathurohman et al., 2022)

A country's high unemployment rate is a reflection of its poor development; poverty and limited employment opportunities go hand in hand. People who fall into this category typically lack jobs, have low levels of education, and are generally in poor health. (Zurisdah, 2016)

Unemployment and poverty are very complex issues because they affect and are influenced by many factors that interact with each other following patterns that are not always easy to understand. Previous research by (Handayani & Prastiwi, 2019), stated that one of the factors for the emergence of unemployment is a large population that gives rise to a new labor force every year and has an impact on the unemployment rate. The population growth that occurs in Pemalang Regency every year will increase the number of labor force. Any increase in the labor force is not absorbed into employment, it will result in an increase in unemployment. In previous research by (Lindiarta, 2014), explains that the total number of people or inhabitants in a given place at a given moment is represented by the number of inhabitants. Regarding the connection between population, real wages, and inflation, Malthus argued. Real earnings decrease when the labor population expands more quickly than food production because rising living expenses, or higher food prices, are a result of population increase. High real earnings have an impact on unemployment in a certain area. A corporation will lay off employees as real wages rise, as long as there is a sufficient supply of labor. There will be unemployment if there is a greater supply of labor than there is a demand for labor. This indicates that Malthus believed there should be a positive correlation between unemployment. (Sifa & Nurfahmiyati, 2022)

Every creative and productive entrepreneur can help manage a business in the context of learning entrepreneurship education, hypothesized to have an important role and contribute to preparing human resources in economic development. Includes

encouragement to open business opportunities, overcome poverty and reduce unemployment. (Sevima & Admin, 2020 ; Ridhuan et al., 2022)

The Indonesian government currently also has various programs carried out to overcome the problem of poverty that are integrated. One of the programs carried out is PKH or Family Hope Program. PKH is a program implemented by the government Vol 7, Number 1, March 2022 161 in the context of social protection carried out through the provision of social assistance to poor households. PKH itself aims to provide access to poor households to be able to enjoy social facilities, including health and education services, as well as gain access to improve welfare for vulnerable groups. Therefore, this study focuses on the study of poor households that receive PKH assistance funds and how the aid funds are utilized. The goal to be achieved by researchers in this study is to find out whether the implementation of the Family Hope Program policy has run well and on target. (Fajri, 2022)

From these problems, in this study the author wants to examine further about it, which uses economic growth as an intervening variable, and poverty is a dependent variable. As for the independent variables include the Unemployment Rate and Labor. Researchers take independent variables as follows in order to find out how the relationship and influence that exists between independent variables and dependent variables. In addition, taking the independent variable because it is an indicator that can be a benchmark that can have an impact on economic growth as well as poverty. On the other hand, economic growth plays an important or important role in economic development, so the dependent variable of economic growth is used. This is because people's welfare is achieved along with the progress of economic growth, and economic development and the use of dependent variables, or poverty, are among the variables in determining monetary development. When this poverty increases, national development in a country decreases, and vice versa.

This study aims to analyze the development of poverty rate, human development index, unemployment and economic growth in Pematang Regency, the effect of human development index, unemployment rate and economic growth on poverty in Pematang Regency. (Waluyo, 2017)

Based on the background that has been described and the existence of several research gaps or gaps from research that differ from one researcher to another, this study aims to see the effect of unemployment and labor rates on growth and poverty variables. The difference between the research in this article and previous research lies in the data used which takes a period of ten years so that the accuracy of the data and clarity in the discussion will be more detailed and use more diverse variables and use the path analysis method as a unique method that will be taken in this study (Prasetya & Sumanto, 2022). Therefore, the title that has finally been chosen is "Analysis of the Effect of Economic Growth in Overcoming Unemployment and Poverty in Pematang District".

This research contains an important role in adding insight into the ever-evolving workforce drive. This context aims to deepen the root of the problem of unemployment and find solutions to overcome this problem. By knowing these factors, we can find better strategies to tackle unemployment and reduce poverty.

2. METHOD

2.1.1 Type of Research

This kind of research is known as descriptive qualitative research since the information gathered is expressed verbally and visually rather than numerically. Lexy J. Moleong cites Bogdan and Taylor as saying that qualitative research is a

method that yields descriptive data in the form of people's written or spoken words and observed behavior. Descriptive study, on the other hand, aims to characterize phenomena that already exist, including both natural and man-made phenomena. Making systematic, factual, and accurate judgments about the characteristics of a certain population or region is the aim of descriptive research. The purpose of this study is to investigate Pemalang's economic development.

2.1.2 Data Source

In this study, the primary data source in the form of words was obtained from interviews with people who knew enough about the negative effects of unemployment and poverty in Pemalang Regency. While secondary data sources in this study are books, journals, and the internet such as government documentation, government publications, and analysis that suggest that unemployment and poverty have a very negative effect on society.

2.1.3 Data Collection Methods

Arikunto defines understanding data collection methods as techniques that researchers can employ to gather data; these techniques illustrate an abstract idea that is not realized in tangible objects but can be shown via use. (Suharsimi & Arikunto, 2002). In terms of collecting this data, the author plunges directly into the object of research to get valid data, then the researcher uses the following methods:

1. Observation Method

Observation or observation can be understood as the methodical monitoring and documentation of symptoms that emerge in the study subject. Participatory observation is used in this observation, in which researchers actively participate in the everyday activities of those being observed or utilized as data sources. (Sugiyono, 2006). Along with taking on the role of a complete observer in this direct observation, the researcher is also able to note any symptoms or processes that arise in the real scenario that the observer is directly observing, as well as any actors or participants. Researchers made this firsthand observation in order to maximize data on unemployment and poverty in Pemalang Regency.

2. Interview Method

An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer who asks questions and the interviewee who provides answers to questions. In this case, researchers use structured interviews, in which an interviewer sets out for himself the problem and the questions to be asked in search of answers to rigorously constructed hypotheses (Moleong, 2000). In carrying out interview techniques, interviewers must be able to create good relationships so that informants are willing to cooperate, and feel free to speak and be able to provide true information. The interview technique that researchers use is structured (written), namely by compiling in advance several questions that will be submitted to informants. This is so that the conversation in the interview is more focused and focused on the intended goal and avoids talking that is too wide. In addition, it is also used as a general benchmark and can be developed by researchers through questions that arise during interview activities.

3. Documentation Methods

Through the documentation method, researchers use it to explore data in the form of documents related to unemployment and poverty analysis in Pemalang Regency, including: syllabus, lesson plans, assessment documents, Islamic religious learning

reference books, learning activity schedules, lists of names of blind people, facilities and infrastructure, documentary photos, and so on.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis used is a descriptive analytical method, which describes the data collected in the form of words, images, and not numbers. Data derived from manuscripts, interviews, field notes, documents, and so on, are then described so that they can provide clarity to reality or reality (Sudarto, 1997). Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out before entering the field, during the field and after completion in the field. In this regard Nasution stated: "Analysis has started since formulating and explaining the problem, before going into the field and continues until the writing of the research results. Data analysis becomes a guide for further research until, if possible, the theory is grounded. But in qualitative research, data analysis is more focused during the process in the field along with data collection. In fact, data analysis in qualitative research is an ongoing activity that occurs throughout the investigative process rather than after process. In reality, qualitative data analysis takes place during the data collection process rather than after data collection is completed." (Sudarto, 1997)

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 THEORITICAL BASIS AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH

3.1.1 THEORITICAL BASIS

1. Poverty

The definition of poverty in a broad sense is the limitations carried by a person, a family, a community, or even a State that causes discomfort in life, threatened the enforcement of rights and justice, threatened bargaining position in world associations, loss of generations, and gloomy future of the nation and state. Developed countries that place more emphasis on "quality of life" expressed by environmental changes see that the rate of industrial growth does not reduce or even increases the level of air and water pollution, accelerates the shrinkage of natural resources, and reduces environmental quality. For developing countries, relatively high economic growth in the 1960s had little effect on reducing poverty.

2. Causes of Poverty

Poverty according to its causes is divided into 2 kinds. The first is cultural poverty, which is poverty caused by the customs or culture of a particular region so as to keep it attached to poverty. Such poverty can still be eliminated or reduced by ignoring the factors that prevent making changes towards a better level of life. The second is structural poverty where poverty that occurs is caused by the helplessness of the community or certain groups towards the system or social order.

3. Alternative Solutions to Poverty

According to Effendi in (Kustiawan & Andriawan, 2007) put forward several alternative solutions to poverty, namely: First, based on the mobilization of unused labor (idle) in smallholder farming households so that capital formation does not occur in rural areas. Second, it can be done by establishing an institutional framework in rural areas that allows untapped labor to fertilize capital without the need to increase wages. Third, it focuses on the transfer of agricultural resources to industry through market mechanisms. Fourth, the technology-based growth model, highlights the potential for rapid growth in the agricultural sector

which is unlocked with technological advances and the possibility of becoming a leader sector.

4. Unemployment

Unemployment can be divided into two kinds. First, based on the source and cause, it can be distinguished as follows:

- 1) Normal / Frictional Unemployment
- 2) Cyclical Unemployment
- 3) Structural Unemployment
- 4) Technology Unemployment

Second based on the characteristics of manifest unemployment, namely:

- 1) Unemployed people
- 2) Covert Unemployment
- 3) Jobless Seasons
- 4) The Absence of Work

3.1.2 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The following are some studies used as references in the preparation of this study: This research is relevant to (Didu & Ferri, 2016) with the title "The Effect of Population, Education and Economic Growth on Poverty in Lebak Regency". In this study using multiple linear method. The results showed that (1) The population variable (JP) had a negative and significant effect on poverty in Lebak Regency. (2) Education variables (PEN) have a negative and significant effect on poverty in Lebak Regency. (3) Economic growth variables (PE) have a negative and significant effect on poverty in Lebak Regency. Mita & Usman, (2019) with the title "The Effect of Population, Unemployment and Economic Growth on Poverty in Riau Islands Province". In this study using multiple linear method. The results of this study show that the population variable has a negative and significant effect on poverty, the unemployment variable has no effect on poverty, and economic growth has a positive effect on poverty. Andhykha, (2018) with the title "Analysis of the Effect of GRDP, Unemployment Rate, and HDI on Poverty Rate in Central Java Province". In this study using multiple linear method. The results showed that the variable rate of GDP growth had a positive and significant effect on the Poverty Rate. HDI has a negative and significant effect on the Poverty Rate. While the Open Unemployment Rate has a positive and significant effect on the Poverty Rate. Shinta Setya Ningrum, (2017) with the title "Analysis of the Effect of Open Unemployment Rate, Human Development Index, and Minimum Wage on the Number of Poor People in Indonesia in 2011-2015". In this study using multiple linear method. The results showed that TPT had a positive and significant effect on the number of poor people in Indonesia in 2011-2015. HDI has a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people. The minimum wage has a positive and significant effect on the number of poor people. Suropto, (2020) with the title "The Effect of Education Level, Unemployment, Economic Growth and Human Development Index on Poverty in D.I.Yogyakarta Priode 2010-2017". In this study using multiple linear method. The results showed that (1) the Education Level variable did not have a significant effect on poverty; (2) the unemployment variable has no effect on poverty; (3) Economic Growth variables have a negative and significant influence on poverty;

(4) Human Development Index variables have a negative and significant influence on poverty. The relevance of this study to previous research is that in this study the similarity discusses the independent variables, namely the number of population, number of unemployed, Human Development Index and dependent variables, namely using poverty level variables. This research is a comparative research where you want to compare the results of this study with previous research. The difference in this study with previous research lies in the object of research that uses the Regency and City areas of Bengkulu Province and uses the 2017-2021 research year period.

3.2 Pemalang District Overview

Pemalang Regency is one of the regencies in Central Java Province located on the north coast of Java Island. Astronomically, Pemalang Regency is located between 109° 17' 30" – 109° 40' 30" E and 7° 52' 30" – 7° 20' 11" LS. From Semarang (the capital city of Central Java Province), this regency is approximately 135 km to the west, or if reached by land vehicle takes approximately 2-3 hours. Pemalang Regency has an area of 1,115.30 km². This region in the north is bordered by the Java Sea, in the south it is bordered by Purbalingga Regency and in the east it is bordered by Pekalongan Regency and in the west it is bordered by Tegal Regency. Thus, Pemalang Regency has a strategic position, both in terms of trade and government.

The terrain of Pemalang Regency is varied. The region to the north is coastal, rising one to five meters above sea level. At a height of 6 to 15 meters above sea level, the middle portion is a fertile lowland, and the southern portion is a fertile, cool plateau and mountains with an altitude of 16-925 m above sea level. The Pemalang Regency area is crossed by two major rivers, namely the Waluh River and the Comal River which make most of the area a fertile watershed. Administratively, Pemalang Regency consists of 14 sub-districts, which are further divided into a number of villages and kelurahan. The center of government is in Pemalang District, these districts are Pemalang, Ulujami, Comal, Bodeh, Ampelgading, Watukumpul, Pulosari, Belik, Warungpring, Moga, Radudongkal, Bantarbolang, Petarukan, and Taman.

Economic Development in Pemalang District

The regional economic performance of Pemalang Regency in 2010 shows an increasing picture, this is shown by the GDP of Pemalang Regency on the basis of current prices in 2010 amounting to Rp. 8,066,313.66 million, while the GRDP on the basis of constant prices amounted to Rp. 3,455,736.95 million. GDP per capita according to current prices was 6.329 million rupiah and the economic growth rate in 2010 was 4.94 percent.

Head of the Tax Service Office (KPP) Pratama Pekalongan, Taufik Wijiyanto, said that economic growth in Pemalang Regency was quite good. He conveyed this after meeting the Regent of Pemalang Junaedi, in the pringgitan room of the regent's official house. He said, "if in terms of growth in the number of taxpayers is good, and the number of taxpayer revenues in Pemalang Regency is also good, then this condition, it can be concluded that economic growth in Pemalang Regency is also good." "If I indicate that economic growth here is good, from this side, yes," explained Taufik. There are a number of tax sectors that grow quite well in the Pemalang Regency area, such as the processing industry sector, because in Pemalang new industries such as textiles, fisheries, agriculture and ponds grow. With the entry of investors into Pemalang Regency, the

number of taxpayers in the employee sector in Pematang Regency is also quite large, because the industrial sector also requires many employees.

3.3 The Role Of Growth In Reducing The Number Of Unemployed In Pematang District

Steady economic growth tends to create more job opportunities as it increases demand for goods and services. The expansion of economic sectors such as manufacturing, services, and technology provides opportunities for job seekers to find jobs that match their skills.

Economic growth also encourages investment from companies, both in the form of business expansion and new product development. This not only creates direct employment in the production process, but also creates opportunities for employment in related sectors and supply chains. The role of government in facilitating economic growth is crucial. Supportive fiscal policies, such as tax incentives for companies that invest in job creation, can stimulate inclusive economic growth. In addition, education and training policies are also important to improve the skills and competitiveness of the workforce, so that they are more easily absorbed in the growing job market. Although economic growth has a positive impact in reducing unemployment, other factors also need to be considered. Labor market structure, education level, labor mobility, and monetary policy also play a role in determining the effectiveness of economic growth in tackling unemployment. Overall, economic growth has a significant role to play in reducing the unemployment rate. However, to maximize its impact, well-coordinated and sustainable policies covering aspects such as education, training, investment, and labor market regulation are needed.

3.5 The Role of Economic Growth in Reducing Poverty in Pematang District

Strong economic growth often leads to an increase in per capita income, which in turn can help reduce poverty rates. Through the creation of new jobs, increased productivity, and expansion of economic sectors, economic growth provides opportunities for individuals to improve their standard of living and escape poverty. Economic growth can also increase people's access to important resources such as education, health services, infrastructure, and other public facilities. This enables individuals from underprivileged groups to access opportunities that were previously unavailable, thereby reducing inequality and social inequality.

Inclusive economic growth tends to reduce income inequality, which is often closely linked to poverty levels. Through income redistribution, social protection programs, and supportive government policies, economic growth can help address the root causes of structural poverty. Economic growth also affects people's consumption patterns. Increased purchasing power allows individuals to access higher quality goods and services, including food, housing, and education, which can improve well-being and reduce poverty levels.

Economic growth has an important role to play in overcoming poverty by increasing incomes, access to resources, reducing inequality, and influencing consumption patterns. However, it is important to remember that economic growth alone is not enough to tackle poverty as a whole, and policies aimed at ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are distributed fairly and equitably to all levels of society.

3.6 Analysis of the Effect of Unemployment on the Poverty Rate

Based on the tests that have been conducted, this study shows that unemployment has a negative and significant effect on poverty in Pematang Rejang Regency. When associated with the Phillips curve, it shows that in Indonesia the inflation and unemployment rates are no longer a unity of current tradeoff conditions, the relationship between the two goes in line with global developments and Indonesia is still considered a developing country so that when there is an increase, the unemployment rate also rises. This statement is in line with research conducted by Sri Mulyani, (2009) stating that unemployment and inflation have a positive relationship so that the achievement of low inflation and unemployment compiled in a policy called "Inflation Targeting Framework" and the 2009 State Budget can be implemented simultaneously in the long run. In order to obtain maximum results, cooperation and supervision by the government and Bank Indonesia are needed.

Unemployment is a short-term problem, if the increase does not reach a high level then it can be controlled by government policies. Because in the short term there is still a rigid price "sticky price" while in the long term using flexible prices. While inflation as a form of price increase in all sectors, companies will take policies to reduce the cost of producing goods or services by reducing employees or labor. Therefore, for this reason, the relationship between changes in the unemployment rate and inflation in Indonesia deviates from the Phillips curve theory.

Another reason for the increase in unemployment that reduces the poverty rate in this study is that the level of skills and productivity of workers is still below standard with the large number of existing workers making the level of labor wages below the poverty line so that although companies absorb a lot of work calm in order to reduce unemployment, the wages provided are not sufficient for the needs of the community in other words can increase poverty. So that the company takes a policy to reduce labor in order to increase the wages of workers who have good productivity so that the wages received meet the needs of workers' lives (wages are above the poverty line). So, with the reduction of labor can increase the wages of workers who have good potential and skills, and encourage the creation of better productivity so that with higher wages workers can meet the standard of decent living needs so that the poverty rate decreases. The results of this study are different from the results of research conducted by Dwiatmojo (2017) which states that unemployment has a positive effect on the poverty rate in Central Java Province in 2011-2015. So when unemployment rises, it will increase the poverty rate. Because currently what is needed in the economy is the priority of qualified labor to increase economic growth and community welfare.

4. CONCLUSION

Economic growth can help reduce poverty rates by increasing per capita income, creating new jobs, increasing productivity, expanding sectors of the economy, and increasing access to essential resources. Inclusive economic growth can reduce income inequality and address the root causes of structural poverty through income redistribution, social protection programs, and supportive government policies. However, economic growth alone is not enough to address poverty as a whole, and policies are needed to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are distributed fairly and equitably across all levels of society.

Unemployment has a negative and significant effect on poverty in Pematang Rejang Regency. The relationship between inflation and unemployment deviates from the Phillips curve

theory in Indonesia. Unemployment is a short-term problem, while inflation is a form of rising prices in all sectors. The relationship between changes in unemployment and inflation rates in Indonesia is influenced by global developments and Indonesia's status as a developing country. Skill levels and worker productivity also affect the relationship between unemployment and poverty.

In conclusion, economic growth plays an important role in reducing unemployment and poverty. However, the relationship between unemployment, inflation, and poverty is complex and influenced by a variety of factors, including global developments, labor market structure, education levels, labor mobility, and monetary policy. Policies are needed to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are distributed fairly and equitably across all levels of society, and to address the root causes of structural poverty.

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