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THE EFFECT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, ECONOMIC GROWTH, ON POVERTY IN BENGKULU PROVINCE IN 2020-2022

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ABSTRACT

Poverty levels remain a major concern in many developing countries, with the Human Development Index (HDI) and economic growth being important factors considered in poverty alleviation efforts. Although increasing the Human Development Index and economic growth are often considered as solutions to reduce poverty, the relationship between these factors and poverty rates needs to be studied further to better understand their impact. This study aims to analyze the effect of the Human Development Index and economic growth on the poverty rate in Bengkulu province in 2020-2022, as well as to provide a deeper understanding of these dynamics. The method used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis. The results of the analysis show that the human development index variable has a significant positive effect on poverty and economic growth has a significant negative effect on poverty. The local government could consider policies that provide public facilities to the community such as education and health, and distribute them evenly across the province. Increase investment in agricultural infrastructure such as transport networks, distribution centres, and irrigation to improve market accessibility in every region of Bengkulu province.

Keywords: *Poverty, Economic Growth, Panel Data, Human Development Index*.

1. Introduction

Indonesia, as a developing country, often faces many economic problems including increasing poverty rates (Herlambang, 2023). Poverty is a socio-economic condition of a person or group of people who do not have basic rights to live and develop a dignified life (Fadila & Marwan, 2020). Poverty is an unresolved problem that involves many aspects of life (Khoirudin & Nasir, 2022). Efforts to resolve the problem of poverty must be carried out in a comprehensive and integrated manner covering various aspects of people's lives because this problem is complex and has many causes (Sari et al., 2021).

One indicator of poverty is the number of poor people, which shows how many people live below the poverty line during a certain period. The government must reduce the number of poor people, at least it must decrease every year, because the number of poor people will increase along with population growth (Karauan et al., 2023). The Human Development Index is one source that influences the number of poor people (Bawowo et al., 2022). The human development index (HDI) is a measure of human development achievements based on quality of life (Silaban et al., 2020). indicators of the HDI, namely the health index showing life expectancy; The education index shows the average years of schooling and literacy rate; and the purchasing power index shows adjusted real expenditure per capita or purchasing power (Maulana et al., 2021). A decrease in the Human Development Index (HDI) will result in low work productivity of the population. Low productivity results in a decrease in income generation, which in turn causes an increase in the number of poor people (Nurlita et al., 2017).

On the other hand, a higher HDI shows that the quality of human life is also better (Ristika et al., 2021). Apart from that, one of the factors that determines the prosperity of society and the success of a region's development is economic growth (Awruni & Kartika, 2019). Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the added value summed up from the results of all business units in a region (Muslim & Saputra, 2023). If economic growth has a large potential source of income for a region, the level of welfare of the population in a region will also increase so that the number of poor people will decrease (Rahayu, 2018). High economic growth does not guarantee that everyone in the area will live in prosperity. Economic growth is only a general picture of society's welfare (Alhudori, 2017).

Bengkulu Province is one of the provinces on the island of Sumatra with a population of 2,010,670 people in 2020. It is noted that Bengkulu Province is ranked second after Aceh with the number of poor people out of ten provinces on the island of Sumatra (BPS Bengkulu Province, 2024). The poverty level in Bengkulu Province continues to fluctuate from 2020-2022.

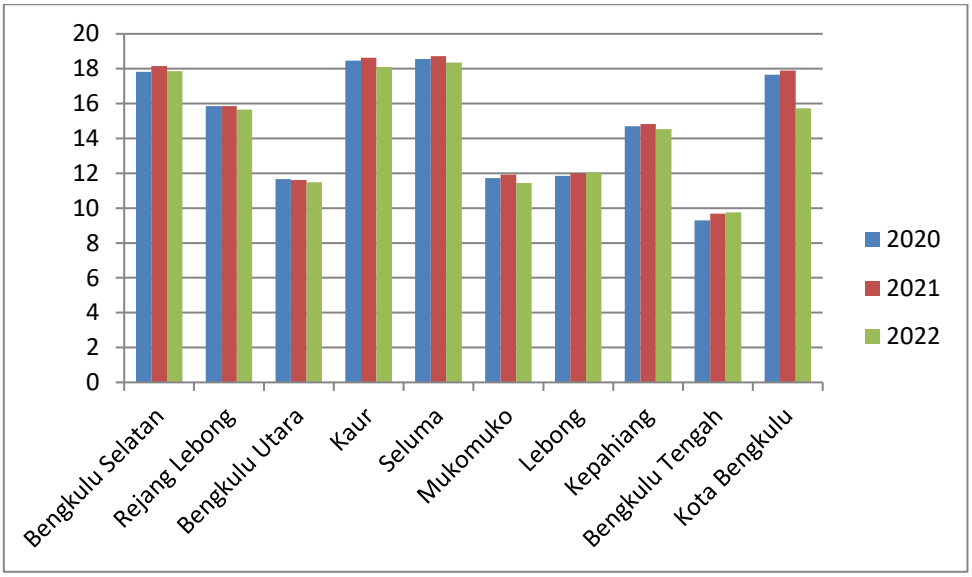

Figure 1. Number of Poor People in Bengkulu Province in 2020-2022
Source:(Bengkulu Province Central Statistics Agency dilah 2024)

Figure 1 shows that the number of poor people in Bengkulu province has changed. In 2020-2021, South Bengkulu Regency experienced a fairly high increase, namely from 17.82% to 18.16%, but in 2022 it fell to 17.86%, while North Bengkulu Regency experienced a decrease every year from 11.67%. in 2020 it will be 11.61% in 2021 and 11.48% in 2022. Kaur district experienced fluctuations from 18.47% in 2020 to 18.62% in 2021, but in 2022 it decreased to 18.10%. Followed by Seluma Regency, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City and Kepahiang which also experience fluctuations up and down every year. Lebong Regency experienced an increase in poverty every year from 2020 by 11.85% to 12.00% in 2021 and 12.03% in 2022. Apart from that, Central Bengkulu also experienced an increase every year from 2020 of 9.30% in 2021 to 9.68% and in 2022 it will be 9.76%. For North Bengkulu district, in 2020-2021 there was no change in the number of poor people, namely 15.85%, but in 2022 it will decrease to 15.65%.

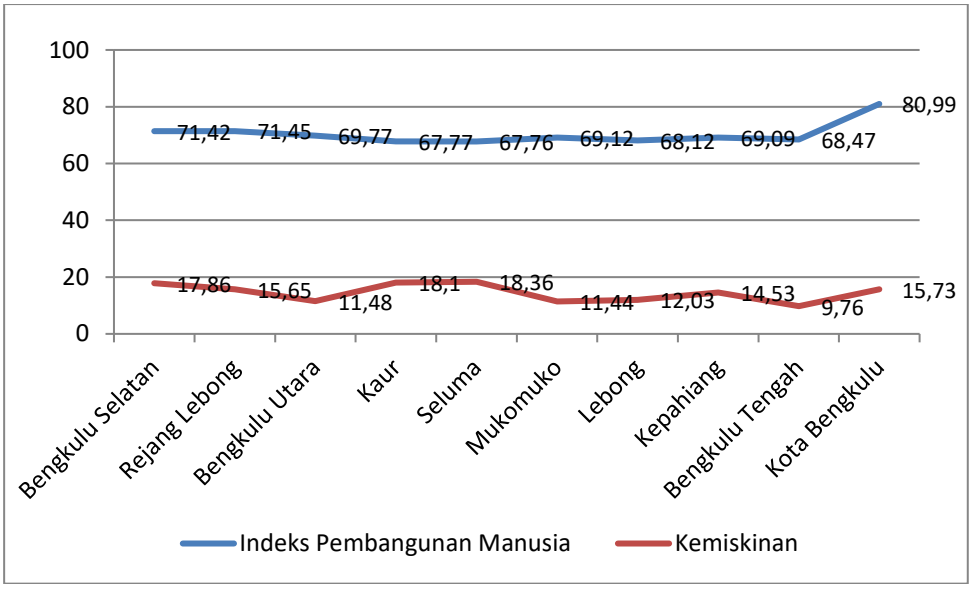

Figure 2. Human Development and Poverty Index for Bengkulu Province in 2022
Source:(BPS Bengkulu Province,processed 2024)

From the picture above, it can be seen that there are variations in the Human Development Index (HDI) and poverty levels in Bengkulu areas in 2022. Bengkulu city has the highest HDI at 80.99% with a poverty rate of 15.73%. while Seluma district has the lowest HDI at 67.76%, with the highest poverty rate at 18.36%. Central Bengkulu district with an HDI of 68.47% has the lowest poverty rate of 9.76%. Next, South Bengkulu district with an HDI of 71.42% has a poverty rate of 17.86%. followed by Rejang Lebong with an HDI value of 71.45% and a poverty rate of 15.65%. Kaur district with a low HDI value after the previous year of 67.77% had a poverty rate of 18.1%. Muko-Muko district with an HDI of 69.12% has a fairly low poverty rate of 11.44%. Lebong Regency has a HDI of 68.12% with a poverty rate of 12.05%. Kepahiang district has a HDI of 69.09% with a poverty rate of 14.53%. North Bengkulu with an HDI of 69.77% has a poverty rate of 11.48%.

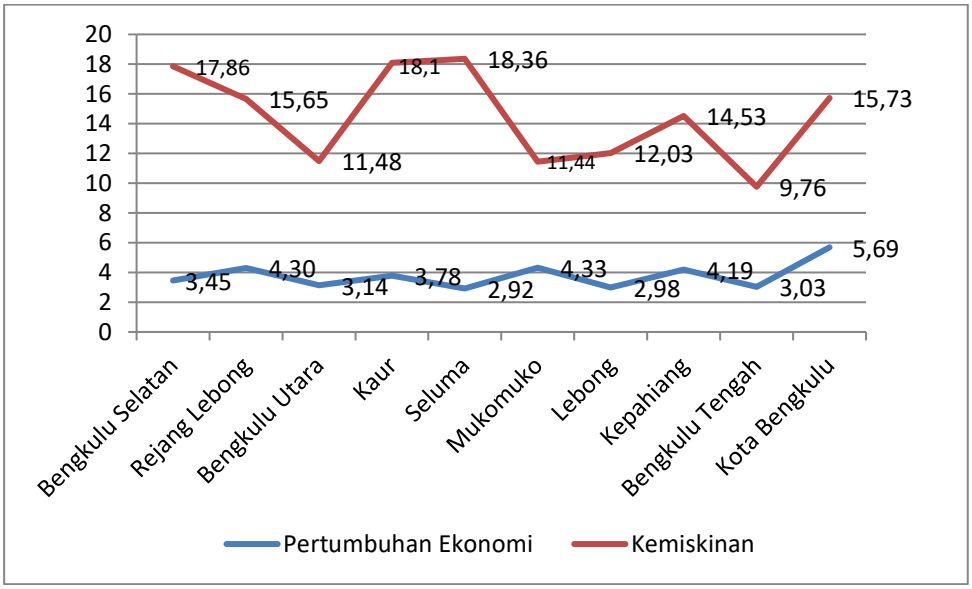

Figure 3. Economic Growth and Poverty of Bengkulu Province in 2022
Source:(BPS Bengkulu Province,processed 2024)

From data on economic growth and poverty levels in the Bengkulu region in 2022, fluctuations can be seen. Bengkulu city has the highest economic growth of 5.69% with a poverty rate of 15.73%. while Seluma district had the lowest economic growth at 2.92%, with the highest poverty rate at 18.36%. Central Bengkulu district with economic growth of 3.03% has the lowest poverty rate of 9.76%. Furthermore, South Bengkulu Regency with economic growth of 3.45% has a poverty rate of 17.86%. followed by Rejang Lebong with an economic growth value of 4.30% and a poverty rate of 15.65%. Kaur district with an economic growth value of 3.78% has a poverty rate of 18.1%. Muko-Muko district with economic growth of 4.33% has a fairly low poverty rate of 11.44%. Lebong Regency had low economic growth after the previous year, namely 2.98% with a poverty rate of 12.05%. Kepahiang district had economic growth of 4.19% with a poverty rate of 14.53%. North Bengkulu with economic growth of 3.14% has a poverty rate of 11.48%.

Based on previous studies conducted by (Bawowo et al., 2022). shows that the HDI variable has a negative and significant influence on the poverty level. Studies (Padambo et al., 2021) shows that the Human Development Index does not affect poverty. In line with the study conducted by (Andhykha et al., 2018). shows that the Human Development Index has no effect on poverty. study from (Kotambunan et al., 2016) shows that the human development index has no effect on poverty, namely because the HDI is only an indicator of welfare so that if the HDI increases it does not determine whether poverty will decrease. study conducted by (Kiray et al., 2023) shows that gross regional domestic product has an impact on poverty levels while the human development index has a significant negative impact on poverty levels. study from (Suryani et al., 2023) shows that the Human Development Index has an influence on poverty levels because a higher HDI value indicates a high quality of life and GRDP has an effect on poverty levels. Studies (Dharmmayukti et al., 2021) shows that the Human Development Index has a positive and significant influence on poverty. Studies (Syahputri & Fisabilillah, 2022) shows that GRDP has no effect on poverty. namely because there is unequal distribution of income and also those who enjoy economic growth are only the middle and upper classes.

Based on the background description above, it shows the importance of research in the Bengkulu Province region regarding the influence of the Human Development Index (HDI) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) on poverty in 2020-2022.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Poverty

Poverty is when a person or household faces economic problems that prevent them from achieving the standard of material well-being common in a particular area (Permana & Pasaribu, 2023). according to (Azriyansyah, 2022) Poverty can be defined as a lack of resources that can be used to improve one's welfare. This situation of deprivation includes lack of capital, lack of knowledge and skills, low productivity, low income, low exchange value for the products of the poor, and lack of opportunities to participate in development. According to (Roseline et al., 2022) Based on the circle of poverty theory introduced by Nurks, there are three main factors that cause poverty: first, backwardness and underdevelopment of human resources (HR), which is indicated by the low human development index, second, market imperfections, and third, lack of capital and low productivity. Low productivity causes the low income they receive as shown by the GDP rate.

One of the figures in marginal alien theory is Oscar Lewis (1966). This theory says that in every region there must be people who have a low level of living or are poor. The concept of a culture of poverty is very well known. According to Lewis, a culture that doesn't care about the progress of the times and wants to live as it pleases without any feeling of wanting to live a much better life, is resigned to circumstances, lack of education and knowledge, lack of

ambition to build the future, and crime and violence are the causes of every society throughout the world becomes poor. Arthur Lewis argued that a vertical flow from rich people to poor people would occur naturally after the level of economic growth. The benefits of economic growth will be felt by the rich first, and then the poor will start to benefit when the rich start spending the results of economic growth. In other words, poverty will only be reduced on a very small scale if poor people receive only a small amount of all the benefits brought about by economic growth.

2.2 Human Development Index

The human development index is a measure that assesses the impact of regional development performance on the population's quality of life, living standards and education (Y. Sari et al., 2020). The human development index is a combination of several indices. the health index shows life expectancy; the education index shows the average years of schooling and literacy rate; and the purchasing power index shows adjusted real expenditure per capita or purchasing power. These three indicators are considered to show the level of welfare and success of human development in an area (Maulana et al., 2021). One of the factors that determines the level of poverty is the quality of human resources. which can be measured using indicators such as the quality of life index or human development index. A low HDI is associated with a decrease in labor productivity in a population. there is a correlation between low productivity and low income, therefore, those with limited financial resources may experience a higher prevalence of poverty.

Endogenous growth theory emphasizes that savings and human capital are essential for economic growth and development. Robert E. Lucas and Paul Romer support the endogenous growth theory, which explains that human capital determines the level of output. In the long run, an increase in labor will result in increasing returns to scale in aggregate production (Mankiw, 2007). Endogenous growth theory also emphasizes the role of externalities in determining the rate of return on capital investment. There is an assumption that public and private investment in human resources increases productivity so as to compensate for decreasing returns to scale. According to Todaro (2003), endogenous growth theory attempts to explain various growth patterns and increasing returns to scale.

Based on previous studies conducted by (Nurlita et al., 2017) shows that the Human Development Index has a significant negative relationship between the number of poor people in the city of Samarinda from 2003 to 2015. In other words, every change in the human development index will have an impact on the number of poor people, an increase in the human development index will result in a decrease in the poverty level. This means that poverty can be influenced by the level of education and health as indicators included in human development. If the government makes improvements in the health sector, it can improve the overall health of society, and school-age children can receive good lessons at school. if employees have sufficient skills and knowledge, their productivity and income will increase. this results in economic improvement, which in turn reduces poverty. the same results were also shown by the study (Azriyansyah, 2022; Dieda et al., 2023; Efendi, 2023; Nisa, 2022) it was found that the human development index (HDI) showed a fairly large impact and negative correlation on the prevalence of poverty. study from (Ramdhani, 2022) The results of the Human Development Index test show a positive influence on the poverty level in DKI Jakarta Province. A short-term strategy to overcome poverty is to give priority resources to people at the bottom. One way to achieve this is by creating jobs.

2.3 Gross Regional Domestic Product

Gross regional domestic product is the total amount of added value of goods and services, or the final value of goods and services produced by all business units in a certain region (Satria,

2022). Per capita GDP in an area reflects the average ability of people's income to meet people's needs, especially basic needs. One indication of prosperity that comes from the aspect of income distribution in the regions is fulfilling the basic needs of the community (Noble & Putri, 2022). studies have shown that GRDP has a negative and significant impact on poverty levels in certain regions. for example, research (Fatmasari, 2022) using the multiple linear regression method, time series data shows that economic growth has a negative and significant impact on poverty in East Kalimantan province. in other words, economic growth can reduce poverty in East Kalimantan province, although this reduction is not significant. The results of this research cannot be accepted by the neo-liberal paradigm, which considers poverty as the result of free market mechanisms. according to this approach, market forces are the main key to solving the problem of poverty because the expansion of market forces and economic growth will eliminate poverty, so that economic growth plays a role in reducing poverty by increasing market forces in creating jobs and providing income for the community which is caused by the fact that growth output in certain sectors, especially mining and quarrying, as well as agriculture, forestry and fisheries, is largely controlled by mining and agricultural companies, as a result, income distribution is unequal across all levels of society.

Another study from (Syahputri, 2022) with multiple linear regression, time series data type, the research results show that GRDP has a significant and negative impact on poverty in East Java province. The results of this research follow classical theory, which says that economic growth depends on natural resources, labor, productivity and technology. Thus, progress and improvement in this matter will be able to encourage an increase in GRDP, with a tendency to increase GRDP in East Java. However, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, GRDP fell in 2020 because economic conditions were unstable and experienced a recession, which had an impact on all economic sectors responsible for driving the economy. Entering 2021, however, GRDP will again increase rapidly as economic activity recovers and develops, including investment, consumption and exports. Ultimately, efforts to gradually increase GRDP will be able to increase productivity through increasing purchasing power and consumption, which in turn will have an impact on production activities. Apart from that, the growth of economic activities will be able to create jobs, which in turn will have an impact on community welfare because the income generated from these economic activities will improve community welfare.

Study (Suripto & Subayil, 2020) shows that economic activities carried out can increase people's income and welfare. GRDP is observed through the use of resources that can create jobs, resulting in increased production, which in turn can increase people's income and increase employment. As a result of this economic activity, poverty will decrease. The results of this research follow classical theory, which says that economic growth depends on natural resources, labor, productivity and technology. Therefore, it will be able to encourage an increase in GRDP if there is progress and improvement in this matter. Study from(Hasibuan, 2023)Economic growth between 2014-2019 was not effective in reducing poverty in Indonesia, indicating that economic growth does not affect poverty. Poor people have not been affected by economic growth. Economic growth will not reduce poverty if it is not followed by poor people in areas such as agriculture. Economic growth from 2014-2019 was supported by consumption more than investment or capital, so economic growth did not absorb poverty directly. Study from (Faadihilah, 2023) The results of the analysis show that economic growth in Bekasi Regency in 2006–2020 did not have a negative impact on poverty. This is because economic growth has not succeeded in reducing poverty levels. This means that this increase has not spread to all income groups, including those who are poor.

The thinking framework discusses the logical flow of variables in research. This research framework consists of three variables: Human Development Index (X1) Gross Regional

Domestic Product (X2) and Poverty Rate is variable Y. The research framework is described as

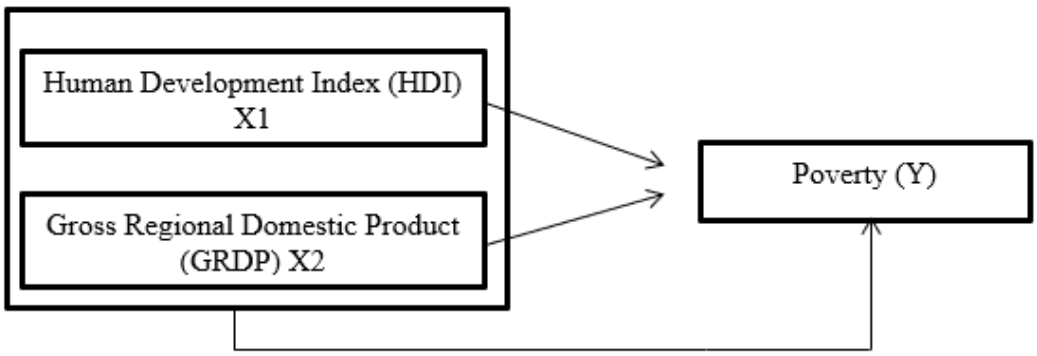

Figure 4. Framework of thinking
Source: Theoretical Study (processed by the author)

Based on the framework above, the following hypothesis is formulated:

1. It is suspected that the Human Development Index has an influence on poverty in Bengkulu Province in 2020-2022.
2. It is suspected that Gross Regional Domestic Product influences poverty in Bengkulu Province in 2020-2022.
3. It is suspected that the Human Development Index and Gross Regional Domestic Product have an influence on the poverty rate in Bengkulu Province in 2020-2022.

3. Research Methods

The data used in this research is secondary data originating from the Central Statistics Agency. The type of data used is panel data, namely combined data from time series and cross sections. Secondary data taken from BPS is human development index data, gross regional domestic product, and the number of poor people per district and city in Bengkulu Province from 2020-2022. This research uses quantitative analysis, which means it uses statistical calculations. Using the multiple linear regression analysis method, it is used to evaluate the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable.

Multiple linear regression models with panel data have three different approaches. The first, the Common Effect Model (CEM) only combines time series and cross-section data, and does not pay attention to time or individual dimensions, so it is assumed that the behavior of the data is the same in various time periods. The second approach, Fixed Effect Model (FEM) only combines time series and cross-section data. Third, the Random Effect Model (REM) model will estimate panel data where disturbance variables can be interconnected both between individuals and over time.

Several tests can be carried out to select the most suitable model for managing panel data. One of them is the Chow Test, which determines which Fixed Effect or Random Effect is most suitable for estimating panel data. Apart from that, the Hausman Test, which is a statistical test that determines the best technique for choosing Fixed Effect or Random Effect. Then, hypothesis testing is carried out with the t test to determine whether the independent variable has a partial effect on the dependent variable, and the F test is used to determine the total effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable together, and the coefficient of determination R2 value to determine how much influence the independent variable has. on the dependent variable.

$$JpmIt = \alpha + \beta1(HDI)It + \beta2(GRDP)It + e$$

The regression model can be written as follows:
JP = Number of Poor Population
It = time series data from 2020-2021 and cross section of 10 districts, cities, Bengkulu province
α = Constant
HDI= Human Development Index
GRDP= Gross Regional Domestic Product
e = standard error (nuisance variable)
Operational Definition and Measurement of the variables used in this research, namely

Table 1. Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

No	Variable name	Variable description	Unit
1.	Poverty	Number of poor people per district/city in Bengkulu province in 2020-2022	Thousands of Souls
2.	Human Development Index	Human Development Index per district/city in Bengkulu province for 2020-2022	Percentage
3.	Gross Regional Domestic Product	GRDP per district/city in Bengkulu province 2020-2022	GRDP at Constant Prices

Source: (BPS Bengkulu Province, processed 2024)

The classical assumption tests used are the multicollinearity test and the heteroscedasticity test

a. The multicollinearity test is the occurrence of a linear relationship between independent variables in a multiple linear regression model (Hilmi et al., 2024). The purpose of multicollinearity is to determine whether or not there is a large or perfect influence between the independent variables in the regression model. If the correlation coefficient value between variables exceeds 0.8, it indicates that there is multicollinearity in the regression model, while a value of less than 0.8 indicates that multicollinearity does not affect the regression model.
b. Heteroscedasticity test, the independent variable factors do not have the same variance value. In contrast, the assumption fulfilled in classical linear regression is that the homoscedasticity variance value is the same (constant). The Glejser test is a method to ensure heteroscedasticity. The probability values of the regression coefficients of the explanatory variables must be checked before performing the Glejser test. We reject the null hypothesis which indicates that there is no heteroscedasticity if the probability value is less than 0.05, and if the probability value is more than 0.05, then we accept the null hypothesis.

4. Results And Discussion

This research describes the research results based on statistical descriptions and logistic regression test results. This description can be seen in table 2 below

Table 2. Statistical Description of Research Data

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
Poverty	30	30,195	15,450	10,790	69,120
Human Development Index	30	69.91833	3.871340	66.89000	80.99000
GRDP	30	4820329	3988226	2126720	16733936

Source: Eviews data processed by the author, 2024

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the lowest poverty is 10,790 thousand people with the highest poverty being 69,120 thousand people with an average of 30,195 thousand people. The GRDP variable has a minimum value of 2126720 billion rupiah and a maximum value of 16733936 billion rupiah with an average of 4820329 billion rupiah and a standard deviation of 3988226 billion rupiah. The human development index variable has a minimum value of 66.89% and a maximum value of 80.99% with an average of 69.91% and a standard deviation of 3.87%.

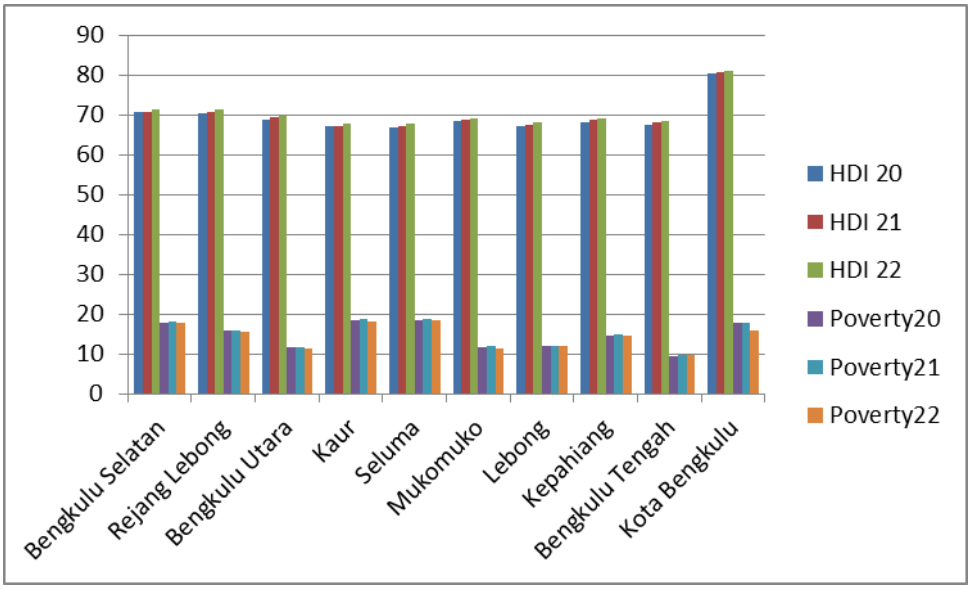

Figure 5. Relationship between HDI and Poverty in 2020-2022
Source: (BPS Bengkulu Province, processed 2024)

From the picture above, it shows that HDI has a relationship with poverty in Bengkulu province. where when the HDI increases each year it is followed by a fluctuating increase in poverty. Where several districts in Bengkulu province continue to experience an increase in HDI every year and also an increase in poverty, such as in Lebong district, when HDI continues to increase, poverty will also increase. Like Muko-Muko district and Bengkulu city, when HDI experiences an increase every year followed by poverty which falls every year. Likewise with several other districts which continue to fluctuate up and down between HDI and poverty in 2020-2022

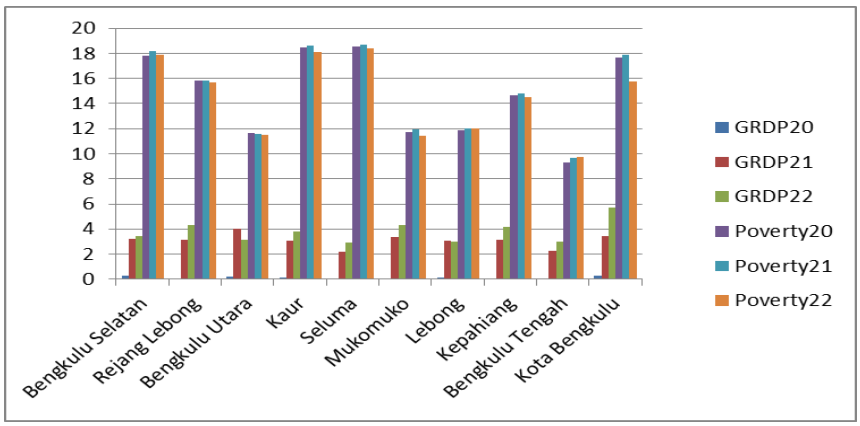

Figure 6. Relationship between GRDP and Poverty in 2020-2022.
Source: (BPS Bengkulu Province, processed 2024)

Based on the picture above, there is a relationship between GRDP and poverty in Bengkulu province. Where when there is economic growth, the level of poverty also decreases and some also increase. such as in Central Bengkulu district where when GRDP increases, poverty will also increase every year. In Rejang Lebong district, when GRDP experiences an increase, the poverty level will decrease every year. Several other districts, such as Kaur, Seluma and Muko-Muko, continue to experience fluctuations between GRDP and poverty levels in Bengkulu province in 2020-2022.

Table 3. Classic Assumption Test

1.	**Multicollinearity Test**	
	Human Development Index	GRDP
Human Development Index	1,000000	0.772716
GRDP	0.772716	1,000000
2.	**Heteroscedasticity Test**	
	Coefficient	Prob
Human Development Index	-175.92	0.479
GRDP	0.0002	0.485

Source: Eviews data processed by the author, 2024

Based on the table above, the classical assumption test has a correlation value between X1 (Human Development Index) and X2 (GRDP) of 0.77 < 0.8, so there is no multicollinearity problem.

Based on table 3, the results of the heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser test, it can be seen that there is no heteroscedasticity problem. This is because the probability value of each independent variable is greater than 0.05, so there is no heteroscedasticity problem

Table 4. Correlation and Regression Results

Variable	**Poverty**		
	Fixed Effects	**Random Effects**	**Common Effects**
Human Development Index	2,142,402***	1642820**	-1445.717
	(0.0042)	(0.0158)	(0.3658)
GRDP	-0.007236***	-0.001242	0.004759**
	(0.0000)	0.1425	(0.0043)
T-statistical test			
Human Development Index	3,278	2,574	-0.919
GRDP	-6,468	-1,510	3,119
F-Statistic Test	597.45	1,101	46,395
R Test	0.99	0.69	0.75

Source: Eviews data processed by the author, 2024

From the regression results using fixed effect, random effect and common effect models through the Chow test and Hausman test, the best regression results were obtained, namely using the fixed effect model.

Based on the table above, the results of the t-statistical test on Variable X1 (Human Development Index) obtained a calculated t value of 3.278 > t table2.048 and a significant value of 0.0042 <0.05, then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that the HDI variable has an effect on poverty. sThe results of the t-statistical test on Variable X2 (GRDP) obtained a calculated t value of 6.468 > t table2.048 and a significant value of 0.000 < 0.05, then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that the GRDP variable has an effect on poverty.

Based on the table, the F-statistical test is obtained with a calculated F value of 597.45 > F table 4.195972 and a significant value of 0.0000 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that the variables HDI and GRDP have an effect on poverty in Bengkulu province.

The adjusted R Square value is 0.99 or 99%. The coefficient of determination value shows that the independent variables consisting of HDI and GRDP are able to explain the poverty variable in Bengkulu province.

From the regression results above, the following multiple linear regression equation is obtained:

$$\text{Poverty} = - 8471 + 2142\ (\text{HDI}) - 0.007\ (\text{GRDP}) + e$$

Based on this equation, it can be explained that when the constant is negative -8471, this shows that if the HDI and GRDP change, then poverty will remain at -8471. The HDI regression coefficient is positive at 2142, this shows that when the HDI increases, poverty will also increase by 2142 assuming the other independent variables are constant. The GRDP regression coefficient is negative at -0.007, this shows that if economic growth increases it will reduce the amount of poverty by 0.007.

The human development index variable has a positive and significant influence on poverty in Bengkulu province in 2020-2022. Where the significant value of the HDI variable is 0.0042 <0.050. This is in accordance with the hypothesis proposed at the beginning of the research. The Human Development Index has a positive and significant influence on poverty levels, where every 1% increase will increase poverty by 2142.

The influence of GRDP on poverty levels shows that the significance value is 0.0000 with a regression coefficient of -0.0072. A significance value of 0.000<0.050 indicates that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. By considering this description, it can be concluded that GRDP has a negative and significant impact on poverty levels. This means that increasing GDP will reduce poverty.

According to (Zulyanto, 2016) In Bengkulu province, most of the expansion areas and several districts are undeveloped areas and have little infrastructure and public facilities, as well as poor socio-economic and health facilities. As a result, the expansion area will achieve a low HDI value. On the other hand, expansion regions are still largely dependent on the central government for funding. At the same time, their local potential has not been fully controlled due to limited infrastructure and other resources so that there is inequality that occurs in Bengkulu province, namely equality that occurs only in the city of Bengkulu, giving rise to development inequality, but even though urban areas have infrastructure, education and adequate health insurance, inequality can still occur because development programs are not running well. The results of this research are also in line with the study (Meriyanti, 2015) regarding the influence of the human development index on poverty in Buleleng sub-district where the human development index has a positive and significant influence on poverty. One of the reasons there is a positive and significant relationship between HDI and poverty is because HDI development in Indonesia has not provided benefits for the entire community, this causes inequality which has a disproportionate or uneven impact on certain regions or areas.

In 2020-2022, several districts of Bengkulu province experienced an increase in GRDP every year, such as Rejang Lebong and Kepahiang districts, which dominate the agricultural sector, which were actually able to increase income and reduce poverty, and the city of Bengkulu, which dominated the goods and services sector, was able to support the poverty rate. So the dominance of the GRDP sector in several districts has the effect of reducing poverty levels. This research is in line with the study (Manangkalangi et al., 2020) regarding the influence of GRDP and inflation on poverty in Central Sulawesi province which states that several sectors that dominate in each region will have an influence in reducing poverty and if

GRDP increases then poverty will decrease. This research is also in accordance with the study (Oktaviana et al., 2021) shows that GRDP partially has a negative and significant effect on poverty in Madiun district. Poverty in Madiun Regency is increased by agricultural economic growth, especially the agricultural sector. In 2020, Madiun district had rice production of 453.54 thousand tons of GKG (milled dry grain), ranking 7th highest in East Java. This district is also the center of the food crop farming industry in East Java. By implementing a program to improve pre- and post-harvest management in Madiun district, the regional government of Madiun district can see agricultural management as a way to increase economic growth.

5. Conclusions And Recommendations

Partially, the Human Development Index has a positive and significant impact on poverty in Bengkulu province in 2020-2022. Gross Regional Domestic Product has a negative and significant impact on poverty in Bengkulu province in 2020-2022. Simultaneously HDI and GRDP influence poverty in Bengkulu province in 2020-2022. Based on the results and conclusions of the analysis above, there are recommendations that can be proposed, namely by providing public facilities to the community such as education and health, every aspect of economic activity can run more smoothly and be provided evenly to all regions in Bengkulu province, which in turn can increase economic growth, improve community welfare, and reduce poverty levels. investment in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation, transportation networks, and distribution centers to increase market accessibility and enable farmers to deliver crops more efficiently to each agricultural sector in several districts. Encouraging further processing of agricultural products through the food and beverage processing industry, increasing the added value of agricultural products, and wider market access for these products.

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