

The Human Development and Poverty Alleviation Based on Klassens Typology Case Study of East Java Province

by ardianifani 1

Submission date: 13-Jun-2020 04:59AM (UTC+0000)

Submission ID: 1326038173

File name: Based_on_Klassens_Typology_Case_Study_of_East_Java_Province.docx (79.21K)

Word count: 4458

Character count: 23760

The Human Development and Poverty Alleviation Based on Klassen's Typology: Case Study of East Java Province

Yolanda^{1*}, Indah Purnama Sari², Srie Nuning Mulatsih³ and Agustina Massora⁴

^{1,4}Universitas Borobudur, East Jakarta, Jakarta, 13620, Indonesia

²Universitas Indraprasta PGRI, South Jakarta, Jakarta, 12530, Indonesia

³Universitas Islam Syekh Yusuf, Tangerang, Banten, 15118, Indonesia

¹yolanda@borobudur.ac.id, ²indah.purnamasari@unindra.ac.id,

³nuningpurwanto@unis.ac.id, ⁴agustinanuraini58@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to examine the determinants of the Human Development Index and its impact on poverty in East Java Province with the Klassen's Typology approach. The research uses quantitative methods, with multiple linear regression analysis using panel data of 266 samples, taken from 38 districts/cities in East Java with a total sample of 7 years (from 2011 to 2017). As an independent variable in this study is the Gini ratio and crime, HDI is an intervening variable, and the dependent variable is poverty. The results showed that based on the typology of development classifications in East Java classified as dynamic and heterogeneous, where all quadrants filled. There are 13 districts/cities located in Quadrant I (Fast-Forward and Fast-Growing Regions), 5 districts are in quadrant II (Fast-Developing Regions), 6 districts in quadrant III (Forward but Depressed Regions), and 14 Districts in quadrant IV (Relatively Disadvantaged Areas). Based on statistical tests, the Gini ratio and crime simultaneously proved to influence HDI significantly, the Gini ratio and crime partially proved to affect HDI significantly, and HDI proved to influence poverty significantly.

Keywords: Gini Ratio, Criminality, HDI, Poverty, Klassen's Typology.

1. Introduction

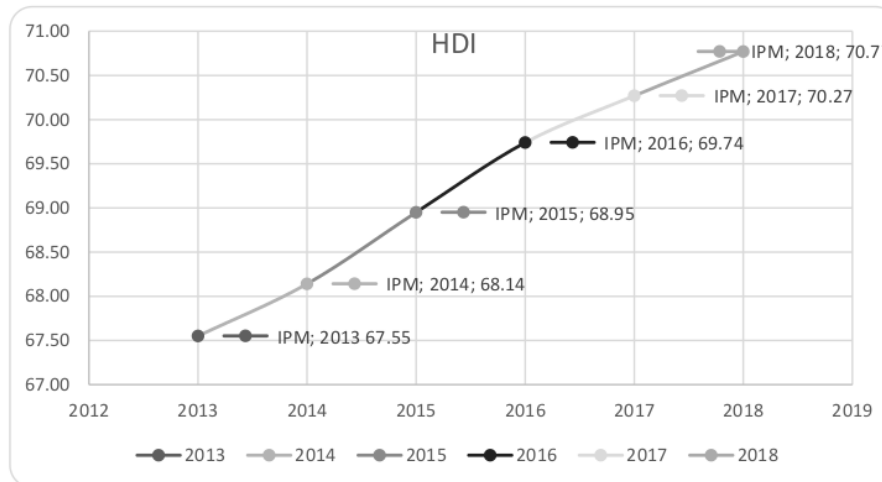
Human-based development has a broader scope than the conventional economic development theory. Conventional economic development theory emphasises increasing the Gross National Product (GNP) rather than improving the quality of human life, and development tends to place humans as inputs from the production process, not as an end goal. Human development is a comprehensive approach from all sectors not only pay attention to the social sector, and see humans as recipients in the development process [1]. Thus, human development is very humanistic and a development concept with a welfare approach. Human-centred development will create an environment that encourages improvement in the quality of human life. This concept is the forerunner to the emergence of the Human Development Index (HDI). The concept of human development has been applied by various countries, including Indonesia, because it is considered more relevant than conventional development concepts. Indonesia first applied HDI in 1996 and has been used in various development plans. In 2014 Indonesia applied the HDI calculation method with a new method, which is following the change in the calculation method by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme).

The main component of HDI applied in Indonesia are life expectancy at birth, length of school expectancy, the average length of schooling, and per capita expenditure [1]. Based on empirical studies, the level of HDI in an area is determined by many other factors, namely the education budget, income per capita, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, literacy rate, life expectancy at birth, Gini index, fertility rate, and emissions CO₂, gender disparity, violent crime rates, percentage use of renewable energy; unemployment; Gross

Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), illiterate population; population density [2]–[6]. Besides, HDI is also influenced by inflation [7]. The study of HDI cannot be separated from poverty because the focus of HDI is poverty alleviation. Human development can affect poverty levels, and HDI has a significant and negative influence on poverty [8]–[13].

East Java is interesting to study. The Province of East Java (East Java) is divided into two major parts, namely East Java mainland, and Madura Island. East Java's land area covers 90% of the total area of East Java Province, and Madura Island is only 10%. Covering an area of 47,799.75 km², East Java Province is divided into 38 districts/cities, 666 sub-districts, and 8,501 villages, and the population reaches 39.3 million people, with a population density of 822 people / km² [14]. Based on the classification of Law No. 56 / PRP / 1960, the population density of East Java Province is in the "very dense" category because it is above 400 people / km².

Based on BPS data, the East Java HDI experiences an increasing trend, as Figure 1.



Source: [14]

Figure 1. East Java HDI 2010 - 2018

The Province of East Java also experienced a fairly good increase in the national HDI ranking. In 2010-2011, ranking 19, from 2012 to 2014 increased to 18, and from 2017 to 2018 increased significantly to 15 of 34 provinces in Indonesia [14]. More important than Figure 1 is to look at growth trends, where HDI growth fluctuates and tends to decline. In 2014 HDI growth was 1.07, down to 1.03 in 2015, then increased significantly in 2016 to 1.21. This condition did not last long because East Java's HDI growth dropped significantly in 2017 to 0.87 and decreased again to 0.71 in 2018. East Java's HDI is also still below the national HDI. Thus, the declining trend of HDI growth as happened in East Java and still below the national HDI indicates there are problems in human development efforts. The poverty rate in East Java in 2018 will reach 11%. The amount of 4.3 million is a severe problem for the East Java Provincial Government because the poor are the mandate of the 1945 Constitution Article 34. The government needs to make various policies in terms of handling the poor as stipulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2011 Article 1 paragraph 2 Regarding Poor Handling.

East Java's economic growth relatively improved from 2001 to 2013, and there were three provinces with the highest national GDP contributors, namely DKI Jakarta, East Java and West Java [15]. Apart from the improved macroeconomic conditions, there is an interesting phenomenon about the economy in East Java that tends to fluctuate, and

there is a high disparity. For example, seen from the variable Gini Ratio, crime, HDI, and poverty. Table 1 shows the economic conditions in East Java Province.

Table 1. Gini Ratio, Criminality, HDI, and Poverty Data East Java Province in 2013-2018

Variables	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gini ratio	Percent	0.36	0.37	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.38
Criminality	Action	23,774	25,043	31,308	36,746	29,960	39,453
HDI	Percent	67.55	68.14	68.95	69.74	70.72	70.70
Poverty	Person	4,893,000	4,748,400	4,789,120	4,703,300	4,617,010	4,332,590

Based on Table 1, the Gini ratio fluctuates but tends to decrease. In two years (2016-2017) stagnated at 0.40, which is included in the medium category, because it is at an interval of 0.3 - 0.5. The highest Gini ratio in 2017 was Malang City at 0.42, and the lowest in Sumenep Regency was 0.24. The declining Gini ratio shows that the development equalisation program carried out by the provincial government is starting to show results. Crimes in East Java tend to increase before 2017 and again decrease in 2017. However, in 2018 crime again increased. The highest number of crimes, according to Resort Police in 2018 is Surabaya City 4,205 and the lowest is in Pacitan 157. Crimes in East Java are centred on the poles of economic growth, namely Surabaya. Areas classified as not congested such as Pacitan have a low crime rate although it eventually rose 100% in 2018. The Human Development Index in East Java experiences an upward trend. The highest HDI level in 2018 in the city of Surabaya was 81.74, and the lowest HDI in Sampang was 61.00. The most significant number of poor populations in 2018 was Malang Regency with 268,490 people, and the lowest was in Mojokerto City with 7,040 inhabitants. Based on poverty data, there is a high disparity because the difference reaches 261,000 people [14]. Based on this background, the researcher will examine several issues as follows: 1) What is the effect of Gini ratio and criminality simultaneously on HDI in East Java? 2) What is the effect of Gini ratio and criminality partially on HDI in East Java?, and 3) What is the effect of HDI on poverty in East Java?

2. Literature Review

2.1 Human Development Index

In the concept of human development, the goal of development is human welfare. Therefore, in its implementation, it is necessary to pay attention to four things, including productivity, equality, sustainability, and empowerment. HDI was initiated by UNDP in 1990 and is published regularly every year. Based on the BPS concept, HDI is an important indicator to measure success in human development. HDI in describing it well how residents can access the results of development in obtaining income, health, education. The three necessary components that make up the HDI are the dimension of longevity and healthy living, the dimension of knowledge, and the standard dimension of decent living. There are three components of HDI as follows [16] outlining the explanation: 1) A high health index can be demonstrated in areas that can optimise health development well. The community has the opportunity to enjoy various health facilities. 2) The level of civilisation advancement in a region can be seen from the quality of education in a region. Population with high education will be able to increase economic productivity in their region; conversely, regions with low educational average population have low productivity as well. 3) the ability to meet economic needs is reflected in the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Index or the purchasing power index. The higher this PPP, the higher the economic capacity of the community.

Following is the formula for calculating the new method HDI (geometric method):

$$HDI = \sqrt[3]{I_{health} \times I_{pendidikan\ education} \times I_{spending}} \quad (1)$$

The advantage of HDI with the new method is that it has used more appropriate indicators and can distinguish well (discriminatory). In the method of geometric averages, the three components are considered equally important so they must receive the same amount of attention. The HDI rate ranges from 0 to 100. The closer it is to 100, then this is an indication of better human development. Based on the HDI score, UNDP divide the human development status of a country or region into four groups, namely: HDI <60 (low), 60-70 (moderate/medium), 70-80 (high), and ≥ 80 (very high). The HDI used in this study is the HDI published by BPS. Based on previous research, HDI can be influenced by many factors, including Gini Ratio and criminality [3], [17], [18].

2.2 Gini Ratio

Social problems are often caused by inequality in enjoying the result of development [19]. Inequality of income distribution is the difference in income generated by the community, resulting in a marked difference in income within the community. It is said inequality because there is a disproportionate distribution of income from total national income among various households in the country [20]. The result of this imbalance is that the rich get more productive; the poor will get poorer. One measure of inequality that is often used is the Gini ratio (Gini coefficient). The Gini coefficient is a parameter used to measure the quality of income distribution that is valued between 0 to 1, which is the ratio between the area between the Lorenz curve and the perfect evenness line. The smaller the value of the Gini coefficient, indicating the more even distribution of income, on the contrary, the higher the value of the Gini coefficient indicates an increasingly unequal distribution among income recipient groups. The income distribution inequality criteria based on the Gini coefficient according to Todaro are: more than 0.5 is a high level of inequality; between 0.35-0.5 is a moderate level of inequality; less than 0.35 is a low level of inequality.

2.3 Criminality

Criminal expert R. Soesilo distinguishes the notion of crime from two points of view, namely a juridical point of view and a sociological point of view. From a juridical point of view, crime is an act or behaviour that is contrary to applicable laws or regulations and is legally recognised. From a sociological point of view, crime is an act or behaviour that is detrimental to the sufferer, is also very detrimental to the community namely loss of balance, order, and order [21]. Based on the views of sociologists, the types of crime are grounded in the accompanying social phenomena. The types of crime in the view of sociologists have been adapted into the law, such as personal crime, Occasional property crime, Occupational crime, Political crime, Public order crime, Conventional crime, Organised crime, and Professional crime. In its development, there is a new form of crime, namely economic crime (crime in the economic field). Economic crime needs to be addressed together with other countries because it is transnational. These crimes include sophisticated crimes that require specialised expertise in law enforcement, including law intelligence. Economic crime can take the form of smuggling, fraud in customs, banking, trade, money laundering, capital markets, financial service authority, counterfeiting of brands, environment, Fisheries Act, EEZ Act, Forestry Act, Plantation Act [21]. Evil (crime) has been known since human civilisation. The higher the civilisation, the more rules, and the more violations. Therefore, crime is often referred to as the shadow of civilisation. Observing changes that occur in society, reducing crime because they know part of the culture itself. The higher the level of culture and the more modern a country, the more modern crime, both form, nature, and how to implement it.

2.4 Poverty

Poverty is a major problem for all countries, both developed and developing countries. The poor according to the law (No. 13 of 2011) are people who do not have a source of livelihood or have a source of livelihood but cannot meet basic needs suitable for their own lives and their families. Basic human needs include food, clothing, housing, health, education, employment and or social services. Poverty cannot be appropriately measured based on income or even utility, because the most important thing is not what a person has or feelings that arise from ownership, but who or what can be what he can be and what is done or can be done [20]. Poverty is the inability to expand choices in life and has an average expenditure per capita below the poverty line. Based on previous research, poverty is significantly and negatively related to HDI [8], [10], [13].

2.5 Klassen's Typology

Each region has different characteristics in terms of economic progress and growth. Some regions can spur economic growth quickly by exploring all the regional potentials; on the other hand, some regions have stagnated or even declined. To be able to compare the level of progress of an area with other regions in the same scope of reference, for example in one province, can use Klassen typology analysis. Klassen typology data will facilitate the government in conducting clusterisation in the context of acceleration and equity development. This is because generally, the regions are in one cluster have the same form of obstacles and challenges [13]. Klassen's typology divides regions based on two leading indicators, namely regional economic growth and regional per capita income, but in this study regional per capita income is proxied by the Human Development Index (HDI) figures. The economic growth was obtained from the growth data of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).

3. Research Methodology

In this study, the population is all secondary data of research variables related to the effect of the Gini ratio and criminality simultaneously and partially on HDI, which has an impact on poverty in East Java Province. Secondary data were obtained from BPS RI, BPS of East Java Province and Bappeda of East Java Province. The sample year used was from 2011 to 2017. The sampling technique used non-probability sampling, taking into account the availability of data and in 2010, UNDP developed new ideas in the calculation of HDI. The number of samples used in this study was 38 districts/cities x 7 years = 266-panel data samples. The analytical method uses quantitative analysis with panel data. The research design will be conducted using descriptive study or hypothesis testing study as independent variables (Gini ratio and crime). In this case, HDI is an intervening variable, and poverty is the dependent variable in this study. Based on the theory, the interrelationship between the independent variables that influence the HDI and the implications for poverty is the flowchart of the research framework scheme, as shown in Figure 2.

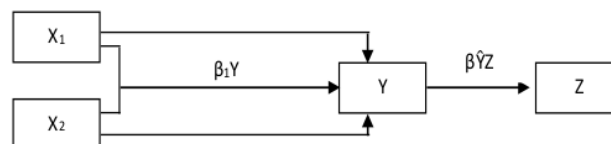


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework

Description :

Y: Human Development Index(HDI)

Z: Poverty

X1: Gini ratio

X₂: Criminality

$\beta_1 Y$: The regression coefficient of the variable X with Y

$\beta_2 Z$: The regression coefficient of the variable Y to Z

Hypothesis testing uses panel data regression model analysis techniques, statistical tests (Goodness of Fit Test), and standard assumption tests. The validity of the best model produced needs to be done to test the accuracy of the regression function in estimating the actual value, which can be measured from the goodness of fit, how well the sample regression line matches the data [22]. The goodness of fit test is done by testing the statistical value of t, the statistical value of F, and the coefficient of determination (R^2) on the regression results that have met the classical assumption test. After obtaining the best model, the next step is to test the classical assumptions. The classic assumption test is a requirement that must be performed on each ordinary least square (OLS) regression test. For panel data regression, the standard assumption tests include heteroscedasticity test and multicollinearity test. Following the figure 2 research framework, a research hypothesis can be arranged as follows:

1. Allegedly the Gini ratio and crime simultaneously have a significant effect on HDI in East Java.
2. It is suspected that the Gini ratio and criminality partially have a significant effect on HDI in East Java.
3. It is suspected that HDI has a significant effect on poverty in East Java.

Through the Klassen typology analysis, four regional characteristics can be obtained, namely: 1) developed and fast-growing regions, 2) growing regions, 3) advanced but retarded regions, and 4) relatively backward regions [23].

Table 2. Classification of Regions According to Klassen's Typology

r \ y	$y_i > y$	$y_i < y$
$r_i > r$	Quadrant I Fast-Forward and Fast-Growing Areas	Quadrant II Rapidly Developing Areas
$r_i < r$	Quadrant III Advanced but Depressed Areas	Quadrant IV Relatively Disadvantaged Areas

Source: [23]

Description:

r_i : Regional economic growth rate region i

y_i : HDI region i

r : The rate of economic growth of the reference region

y : HDI reference region

4. Result and Discussion

4.1 Regression Equation

Based on the Chow and Hausman test, the p-value obtained from a random cross-section $0.00 < 0.05$, the best model for the structure of the first equation chosen is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), namely:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{Y} &= 4,34 + 0,09X_1 - 0,01X_2 \\ &= (271,27) (6,56) (-2,58)\end{aligned}\quad (2)$$

Adjusted R-square value of 0.94, shows the ability of the independent variable (Gini ratio and crime) in explaining the dependent variable (HDI) of 94 %. In comparison, the other 6 % is influenced by other variables. The regression coefficient X1 of 0.09 specifically

states that in conditions of *cateris-paribus*, when the Gini ratio rises by 1%, on average, the HDI also rises by 0.09 %. The regression coefficient X2 of 0.01 specifically states that in conditions of *cateris-paribus*, when the crime rate rises by 1 %, on average, HDI will decrease by 0.01 %. The equation above is BLUE (Best, Linear, Unbias, Estimated). Based on the Chow and Hausman test, p-values obtained from a random cross-section of 0.00 < 0.05, the best model for the structure of the second equation chosen is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), namely:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{Z} &= 13,33 - 2,58\hat{Y} \\ &= (16,24) \quad (-13,35)\end{aligned}\quad (3)$$

This equation is already BLUE (Best, Linear, Unbias, Estimated). Adjusted R-square value of 0.99, indicates the ability of the independent variable (HDI) in explaining the dependent variable (poverty) by 99%, while the other 1% is influenced by other variables. The regression coefficient X1 of -2.58 specifically states that in the condition of *cateris-paribus*, if the HDI rises 1 % then on average poverty will decrease by 2.58 %.

4.2 Hypothesis Test

Based on the results of research on the two regression equations above, the results:

1. Gini ratio and criminality are simultaneously proven to have a significant effect on the Human Development Index.
2. The Gini Ratio is partially shown to have a significant effect on the Human Development Index [3]. However, some studies show that the Gini ratio has a significant effect on HDI with the direction of a positive relationship [24].
3. Partial crime has been proven to have a significant and negative effect on the Human Development Index. The same thing is also found in the research of [4], [17], [18].
4. The Human Development Index is proven to have a significant and negative effect on poverty. The same research results were also shown by the researches of [8]–[13].

4.3 Klassen's Typological Analysis

In the Klassen's typology analysis, data on average economic growth and average HDI of the regencies/cities in East Java are needed. The following is presented data Gross Regional Domestic Product Growth Rate at the Base of 2010 Constant Prices by Regency / City in East Java Province 2014-2018 Period. The average economic growth in East Java Province in the 2014-2018 period was 5.42. The average HDI for the 2014-2018 period was 69.72. Thus, it can be described as Klassen's typology matrix as follows:

Table 5. Klassen's Typology Matrix

HDI	HDI i > HDI y	HDI i < HDI y
Economics Growth		
Growth i > Growth r	<p>Quadrant I</p> <p>Fast-Forward and Fast-Growing Areas</p> <p>Sidoarjo, Mojokerto, Lamongan, Gresik, Kediri City, Blitar City, Malang City, Probolinggo City, Pasuruan City, Mojokerto City,</p>	<p>Quadrant II</p> <p>Rapidly Developing Areas</p> <p>Malang, Jember, Banyuwangi, Pasuruan, Bojonegoro</p>

	Madiun City, Surabaya City, Batu City	
Growth i < Growth r	<p>Quadrant III Advanced but Depressed Areas</p> <p>Tulungagung, Kediri, Jombang, Nganjuk, Madiun, Magetan</p>	<p>Quadrant IV Relatively Disadvantaged Areas</p> <p>11 Pacitan, Ponorogo, Trenggalek, Blitar, Lumajang, Bondowoso, Situbondo, Probolinggo, Ngawi, Tuban, Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, Sumenep</p>

Based on the matrix, several findings are obtained, namely:

1. All quadrants filled, indicating that East Java Province is quite dynamic and heterogeneous.
2. Quadrant IV (Relatively Disadvantaged Regions) is dominant for East Java Province, where 14 Regencies are in Quadrant IV.
3. All cities in East Java Province are in Quadrant I, indicating that the City is experiencing faster growth and development than the Regency.
4. All districts on Madura Island are in Quadrant IV, showing a development gap between Madura Island and mainland East Java. This is interesting to study further because the Suramadu Bridge (the longest bridge in Indonesia) has not been able to accelerate development acceleration on Madura Island

22 Conclusion

Based on the dis²⁵sion above, it can be concluded that 1) Gini ratio and crime simultaneously have a significant effect on the Human Development Index, this shows that 5th variables need to be considered by the local government. 2) Gini ratio partially proved to have a significant effect on the Human Development Index. Prioritising preventive measures (prevention) through collaboration between the police and regional governments, educational institutions, religious institutions² and non-governmental organisations, and 4) the Human Development Index has proven to have a significant and negative effect on poverty, thereby placing human development oriented towards achieving Human and spiritual well-being is born and inward as a top priority in government policy and application programs.

Acknowledgements

The researcher would thank Universitas Borobudur and all parties for the support in this research.

References

- [1] BPS, "Indeks Pembangunan Manusia," Jakarta, Nov. 2015.
- [2] M. Bintang, "Determinan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia: Analisa Pendekatan Maqasid Syari'ah Al-Ghazali (Studi Kasus: Negara-Negara OKI) ," *EKSYAR J. Ekon. Syari'ah Bisnis Islam*, vol. 2, no. 2, Nov. 2015.
- [3] S. Shah, "Determinants of Human Development Index: A Cross-Country Empirical Analysis," *MPRA*, Sep. 2016.
- [4] T. Anderson, "The Case for an Enhanced Human Development Index Papua New Guinea & Pacific

- Livelihoods View project Small States in the Multipolar World View project," Sydney, Dec. 2009.
- [5] M. Taner, B. Sezen, and H. Mhçı, "An Alternative Human Development Index Considering Unemployment," *South East Eur. J. Econ. Bus.*, vol. 6, no. 1, Jun. 2011.
 - [6] M. Qasim and A. R. Chaudhary, "Determinants of human development disparities: A cross district analysis of Punjab, Pakistan," *Pak. Dev. Rev.*, vol. 54, no. 4, pp. 427–446, Dec. 2015.
 - [7] Y. Yolanda, "Analysis of factors affecting inflation and its impact on human development index and poverty in Indonesia," *Eur. Res. Stud. J.* vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 38–56, 2017.
 - [8] N. Amalia, A. Nurpita, and R. Oktavia, "Human Development Index, Unemployment and Poverty in Papua Province, 2010-2015," *J. Ekon. Pembang.*, vol. 16, no. 1, p. 24, Jul. 2018.
 - [9] S. Nurmainah, "Analisis Pengaruh Belanja Modal Pemerintah Daerah ,Tenaga Kerja Terserap dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Kemiskinan (Studi kasus 35 kabupaten / kota di Provinsi Jawa Tengah) ," *J. Bisnis dan Ekon.*, vol. 20, no. 2, 2013.
 - [10] L. Kotambunan, S. Wim Palar, and R. L. H. Tumilaar, "Analysis Effect of Capital Expenditure and Human Development Index (Hdi) On Poverty In North Sulawesi (In Years 2005-2014)," *J. Berk. Ilm. Efisiensi*, vol. 16, no. 1, 2016.
 - [11] S. Susanti, "Pengaruh Produk Domestik Regional Bruto, Pengangguran dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia terhadap Kemiskinan di Jawa Barat dengan Menggunakan Analisis Data Panel," *J. Mat. Integr.*, vol. 9, no. 1, p. 1, Nov. 2016.
 - [12] M. Suliswanto, "Pengaruh Produk Domestik Bruto (Pdb) dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) Terhadap Angka Kemiskinan di Indonesia," *J. Ekon. Pembang.*, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 357, Dec. 2010.
 - [13] I. P. Sari, B. Riyono, and A. Supandi, "Indeks Pembangunan Manusia di Madura: Analisis Tipologi Klassen," *JABE (Journal Appl. Bus. Econ.)*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 82–95, Jan. 2020.
 - [14] BPS, "Persentase Penduduk Miskin Maret 2019," Jakarta, Apr. 2019.
 - [15] M. Kuncoro, *Ekonomika Regional Teori dan Praktik*. Depok: Rajawali Pers, 2019.
 - [16] Bappeda, "Buku Data Dinamis Semester I 2019," Provinsi Jawa Timur, Sep. 2019.
 - [17] A. Alves, L. Da Dias, and L. C. Curta, "(PDF) Analysis of Correlation among HDI (Human Development Index), Violence and Corruption Perceptions Index," in *Making Corporate Responsibility Useful*, 2017.
 - [18] H. Kusuma, F. H. Hariyani, and W. Hidayat, "The Relationship Between Crime and Economics Growth in Indonesia," *KnE Soc. Sci.*, vol. 3, no. 13, p. 1105, Mar. 2019.
 - [19] Bappeda, "Dokumentasi Hasil Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Kabupaten/Kota Se-Jawa Timur Tahun 2018," Aug. 2018.
 - [20] M. Todaro and S. Smith, "Pembangunan Ekonomi Edisi 11," 11th ed., Jakarta: Erlangga, 2011.
 - [21] A. Hamzah, *Kejahatan di bidang ekonomi = Economic crimes*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2017.
 - [22] D. Gujarati and D. Porter, *Dasar-dasar ekonometrika = Basic econometrics*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2015.
 - [23] E. Lumbantoruan and P. Hidayat, "Analisis Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) Provinsi-Provinsi di Indonesia (Metode Kointegrasi)," *Ekon. Dan Keuang.*, vol. 2, no. 2, 2014.
 - [24] S. D. Rustariyuni, "Pengaruh Gini Ratio, Pengeluaran Non Makanan Per Kapita, Belanja Daerah dan Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi pada Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Bali Periode 2004-2012 ," *PIRAMIDA*, vol. 10, no. 1, Jul. 2014.

The Human Development and Poverty Alleviation Based on Klassens Typology Case Study of East Java Province

ORIGINALITY REPORT

17%

SIMILARITY INDEX

4%

INTERNET SOURCES

10%

PUBLICATIONS

16%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

Submitted to UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

Student Paper

2%

2

Submitted to Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

Student Paper

2%

3

Submitted to University of Leicester

Student Paper

1%

4

Achmad Daengs GS, Mufti Mubarok, Asep Iwa Soemantri, Muh. Barid Nizarudin Wajdi, Tri Andjarwati. "THE IMPACT OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE THROUGH ECONOMIC GROWTH AND LABOR ABSORPTION", Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews, 2020

Publication

1%

5

Submitted to Program Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

Student Paper

1%

6

W Waworundeng, B Niode, A Kimbal, R Rengkung, N M Santa. "The role of the

1%

government, in the development of border areas, in North Sulawesi Province", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2020

Publication

-
- | | | |
|--|--|------------|
| <div style="background-color: #800000; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">7</div> | <p>L. John Edwards. "Crime and Punishment", Probation, 2016</p> <p>Publication</p> | <p>1 %</p> |
|--|--|------------|
-
- | | | |
|--|--|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">8</div> | <p>Submitted to School of Business and Management ITB</p> <p>Student Paper</p> | <p><1 %</p> |
|--|--|----------------|
-
- | | | |
|--|--|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #800080; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">9</div> | <p>regionalinvestment.com</p> <p>Internet Source</p> | <p><1 %</p> |
|--|--|----------------|
-
- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #808000; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">10</div> | <p>Sri Nawatmi, Agung Nusantara, Agus Budi Santosa. "Determinants of Regional Economics Growth", Media Ekonomi dan Manajemen, 2020</p> <p>Publication</p> | <p><1 %</p> |
|---|---|----------------|
-
- | | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #000080; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">11</div> | <p>Submitted to Universitas Brawijaya</p> <p>Student Paper</p> | <p><1 %</p> |
|---|--|----------------|
-
- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #0070c0; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">12</div> | <p>Submitted to Cranfield University</p> <p>Student Paper</p> | <p><1 %</p> |
|---|---|----------------|
-
- | | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #ff0000; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">13</div> | <p>mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de</p> <p>Internet Source</p> | <p><1 %</p> |
|---|--|----------------|
-
- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| <div style="background-color: #ff00ff; color: white; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">14</div> | <p>Submitted to Universitas Negeri Jakarta</p> <p>Student Paper</p> | <p><1 %</p> |
|---|---|----------------|
-

15

Farida Rahmawati, Meirna Nur Intan.
"Government Spending, Gross Domestic
Product, Human Development Index (Evidence
from East Java Province)", KnE Social
Sciences, 2020

Publication

<1 %

16

Submitted to Asian Institute of Technology

Student Paper

<1 %

17

Submitted to CSU, San Jose State University

Student Paper

<1 %

18

ersj.eu

Internet Source

<1 %

19

Submitted to Universitas Negeri Surabaya The
State University of Surabaya

Student Paper

<1 %

20

Submitted to University of Sunderland

Student Paper

<1 %

21

Liliana Freitas, Maria José Afonso, Alcides J. S.
C. Pereira, Cristina Delerue-Matos, Helder I.
Chaminé. "Assessment of sustainability of
groundwater in urban areas (Porto, NW
Portugal): a GIS mapping approach to evaluate
vulnerability, infiltration and recharge",
Environmental Earth Sciences, 2019

Publication

<1 %

22	Rosyid, Laksono Edi Lukito. "Projection of Banking Labor Absorption Related to Technology Development in Banten Province", <i>Journal of Physics: Conference Series</i> , 2020 Publication	<1 %
23	Submitted to iGroup Student Paper	<1 %
24	Submitted to Taibah University Student Paper	<1 %
25	Zhaohua Wang, Danish, Bin Zhang, Bo Wang. "Renewable energy consumption, economic growth and human development index in Pakistan: Evidence form simultaneous equation model", <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2018 Publication	<1 %
26	"The Influence of Institutional Ownership, Dividend Policy, Profitability, and Company Sizes on Debt Policy", <i>International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering</i> , 2019 Publication	<1 %
27	Submitted to High School Attached to Northeast Normal University Student Paper	<1 %
28	Chao Xu, Dagmar Haase, Didit Okta Pribadi, Stephan Pauleit. "Spatial variation of green	<1 %

space equity and its relation with urban dynamics: A case study in the region of Munich", Ecological Indicators, 2018

Publication

29

www.conscientiabeam.com

Internet Source

<1 %

30

Chusnul Chotimah, Sutikno, Setiawan. "Modelling of Income Inequality in East Java Using Geographically Weighted Panel Regression", IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 2019

Publication

<1 %

31

Submitted to Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

Student Paper

<1 %

32

Istiq Septiana, Yuliana Setiowati, Arna Fariza. "Road condition monitoring application based on social media with text mining system: Case Study: East Java", 2016 International Electronics Symposium (IES), 2016

Publication

<1 %

33

Submitted to University of Nigeria

Student Paper

<1 %

34

Submitted to University of Bath

Student Paper

<1 %

35

Anthony O'Mahony. "Between Rome and

Constantinople': the Italian-Albanian Church: a study in Eastern Catholic history and ecclesiology", International journal for the Study of the Christian Church, 2008

Publication

<1 %

36

"Influence of Physical and Social Factors of Livestock on Duck Farmers' Income and Regional Development: A Case of Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Indonesia", International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, 2019

Publication

<1 %

37

Submitted to Sunway Education Group

Student Paper

<1 %

38

Amirhosein GhaffarianHoseini, Rahinah Ibrahim, Mohd Nasir Baharuddin, Ali GhaffarianHoseini. "Creating green culturally responsive intelligent buildings: Socio-cultural and environmental influences", Intelligent Buildings International, 2011

Publication

<1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On