

Human Development To Democracy: An Impact Analysis of Poverty and Income Inequality In Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Research Originality: The research looks at the relationship and impact of welfare indicators on the implementation of democracy in Indonesia. Previous research concentrated on the impact of democracy implementation.

Research Objectives: This study aims to examine the role of public welfare variables in improving the implementation of democracy in Indonesia.

Research Methods: The study used panel data with a multiple regression approach from 34 provinces from 2009 to 2023 with the Fix Effect Model (FEM) category.

Empirical Results: The research findings show that the public welfare variable has a significant effect on the democracy index in Indonesia both partially and simultaneously, and only the human development index and the democracy index are linearly related. It was found that the human development index variable is an intermediary variable influencing the relationship between income inequality and the democracy index.

Implications: To increase people's understanding of democracy, the government can lower the poverty depth index because there is no intermediate variable between the two variables.

Keywords:

poverty; income inequality; human development; democracy

How to Cite:

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INTRODUCTION

Democracy in Indonesia has been practiced since the nation's founder declared independence (Latif, 2018). This can be seen in the founding figures, who made decisions based on consensus both in forming the foundation of the state and in implementing Indonesian state governance (Nurdin, 2016). Therefore, it can be said that the Indonesian state has practiced democracy since its inception (Aspinall & Mietzner, 2019).

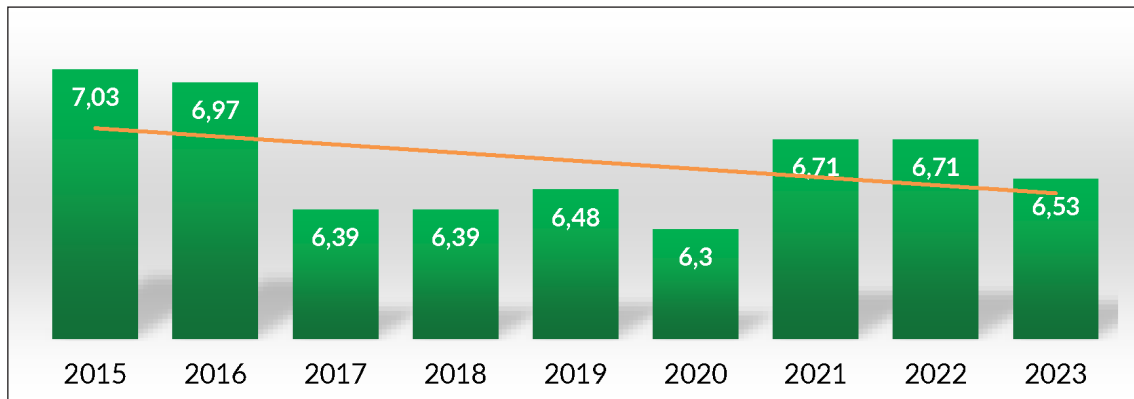
Furthermore, the succession of leadership in Indonesia after independence was carried out through general elections (PEMILU), where the first election was held in 1955 through a multiparty system and was attended by 48 parties. The decisive mechanism in elections is citizens electing representatives to run the wheels of the Indonesian government (Silalahi & Tampubolon, 2021). The form of democracy in Indonesia has evolved according to the needs of the Indonesian state. Indonesia has implemented guided democracy in the practice of democracy produced by reform (Ahmad & Fadillah, 2021).

When the first election was held, most of the Indonesian population was uneducated citizens and only gained independence after approximately 3.5 centuries of colonization by many countries such as Portugal, the Netherlands, and Japan (OECD & Asian Development Bank, 2015). However, elections can run conductively and produce leadership that runs the government following the rules and regulations that have been agreed upon.

After the reform event in 1998, the democratic system in Indonesia changed, which is reflected in the mechanism for implementing elections (Horowitz, 2013). For approximately 3 decades, the parties participating in the election were limited to 3 parties in the New Order era and changed back to 48 in 1999 (Hara, 2001). In the 2004 election until now, the electoral system has changed gradually. Where the Indonesian people directly elect the presidential election, regional head election, and parliamentarian election. It can be said that public involvement in the democratic process in Indonesia plays a significant role in every general election.

Data released by Freedom House states that Indonesia has a declining democracy index. In 2019, it was given a score of 62 points, but it dropped to 53 points in 2023 (Kompas, 2024). Freedom House, sourced from Without Borders, released that Indonesia's democracy index fell from 63.23 points in 2019 to 54.83 points one year before the 2023 election (Kompas, 2024). Globally, according to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), Indonesia's democracy index is ranked 52nd with a score of 6.71 in 2022 (Lemhamnas, 2022). Meanwhile, the category of democratic achievements in Indonesia, according to the EIU, is limited democracy (LEMHANAS, 2022). What is meant by limited democracy is to run the democratic system as a whole but not yet the category of hybrid and authoritarian regimes. Meanwhile, Indonesia's position in 2023 decreased to 56th out of 197 countries with an IDI score of 6.53 (Media Indonesia, 2024). For more clarity on Indonesia's decline in the democracy index, see Figure 1. From Figure 1, it can be seen that there is a downward trend in the Indonesian democracy index released by the EIU. So that overall from 2015 to 2023, there was a downward trend in the democracy index in Indonesia, according to the EIU.

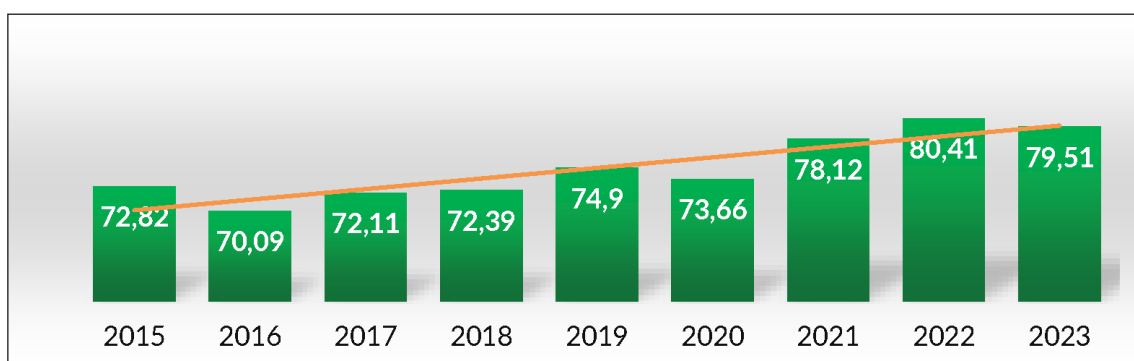
Figure 1. Indonesia's Democracy Index According to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) for the Period 2015 - 2023



Source: Katadata (2023); Media Indonesia (2024)

The difference occurred in the Indonesian democracy index released by the Central Bureau of Statistics Indonesia (BPS). The release of BPS Indonesia in the same period shows a positive trend. For more details, see chart 2. The similarity between Figure 1 and Figure 2 occurs in 2023, which shows a decline in the democracy index. The decline in Indonesia's democracy index occurred before the 2024 elections. The factors that affect the rise and fall of the democracy index, according to the Indonesian statistics agency, are freedom of expression, gender equality, and judicial and legislative performance (BPS, 2024). Meanwhile, according to Iversen & Soskice (2019), The economic sector greatly influences democracy, and one of them is the community's poverty level. If the poverty rate increases, it will reduce the value of democracy in general (Brady & Bostic, 2015; Michener, 2018).

Figure 2. Indonesia's democracy index based on institution for statistics of Indonesia (BPS) for period 2015 - 2023.

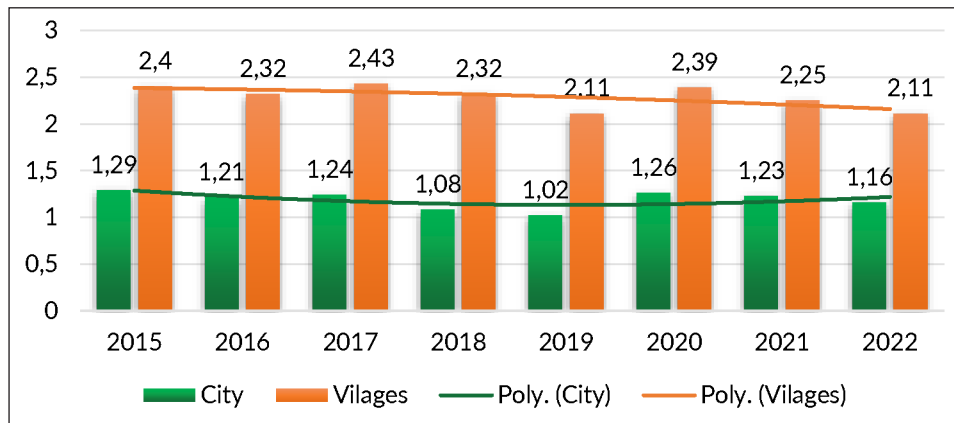


Source: Katadata (2024)

Therefore, poverty can impact social friction, leading to physical clashes between citizens, such as the Arab Spring event, which began with the increasing number of poor people coupled with the poor implementation of democracy, resulting in riots in the Middle East region (Kompas, 2012). For this reason, the Indonesian government must

be careful in looking at the impact of poverty so that the Arab Spring event does not occur in Indonesia. The condition of poverty in Indonesia can be seen from the poverty depth index in Indonesia in Figure 3.

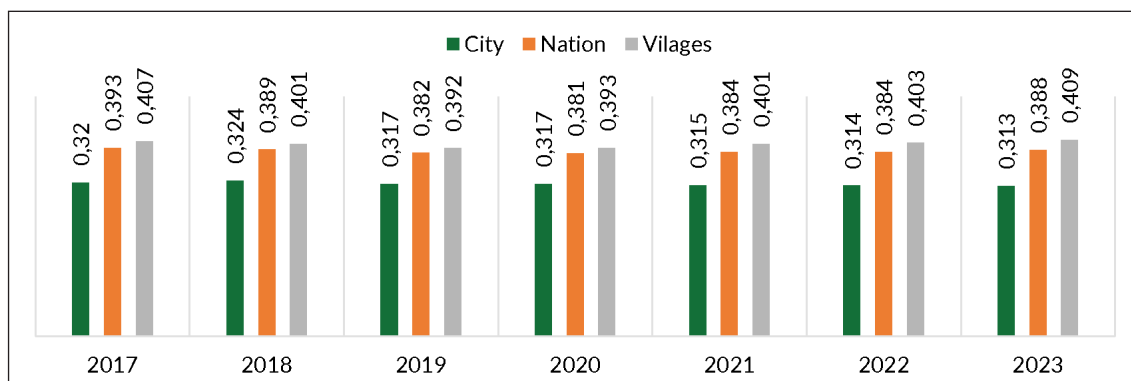
Figure 3. Comparison of Urban and Rural Poverty Depth For The Period 2015 - 2022



Source: BPS (2024)

Figure 3 shows that the poverty depth index in urban areas has been trending upward from 2019 to 2022. Meanwhile, it has been trending downward in rural areas. The value of the poverty depth index in rural areas is more significant than in rural areas in Indonesia; overall, both rural and urban areas fluctuated in the value of the poverty depth index in Indonesia from 2015 to 2022.

Figure 4. Gini Ratio Index for Urban, Rural and National Period 2017 - 2023



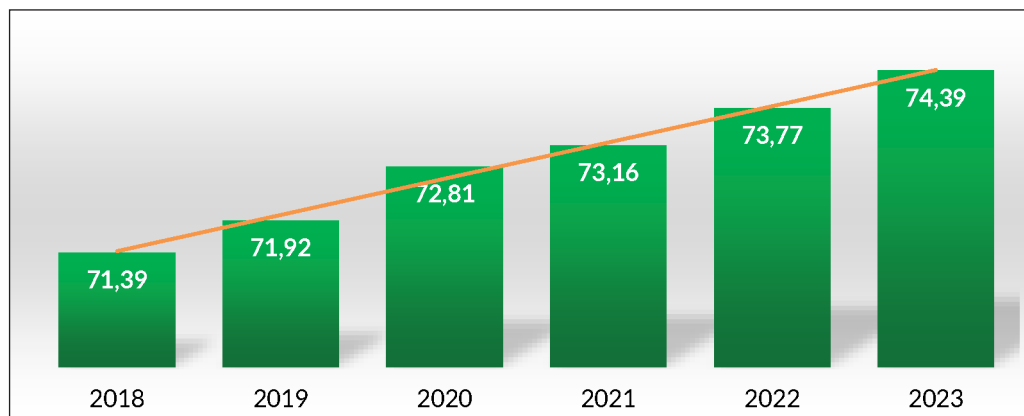
Source: Katadata (2024a)

In addition to poverty, another factor that can affect democracy is income inequality. According to Dahl (2023), inequality in society, both socially and economically, can have an impact on the implementation of democracy in society. If income inequality increases, it will change the condition of democracy in society (Anyanwu et al., 2016). As reported by the SMRU Research Institute, inequality in society, especially in terms of income, can have a negative impact on the implementation of democracy in Indonesia, it

can trigger rebellion and government delegitimization (Tadjoeddin et al., 2017). Income inequality can be reflected by the Gini ratio index, which in 2017 reached a value of 0.41 (Tadjoeddin et al., 2017). A clear explanation of the condition of income inequality of the Indonesian people is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 shows that rural areas have a higher Gini ratio index value compared to urban and national areas. From 2020 to 2023, the Gini ratio index on a national scale has increased. Similarly, in rural areas, the Gini ratio index tends to increase from 2020 to 2023. Meanwhile, urban areas experienced a decrease in the Gini ratio index from 2020 to 2023. Furthermore, the factor that can affect democracy is human development (Hansen & Reich, 2015). According to Gidron & Hall (2017), democracy can develop depending on the quality of its people, which is reflected in the Human Development Index (HDI). From 2018 to 2023, Indonesia's HDI has increased for more details, as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Indonesia Human Development Index for the period 2018 - 2023



Source: Katadata, 2024b

According to Egharevba et al. (2016), modern human civilization aims to implement justice reflected in good state governance, such as reducing poverty, creating income equality, and improving human development where the implementation of the democratic system can reflect the good or bad state governance (Karlson, 2018). This result is the opposite of what happened in Indonesia. Where in general, the poverty depth index and income inequality decreased, thereby increasing Indonesia's human development. However, according to a report from the EIU, Indonesia's democracy index has decreased.

The research conducted by the researcher entitled Democracy is still limited to the impact caused by the implementation of democracy. Research from Graham and Svolik (2020) still discusses the impact of the implementation of democracy in terms of social community and interest in entering the world of politics, which impacts people's welfare. Furthermore, research conducted by Ahmed et al. (2022) is also limited to the impact caused by the implementation of democracy, both seen from economic growth,

energy consumption, and environmental conservation. As for the research related to the good or bad causes of the implementation of democracy linked to welfare variables, no one has yet researched poverty, income inequality, and human development. Therefore, researchers are interested in researching the impact of factors that affect welfare on the implementation of democracy, especially in Indonesia.

METHOD

The research uses secondary data from time series obtained from BPS. The period of the time series data observed was from 2009 to 2023. This research involved all 34 provinces in Indonesia. So, it can be explained that the research uses panel data. For more details, please see Table 1.

Table 1. Research Variables.

	Variable	Data Used	Period	Data Source
1	Poverty	Provincial level poverty depth index in Indonesia	2009 - 2023	BPS Indonesia
2	Income Inequality	Gini index ratio at provincial level in Indonesia	2009 - 2023	BPS Indonesia
3	Human Development	Provincial level human development index in Indonesia	2009 - 2023	BPS Indonesia
4	Democracy	Provincial level democracy index in Indonesia	2009 - 2023	BPS Indonesia

Source: Author Development (2024)

The research uses quantitative methods to analyze research results, whereas the multiple regression calculation method with panel data is used to explain the results. With the research multiple regression equation, namely:

Equation 1.

$$f(\sum_{n=504}^{34}(\text{Human Development})) = a + \sum_{n=504}^{34}(\text{poverty}).\beta_1 + e \sum_{n=504}^{34}(\text{inequality}).\beta_2$$

Equation 2.

$$f(\sum_{n=504}^{34}(\text{democracy})) = a_0 + \sum_{n=504}^{34}(\text{poverty}).\beta_1 + + \sum_{n=504}^{34}(\text{inequality}).\beta_2 + \sum_{n=504}^{34}(\text{human development}).\beta_3 + e$$

Next, the equation's results will be carried out with a Sauber test, which functions to see the mediating/intervening variable (Z), namely the human development index contained in each independent variable, namely poverty and inequality, against the dependent variable in the form of democracy. The Sobel test is meant to test the mediating variables in the path analysis built on the empirical model. The formula for the Sobel test is that if the Sobel test value is greater than the t table, then there is an intervening variable, and vice versa. If the Sobel test value is smaller than the t table, then no intervening variable exists. The use of intervening variables using panel data has been

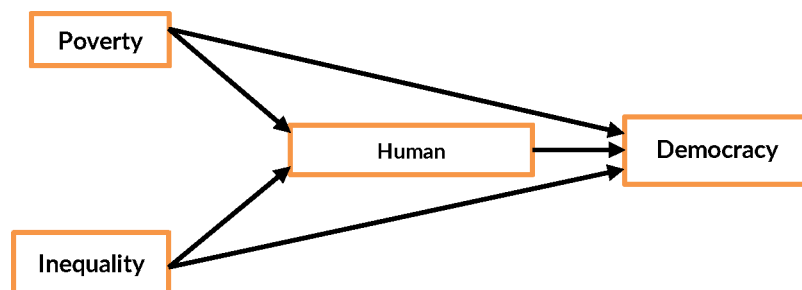
carried out by researchers who focus on economic studies (Celebi & Hönig, 2019); (Ramelli & Wagner, 2020). To make it clearer, the formula can be seen below.

$$\text{Sobel test: } (Z) = \frac{\alpha \times b}{\sqrt{(b^2 SE_a^2) + (a^2 SE_b^2)}}$$

The human development index is used as an intervening variable because the quality of the population in a country can affect the quality of the democracy run by that country (Hansen & Reich, 2015). Where if the quality of society in a country increases as reflected through human development, it will have an impact on improving the quality of democracy and vice versa; if there is a decrease in the quality of human development, it will result in a decrease in the quality of democracy (Broome & Quirk, 2015; Gidron & Hall, 2017; Hansen & Reich, 2015). According to Hickel (2020), human development depends on the income people have collected in their environment. Where the greater the income difference owned by fellow citizens will impact on decreasing the quality of human development and vice versa; if the income difference between communities is smaller, it will be able to increase the human development index (Aiyar & Ebeke, 2020; Hickel, 2020; Osher et al., 2020).

Furthermore, Gumede (2021) conveyed that the problem of poverty comes from the inability of the population due to poverty and income inequality, which impacts low human development and the poor quality of the ruling government or democracy. For more details, the research model can be seen in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Empirical model



Source: Adopted from Acemoglu et al., (2015), Gründler & Krieger, (2016), Trum (2018), Broome & Quirk, (2015), Gidron & Hall, (2017), Hansen & Reich, (2015), Lerner, (2018), Osher et al., (2020), Wilkinson, (2022), Aiyar & Ebeke, (2020); Hickel, (2020), Osher et al., (2020).

In multiple regression using panel data, it is necessary to test the best model between the common effect model (CEM), fixed effect model (FEM) and random effect model (REM). Next, tests were carried out, including the Chow, Hausman, and Lagrange Multiplier Test. Furthermore, according to Baltagi (2005), heterogeneity in panel data can be controlled and minimize the collinearity relationship between variables so that the model test does not need to be done and can be used directly (Baltagi, 2005)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research using panel data is tested to obtain appropriate equations for Poverty and Income Inequality in Human Development. For more clarity, see Table 2. The multiple regression equation model used in the research is FEM. This result is based on testing each model using the Chow test, Hausman test, and Lagrange multiplier test approaches. Where from these three tests, it was found that FEM was selected based on the Chow test and Hausman test. Meanwhile, REM is only selected in the Lagrange multiplier test.

Table 2. Result of fit model from equation using variable poverty and inequality on human development

Test Type	Probability ($\alpha=0.05$)	Decision
Chow Test	Cross-section F (0,000)	Ha: Fixed Effect Model
Hausman Test	Cross-section R (0,000)	Ha: Fixed Effect Model
Lagrange Multiplier Test	Breusch-Pagan (0,000)	Ha: <i>Random Effect Model</i>

Source: Author Finding (2024)

Table 3 shows that income inequality, with a negative correlation, significantly influences human development. If income inequality increases, the quality of human development in Indonesia will be reduced. Meanwhile, the poverty variable has no significant effect on human development. Together, poverty and income inequality significantly affect human development, with a contribution of 76.74% and 23.26% influenced by other variables not included in the research.

Table 3. Regression Results with FEM on Human Development

Variables	Coefficient	Probability (0.05)	Description
Poverty	0,2380	Prob. (0,2630)	not significant
Inequality	-50,5844	Prob. (0,0000)	significant
Constanta	88,0540	-	-
F-Statistic	44.1114	Prob. (0,0000)	significant
R-squared	0,7674	-	-

Source: Author finding (2024)

Next, we will look at the details of the provinces in the multiple regression equation using the FEM approach. The details of the provinces that have a strong and weak influence in influencing human development simultaneously from the variables of poverty and income inequality are shown in Table 4. Table 4 shows that the province with the most significant positive influence is DKI Jakarta Province, followed by DI Yogyakarta. Meanwhile, the province with the greatest negative influence is Papua, followed by East Nusa Tenggara. An equality test was carried out for the poverty, income inequality, and human development variables to select the most appropriate type of equation. The model-type test results can be seen in Table 5.

Table 4. Influence on Human Development

Province (1)	Effect (2)	Province (1)	Effect (2)
Aceh	-1,1408	West Nusa Tenggara	-3,0146
North Sumatra	-0,3016	East Nusa Tenggara	-6,1861
West Sumatra	0,1397	West Kalimantan	-3,8160
Riau	1,6138	Central Kalimantan	-0,7284
Jambi	-0,8601	South Kalimantan	-0,7618
South Sumatra	-0,6725	East Kalimantan	4,1438
Bengkulu	-00979	North Kalimantan	-2,5174
Lampung	-2,0774	North Sulawesi	3,3451
Bangka Belitung Islands	-2,8675	Central Sulawesi	-1,8436
Riau Islands	4,1763	South Sulawesi	2,5923
Jakarta	11,6543	Southeast Sulawesi	1,2873
West Java	2,7111	Gorontalo	-0,1010
Central Java	0,7865	West Sulawesi	-4,8034
Yogyakarta	10,8332	Maluku	-2,4926
East Java	0,9778	North Maluku	-4,6107
Banten	2,5618	West Papua	-4,8610
Bali	4,7812	Papua	-8,8566

Source: Author finding, 2024

From the results of Table 5, it can be seen that the more appropriate equation to use is FEM, where the results of the Chow test and the Hausmant test chose FEM. Meanwhile, the results of the Lagrange Multiplier test showed REM. Therefore, the most appropriate multiple regression equation that uses panel data is FEM because 2 test types select it out of 3 test types performed. The results of the multiple regression equation with the FEM type can be seen in table 6.

Table 5. Result of Fit Model From Equation using variable Poverty, Inequality and Human Development on Democracy

Test Type	Probability (0.05)	Decision
Chow Test	Cross-section F (0,000)	Ha: Fixed Effect Model
Hausman Test	Cross-section R (0,000)	Ha: Fixed Effect Model
Lagrange Multiplier Test	Breusch-Pagan (0,000)	Ha: Random Effect Model

Source: Author finding (2024)

From Table 6, it can be seen that independent variables consisting of poverty, income inequality, and human development significantly influence democracy. The variables of poverty and income inequality have a negative relationship. This result means that if there is an increase in poverty and income inequality, the quality of democracy will decrease. On the other hand, if the poverty rate decreases and income inequality decreases, then

the quality of democracy will increase. At the same time, the variables of poverty, income inequality, and human development have a significant effect on the democracy index, with the contribution of all independent variables to the dependent variables in this study of 62.8% and 37.2% influenced by other variables that were not observed in this study.

Table 6. Regression Results with Fixed Effect Model on Democracy

Variables	Coefficient	Probability ($\alpha=5\%$)	Description
Poverty	-3,3005	Prob. (0,0000)	Significant
Inequality	-21,4928	Prob. (0,0423)	Significant
Human Development	0,8804	Prob. (0,0000)	Significant
Constanta	24,4378	-	
F-Statistic	21,9006	-	Significant
R-squared	0,6280	-	

Source: Author finding (2024)

Next, we look at the details of the multiple regression equation using FEM. Provinces with a strong and weak influence democracy simultaneously from poverty, income inequality, and human development. For further clarity, see table 7. Table 7 shows that the province with the most significant positive impact is Papua province, followed by East Nusa Tenggara province. The province with the highest negative impact and correlation is West Sumatra province, followed by North Sumatra province.

Table 7. Influence on Democracy

Province (1)	Effect (2)	Province (1)	Effect (2)
Aceh	1,6722	West Nusa Tenggara	2,3868
North Sumatra	-9,5579	East Nusa Tenggara	16,0055
West Sumatra	-12,1296	West Kalimantan	3,9653
Riau	-4,4257	Central Kalimantan	-2,4320
Jambi	-4,9187	South Kalimantan	-3,0803
South Sumatra	4,226	East Kalimantan	-4,6830
Bengkulu	1,5156	North Kalimantan	3,4576
Lampung	-0,8018	North Sulawesi	0,5617
Bangka Belitung Islands	-3,3269	Central Sulawesi	3,6071
Riau Islands	-,2952	South Sulawesi	-4,4389
Jakarta	-2,2583	Southeast Sulawesi	-4,1935
West Java	-5,8751	Gorontalo	8,9507
Central Java	-1,0643	West Sulawesi	2,3990
Yogyakarta	-3,0123	Maluku	6,3824
East Java	-2,8924	North Maluku	-4,9183
Banten	-4,6385	West Papua	9,2895
Bali	-1,9086	Papua	17,4941

Source: Author finding (2024)

From the research chart in Figure 6, it can be seen that one variable acts as an intermediary, namely the human development variable. Therefore, the Sobel test is necessary to see the role of human development variables as intervention variables in the poverty-to-democracy variable and the income inequality-to-democracy variable. The test results can be seen in Table 8. Table 8 found that poverty reflected in the poverty depth index did not have a barrier variable to affect democracy with a negative correlation. If there is an increase in the poverty depth index, then the democracy index will decrease without any human development variables that hinder it. Moreover, a decrease in the poverty depth index will increase the human development index and is not hindered by human development variables.

Table 8. Testing Human Development Variables as an Intervening Variable

Path	Sobel Test Value	T Table Value	Decision
Poverty>Democracy	1,13	1,96	H0: There is no intervening variable
Inequality>Democracy	7,31	1,96	Ha: There is an intervening variable

Source: Author finding (2024)

In the income inequality variable, if there is an increase in the Gini ratio index, it will not necessarily decrease the democracy index in Indonesia. This condition is because there are human development variables that are barriers. Therefore, a significant influence of the negative correlation of income inequality with democracy will always be hindered by the influence of human development on democracy so that the influence of income inequality on democracy depends on the influence of human development variables on the democracy index, which becomes a connecting variable between the two variables. According to Sugiono (2019), if there is an intervention variable, the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable cannot be clearly defined because intermediate factors inhibit the relationship.

The results of this study follow what Sarkodie and Adams (2020) conveyed, that income inequality in the community can interfere with the success of human resource development carried out by the government. Rodionov et al. (2018) explain that the factor of income inequality towards human development has an important role in generating economic growth that will impact improving the community's quality of life.

One of the influences on the quality of human development in a nation is the poverty experienced by citizens (Lerner, 2018; Osher et al., 2020). According to Wilkinson (2022), the impact of poverty experienced by the community has an impact on the decline in the quality of human development. Therefore, the improvement or decline in the quality of society in a country depends on the number of poor people (Gründler & Krieger, 2016; Lerner, 2018; Osher et al., 2020; Wilkinson, 2022).

Fosu (2017) explained that low-income countries have a high risk of poverty and income inequality, which affects human development and community welfare as reflected in economic growth. Furthermore, according to Haseeb et al. (2022), economic growth

through globalization mechanisms, namely foreign investment and domestic investment, can increase the gap between low-income people and the investor group. The impact can be a decrease in the human development index because many people lose the right to a source of income, a healthy environment, and open economic access. Moyo et al. (2022) explained that income inequality in the community impacts social capital for human development, such as education. The greater the income inequality in the community, the lower the quality of schools that most people can access (Moyo et al., 2022). Therefore, the role of the government is very important in developing human resources, as reflected in the human development index (Fadly & Edward, 2023).

According to Cantor & Lewis (2016), welfare is a determinant of good or bad democracy because welfare can provide quality education, quality health facilities, and infrastructure and increase population income to the community. So, community welfare really influences the quality of democracy (Iversen & Soskice, 2019). However, many developing countries hinder the improvement of the quality of democracy, which aims to hinder the welfare of their people because it is only to maintain the regime's power (Akacem, 2021).

Meanwhile, human development has a linear influence on the implementation of democracy (Ghosh, 2016; Saha & Zhang, 2017; Gerring et al., 2021). However, factors in human development such as poverty, income inequality, and human development in socialist countries do not have a major impact on democracy because the implementation of the state is autocratic. Furthermore, democracy in poor countries is poorly implemented because those in power commit many corruption crimes. To cover up corruption crimes in poor countries, the rulers deliberately worsen democracy (Jetter et al., 2015).

The quality of the population in a country can affect the quality of the democracy in that country (Hansen & Reich, 2015). Where if the quality of society in a country increases as reflected through human development, it will have an impact on improving the quality of democracy and vice versa; if there is a decrease in the quality of human development, it will result in a decrease in the quality of democracy (Broome & Quirk, 2015; Gidron & Hall, 2017; Hansen & Reich, 2015). In Indonesia, the poverty variable directly and significantly affects the quality of democracy without any intervening variables. Suppose the problem of poverty, especially in the poverty depth index, is not reduced by the government and other related parties. In that case, it will be the most influential cause of the decline in democratic practices in Indonesia, which is reflected in the democracy index. According to (Jameaba, 2021) The best way to reduce the poverty depth index is to increase people's income through the creation of formal jobs so that they can raise the income class of the lower middle class to the middle class so that there is an improvement in the quality of life.

Income inequality is one of the factors that can affect a country's democracy (Acemoglu et al., 2015). According to Acemoglu et al. (2015), if democracy experiences a decline or increase in a country, this cannot be separated from the role of income inequality in society. Therefore, it can be explained that if income inequality decreases in society, it will improve the quality of democracy, and vice versa; if income inequality increases in society, it will reduce the quality of democracy (Acemoglu et al., 2015; Gründler

& Krieger, 2016; Trum, 2018). However, in Indonesia, there are intervening variables among these relationships, namely human development variables, so the interpretation of relationships becomes unclear or undefined.

CONCLUSIONS

This study found that the income inequality factor in Indonesian society, which has a significant effect on non-linear correlation to the implementation of democracy in Indonesia, has an intervention variable, namely the variation of human development. This results in income inequality factors not being able to directly affect the implementation and quality of democracy in Indonesia because they must be associated with the quality of human resources, which is an intervention variable. In addition, the correlation between income inequality and the quality of human resources is the opposite of the correlation with the implementation and quality of democracy in Indonesia. The poverty factor does not have intervention variables, so it can directly and significantly affect the implementation of democracy in Indonesia. So, it can be explained that the poverty factor in the community will have a tangible impact on the implementation of democracy in Indonesia.

From the results of this study, we recommend to related parties such as the government, in this case, both the central government and local governments, to carry out programs that can lift people regardless of poverty, including opening investment opportunities and new economic zones so that they can absorb labor. Furthermore, the government and related parties make regulations related to investment, where the job security absorbed from investment for jobs at the middle and basic levels must be given to Indonesian citizens so that they can reduce unemployment and multiply the community with an upper-middle income bracket. Furthermore, the government does not always provide social assistance as a short-term solution to the problem of poverty. However, it seeks to encourage and make people aware that becoming farmers and utilizing unproductive lands will provide more significant benefits in generating income with the guarantee of long-term land management provided by the government and help access capital in banks. It is hoped that the government will provide equal access to technological information so that all investors and information related to opportunities to increase income can be affordable. Furthermore, the Indonesian people are expected to be able to maintain ideal democratic practices without being affected by the poverty or vulnerable conditions they are currently facing. This policy aims to maintain the ideal of realizing the welfare of the Indonesian people through a democratic system that is good in its implementation and quality.

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