Formosa Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (FJMR)
Vol. 3, No. 10, 2024: 3843-3860

Analysis of the Influence of Infrastructure Development, Poverty, and Education on Economic Growth in Mataram City 2014 – 2023

Desinta Arum Sari[1]*, Emi Salmah[2]
University of Mataram
Corresponding Author: Desinta Arum Sari desintars@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Infrastructure Development, Poverty, Education, Economic Growth

Received : 16, September
Revised : 30, September
Accepted: 23, October

ABSTRACT

Economic growth is strongly influenced by infrastructure, poverty, and education. Good infrastructure accelerates the distribution of goods, services, and labor, which increases productivity and encourages investment. High poverty hinders economic growth because it limits people's access to essential resources such as education and health, thereby reducing productive participation. Quality education improves workforce skills, encourages innovation, and strengthens competitiveness, all of which contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The goal of this study is to evaluate how infrastructural development, poverty, and education affect economic growth in Mataram City. This study employed quantitative research. The data utilized in this study are secondary data acquired from BPS, and the analysis technique employed is multiple regression analysis to assess the association between variables, with data processed using the SPSS program. The results of the study show that infrastructure development, poverty and education have a positive effect on economic growth in Mataram City in 2014 – 2023.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.55927/fjmr.v3i10.11821
ISSN-E: 2829-8896
https://journal.formosapublisher.org/index.php/fjmr

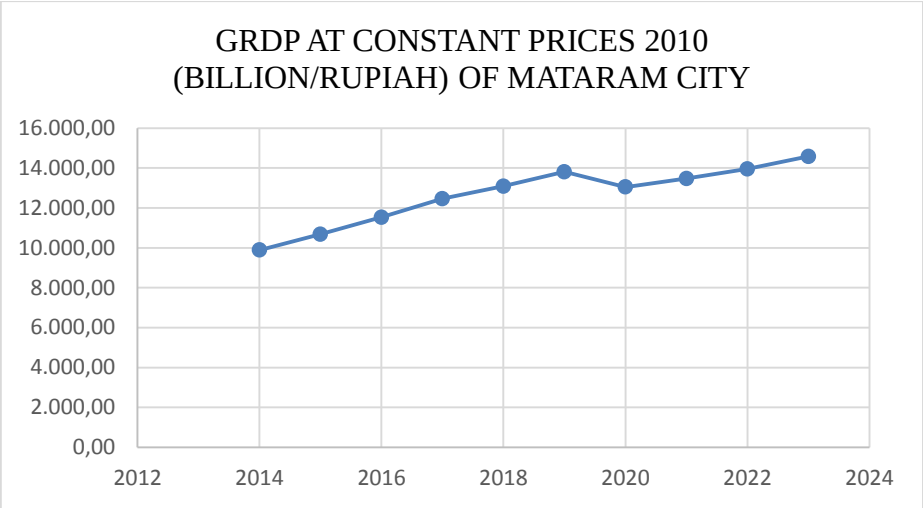
INTRODUCTION

Economic growth serves as an indicator to assess the level of success of a country's economic development and as a basis for formulating subsequent development policies. When national income and output rise, a country is said to be experiencing economic growth. This rise in national income can be quantified by the amount of GDP created each year. The amount of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) produced each year can be used to calculate a region's revenue.

Economic growth is considered crucial because it basically describes the progress, development, and economic welfare, as well as fundamental changes in a country in the long term. Simon Kuznets (1971) stated that economic growth reflects a long-term increase in a country's ability to provide more types of goods and services to its citizens. The increase in a country's production capacity is related to the addition of the number and quality of production factors, such as human resources (HR), natural resources (SDA), increased capital, and technological progress. In addition to being an indicator of a country's economic success or decline, economic growth is also a sign of community welfare. An increase in economic growth indicates that economic activity is growing, which means more jobs are available and people's incomes are increasing (Ananda, 2019:1).

Rapid economic growth is highly dependent on the quality of infrastructure in a country, because infrastructure plays a key role in driving economic growth. Without adequate infrastructure support, economic growth will not reach its potential optimally (Suripto and Lestari, 2019:16). In Mataram City, data on the length of roads in good condition showed fluctuations from 2014 to 2023. The length of roads in good condition reached the lowest figure in 2021 and 2022, which was 00.00 km, while the highest figure was recorded in 2016 with 1,484.43 km. However, in 2017, the length of roads in good condition decreased drastically to 47.06 km. The decline was caused by several factors, including: 1) Drainage that does not function or does not exist at all, 2) Overtonnage or excess vehicle load such as trucks and trailers, 3) Errors in planning the thickness of the road pavement, 4) Implementation of an aggregate base layer that is not dense enough, 5) Natural disaster factors, 6) Unstable subgrade construction conditions, 7) Poor asphalting work, and 8) Lack of regular road maintenance (Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency, 2020).

The growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the national and regional levels is one measure of a region's or country's development success. GDP is essentially the amount of added value created by all business units in a country, or the total worth of final goods and services provided by all economic units. The economic growth variable (GRDP ADHK) is calculated using the following data.



Source: BPS, processed

Figure 1 illustrates the fluctuation of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data at constant prices in Mataram City. Over a 10-year period, the data shows that in 2014, GRDP ADHB in Mataram City was 9,890.46 billion rupiah. This figure increased significantly to 12,464.59 billion rupiah in 2017 and reached 13,811.86 billion rupiah in 2019. However, in 2020, GRDP ADHK decreased to 13,049.74 billion rupiah due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, the figure increased again to 13,475.87 billion rupiah. Overall, GRDP ADHK data in Mataram City shows a consistent upward trend from 2014 to 2023, except in 2020.

Infrastructure development contributes to economic growth and brings other changes. This means that the assessment of economic development in a country in a particular year is not only based on the increase in the production of goods and services from year to year, but must also consider changes in various aspects of the economy such as educational progress, technological development, improvements in the health sector, infrastructure improvements, and increases in income and community welfare (Sukirno, 2018:1). Development must reflect comprehensive changes in society or adjustments to the social system as a whole, without ignoring the various basic needs and desires of individuals and social groups within it. The goal is to encourage progress towards better living conditions (Mirah, 2020:87).

The relationship between poverty and economic growth is related to several factors that affect poverty levels, such as low human development index, increasing unemployment rates, high inflation, and slow economic growth. Low economic growth can worsen poverty because stagnant growth cannot improve the structure of the regional economy. Conversely, positive economic growth is key to reducing poverty, because such growth shows that the government has succeeded in improving people's welfare, which can reduce poverty levels.

In Mataram City, the number of poor people has fluctuated from 2014 to 2023. Data shows that the percentage of poor people peaked in 2015 with 46.76 thousand people. Over the past three years, namely 2021, 2022, and 2023, the number of poor people has continued to increase, so that in 2023 it reached

46.20 thousand people. Several factors that influence poverty include: first, contraction in economic growth in Mataram City; second, a decrease in the growth of household consumption expenditure against GRDP; third, an increase in the open unemployment rate (TPT); and fourth, the impact of Covid-19 on the working age population.

Many factors influence the economic growth of a region, and one of them is human resources, especially through education. Education is a basic aspect in the development of a region. According to Meier and Rauch (2000) as quoted in Gunandi Brata (2002:115), education, or more commonly referred to as human capital, can make a significant contribution to development. Education is considered a form of investment, because the more people who receive education, the greater the potential of existing resources, which in turn can generate higher incomes. The education sector is considered to have a crucial role in shaping the ability of a developing country to adopt modern technology and increase production capacity, thus supporting sustainable growth and development (Todaro, 2014:1).

The average length of schooling in Mataram City showed fluctuations during the period 2014 to 2023. In 2001, the average length of schooling in Mataram City was 8.5 (years). However, since 2014 to 2023, the average length of schooling has increased every year. This increase is due to government efforts, including providing fairer access to education. The government has focused on increasing the gross enrollment rate and net enrollment rate in general education, which includes package A equivalent to elementary school, package B equivalent to junior high school, and package C equivalent to high school. One of Mataram City's visions is to improve the quality of human resources. The following is the RLS for 2022 and 2023 in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Regency/City	[New Method] Average Years of Schooling (RLS) (Years)	
	2022	2023
West Lombok Regency	6.6	6.87
Central Lombok Regency	6.44	6.61
East Lombok Regency	7.04	7.12
Sumbawa Regency	8.21	8.52
Dompu Regency	8.73	8.97
Bima Regency	8.17	8.29
West Sumbawa Regency	8.9	8.98
North Lombok Regency	6.3	6.39
City of Mataram	9.55	9.56
Bima City	10.94	10.95
West Nusa Tenggara	7.61	7.74

Source: BPS

This topic is interesting to study because it can provide deep insight into the importance of various aspects such as economic growth, infrastructure development, poverty, and education in Mataram City, as well as how the Mataram City government is trying to address these issues. This research is expected to help improve and advance the economic growth of Mataram City, as well as ensure that the city's vision and mission can be achieved. The study's findings (Senewe, 2023) indicate that infrastructural development has a positive and insignificant influence on economic growth, poverty has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth, and average duration of schooling has a positive and substantial effect on economic growth. The results of the study simultaneously show that infrastructure development, poverty, and education have a significant effect on economic growth in Manado City.

With this background, the author is interested in conducting research that is beneficial for the Mataram City Government, especially in efforts to increase economic growth. This research will focus on evaluating development plans, including infrastructure development, poverty alleviation, and education improvement in the last 10 years, to ensure that all these initiatives have a positive impact on society, especially for underprivileged groups. The author wants to analyze how infrastructure development, poverty, and education affect economic growth in Mataram City in 2014-2023.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic Growth

According to Michael Todaro (2000) as quoted by Pasaribu (2019), economic growth refers to the increase in a country's long-term capacity to provide various types of goods and services needed by its citizens. Theories of economic growth can be divided into three main schools: classical, neoclassical, and modern. Among the various growth theories, such as Harold Domar's theory, neoclassical theory, and endogenous theory by Romer, there are three main factors that are considered crucial in driving economic growth (Sulistiawati, 2012), namely:

1. Capital accumulation, which includes investments in the form of land purchases, physical equipment, and human capital or human resources.
2. Population growth, where the increase in population every year enlarges the workforce.
3. Technological progress, which plays a role in achieving growth, sustainability, and equity. This progress also helps in the maximum allocation and utilization of human resources, equipment, and natural resources to increase economic productivity.

Infrastructure

Road infrastructure serves as a driving force for economic development, both in urban and rural areas. Infrastructure projects can create many jobs, absorbing millions of workers in Indonesia. In addition, infrastructure is an important pillar that ensures the smooth movement of goods, services, people, money, and information between various market zones. With good

infrastructure, the price of goods and services can be more affordable, so that it can be accessed by most people with low incomes (Mesak Iek, 2013:32).

Infrastructure development has a very close relationship with economic growth. Adequate infrastructure is an important foundation in supporting economic activities, because it allows efficiency in the distribution of goods and services, labor mobility, and connectivity between regions. Infrastructure such as highways, ports, airports, and good communication networks help reduce logistics costs, speed up distribution times, and open access to markets that were previously difficult to reach. This increases the productivity and competitiveness of a region or country at the domestic and global levels.

Poverty

According to Soerjono Soekanto, poverty is defined as a condition in which a person is unable to meet his/her living needs according to the standards of his/her group and cannot utilize his/her mental or physical energy optimally in that group. Poverty is the inability to meet basic needs such as clothing, food, and shelter. This occurs when a person is unable to meet the minimum needs for a decent life, which can be caused by lack of job opportunities, low levels of education, poor health conditions, or other factors (Aminah in Permatasri 2021:21).

Poverty and economic growth have a complex and interdependent relationship. On the one hand, high poverty can be an obstacle to economic growth. People living in poverty often do not have adequate access to education, health services, and employment opportunities, resulting in low labor productivity. In addition, high poverty rates also narrow the domestic market, because the purchasing power of the poor is very limited, reducing consumption and demand for goods and services in the market. This has a negative impact on overall economic growth.

Education

Todaro (2006) defines education as a conscious and planned effort to create a learning environment and process in which students actively develop their potential for spiritual and religious strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals, and skills required by themselves, society, nation, and state. Education, as human capital, is an essential component of economic growth and development. Education may boost a country's output because it enables society to become more capable and skilled. With these talents, society can increase output and enhance the economy (Roring 2020:32). One indicator to describe the level of education in society is the average length of schooling. Education is a form of human capital that shows the quality of Human Resources (HR) (Nugroho, 2012:24). The general assumption is that the higher a person's level of education, the higher the quality of a person, both in terms of mindset and behavior (Hepi, 2018:60).

Education and economic growth are closely related and mutually influence each other. Quality education plays a key role in improving the quality of human resources, which in turn drives long-term economic growth. Through education, individuals acquire skills, knowledge, and innovative

capacities that increase labor productivity. The higher the level of education of a population, the greater the ability of the community to participate in high-value economic activities, such as high-tech industries, research, and knowledge services.

Education also enables society to adapt to technological changes and global economic developments. In a modern economy that is increasingly based on technology and information, an educated workforce is able to manage and utilize technology to increase efficiency and competitiveness. Innovation resulting from education and research is also key to driving economic growth through the creation of new products, processes, and services that can open up market opportunities.

METHODOLOGY

Types of Research

This study uses a descriptive quantitative approach, which aims to describe or explain ongoing phenomena using numerical data. The focus of this study is to measure relevant variables and present the results in statistical form, such as averages, percentages, or frequencies. Data collection was carried out using secondary data obtained online through the Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

Descriptive quantitative research, according to Sugiyono (2022:14), is a type of research used to study the relationship between variables, as well as develop theories and generalizations of a phenomenon. Meanwhile, according to Elidawaty et al. (2021:19), the descriptive research method aims to describe the value of a variable and explain the observed phenomena, as well as the relationship between one variable and another (Triyatni et al., 2024).

This study uses secondary data in the form of time series data, with an observation period of 2014-2023 (ten years). Secondary data is a type of additional data that is not obtained from primary sources but rather obtained or collected by people conducting research from existing sources. Usually the data has been used by previous researchers or collected by related agencies. This means that these people do not directly experience the phenomenon being studied, but get information from other primary sources. The data used in this study are data on infrastructure development, poverty, education and economic growth in Mataram City obtained from the Central Statistics Agency.

Data Source

This study makes use of secondary data gathered from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). Secondary data is data that has been collected and documented by other parties or certain institutions, then reused by researchers for their research purposes. This data usually comes from previous research reports, government publications, archives, surveys conducted by other institutions, official statistical data, journal articles, books, or data available online.

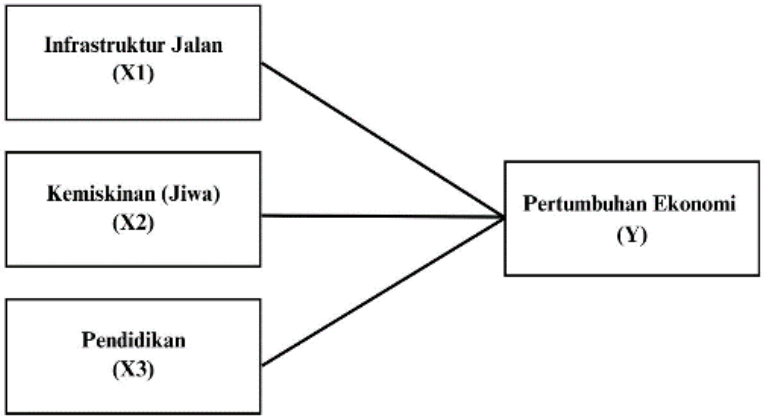
Data Analysis

This study uses descriptive statistical analysis. Descriptive statistics is a method used to analyze data by describing or depicting data that has been collected without intending to make generalizations or conclusions that apply in general (Yustina, 2024). The purpose of using descriptive statistical analysis is to explain, present, and provide an overview of how the relationship between variables. This study also uses Multiple Regression Analysis to analyze the relationship between variables. The data was processed using the SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) computer program.

Operational Definition of Variables

1. Infrastructure Development (X1). Infrastructure Development in this study is the length of roads according to good road conditions in Mataram City which is measured in Km units.
2. Poverty (X2). Poverty in this study is the percentage of poor people in Mataram City which is measured in percentage units.
3. Education (X3). Education in this study is the average length of schooling in Mataram City measured in years.
4. Economic growth (Y). Economic growth in this study is the growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product ADHK 2010 by business field in Mataram City in billions of rupiah.

Conceptual Framework



The hypothesis used in this study is:

1. It is suspected that the infrastructure development variable (road length) has a positive effect on economic growth (gross regional domestic product ADHK) in Mataram City.
2. It is suspected that the poverty variable (poor population) has a negative effect on economic growth (gross regional domestic product ADHK) in Mataram City.
3. It is suspected that the education variable (average length of schooling) has a positive effect on economic growth (gross regional domestic product ADHK) in Mataram City.

RESEARCH RESULTS

This study employs secondary data in the form of a time series with an observation period spanning 2013 to 2023. The Central Statistics Agency's (BPS) official website provided data on infrastructural development, poverty, education, and economic growth for this study.

Classical Assumption Test

1. *Normality Test*

   Normality test is a method used to test whether the data or residuals in a regression model are normally distributed. The assumption of normality is important in many statistical methods, such as linear regression, because the normal distribution of residuals supports the validity of statistical tests and parameter estimates.

Table 1. Normality Test
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		10
Normal Parameters(a,b)	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	347.61678066
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.112
	Positive	.099
	Negative	-.112
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.354
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		1,000

The results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test show significant results with a value of 1,000 which is greater than 0.05. This indicates that the data meets the requirements for normality and it can be concluded that the data distribution is normal. In addition, the standard deviation value of 347,616 describes the extent to which the data is close to the average value (mean).

2. *Multicollinearity Test*

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity Test Results		
Variables	Tolerance	VIF
Infrastructure (X1)	0.782	1,278
Poverty (X2)	0.683	1,464
Education (X3)	0.594	1,684

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Growth

The multicollinearity test above shows the tolerance and VIF figures for each independent variable, namely road infrastructure with a tolerance value of 0.782 and a VIF of 1.278, then the poverty variable value shows a tolerance value of 0.83 and a VIF of 1.404 and finally the Education variable value shows a tolerance value of 0.594 and a VIF of 1.684, this meets the requirements where

the tolerance value provisions> 0.100 and VIF value <10.00 then there are no symptoms of multicollinearity.

3. *Heteroscedasticity*

The heteroscedasticity test is used to determine whether the residuals in a regression model have unequal variance. Heteroscedasticity occurs when the variance of the residuals is not constant throughout the predicted values of the independent variable, which contradicts the essential assumption of classical linear regression that the residuals must have the same variance (homogeneity).

Table 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity Test Results		
Variables	Sig.	Conclusion
Infrastructure (X1)	0.359	There is no heteroscedasticity
Poverty (X2)	0.736	There is no heteroscedasticity
Education (X3)	0.993	There is no heteroscedasticity

a. Dependent Variable : Abs_Res

The results of the Glejser heteroscedasticity test above show significant results where the condition for no heteroscedasticity is a sig value greater than 0.05 so that it can be concluded that the data above, namely road infrastructure has a value of 0.359 experiencing symptoms of heteroscedasticity (not significant), then poverty has a value of 0.736 which means there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity (significant) and education has a value of 0.993 which means there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity (significant).

T-Test (Partial Test)

Partial test in research is used to test the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable individually, while other independent variables are considered constant. This test is frequently used in multiple linear regression analysis to identify the relative contribution or influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The following are the partial test results using SPSS:

Table 4. Partial Test

Variables	**t-table**	**Sig**
Infrastructure (X1)	0.400	0.030
Poverty (X2)	0.452	0.045
Education (X3)	0.981	0,000

The t-test (partial) can be seen in the output results of the multiple regression analysis table with the provision that if the significant value is <0.05 then Ha is accepted, if the significant value is >0.05, then H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected.

1. t count road infrastructure variables

The significant value for X1's influence on Y is 0.030 < 0.05, indicating that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. Therefore, it can be stated that X1 has a significant influence.

2. t count the poor population variable
   The significant value for X2's influence on Y is 0.045 < 0.05, indicating that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, leading to the conclusion that X2 has a considerable influence on Y.
3. t calculate the average length of school variable
   The significant value for X3's influence on Y is 0.000 < 0.05, indicating that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. Therefore, it can be stated that X3 has a significant influence.

F-Test (Simultaneous Test)

Table 5. Simultaneous Test

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	19,404	3	650.225	35,865	.000a
	Residual	10,537	6	181,139		
	Total	20,941	9			
a. Dependent Variable: Economic Growth						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Education, Infrastructure, Poverty						

The simultaneous test is a research technique that determines whether all independent factors have a significant effect on the dependent variable at the same time. The simultaneous test results show that the Sig. value is 0.000, which is less than 0.05, indicating that the data had a significant influence. Thus, the F test requirements are met, and it can be concluded that there is an effect or relationship between all variables.

R-Square Test

Table 6. R2 Test

Model Summaryb		
Model	R	R Square
1	0.973	0.921
a. Predictors: (Constant), Education, Infrastructure, Poverty		
b. Dependent Variable: Economic Growth		

The results of the R Square test are used to measure the extent to which the independent variables of road infrastructure, poverty and education can explain the dependent variable, namely Economic Growth. With an R2 value of 0.947, it can be said that the independent variables of road infrastructure, poverty and education explain 94.7% of the dependent variable, while the remaining 5.3% is explained by other variables outside the model.

DISCUSSION

The Influence of Road Infrastructure (Road Length) on Economic Growth in Mataram City

The results of the analysis show that road infrastructure has a significant positive effect on gross regional domestic product (GRDP). This positive effect is in accordance with economic theory which states that infrastructure can spur economic progress through increased production, in this case reflected in GRDP. This means that increasing the length of roads will trigger economic growth because longer roads will facilitate the mobility of goods and people, which in turn will encourage economic activity.

In public economic theory, public goods are goods whose use cannot be restricted and do not require individuals to pay to access them. Public goods can be enjoyed together without reducing the benefits for others and are non-rivalrous (can be used by many people without reducing each other's benefits) and non-excludable (everyone can enjoy the benefits). Roads are an example of public goods that can be utilized by the entire community. According to Bowen's theory, public goods are goods whose benefits cannot be excluded from others once the goods are available. In other words, once a public good, such as a road, is available, everyone can enjoy its benefits without anyone being excluded. Adam Smith also emphasized that some functions, such as the provision of roads, bridges, ports, and other basic infrastructure, should be carried out by the government because the private sector does not always provide these services. Roads are one of the important infrastructures for economic development and public welfare. Roads facilitate the mobility of goods and people, which in turn has a positive impact on economic growth by increasing GRDP.

The availability of adequate roads provides opportunities for many people and businesses to carry out economic activities more efficiently. The more roads that are built and repaired, the more economic activities will occur, which will contribute to increased production and economic growth. During the period 2014-2023, the length of roads in Mataram City fluctuated, but there was a significant increase in road construction between 2019-2020. This increase contributed to the improvement of road infrastructure and had a positive effect on economic growth in the area.

The Influence of Poverty (Poor Population) on Economic Growth in Mataram City

The results of the study through the t-test (partial) showed a calculated t value of 0.045, which means that there is a significant effect of GRDP on poverty, because this value is smaller than 0.05. The determination coefficient test showed an R2 coefficient of 0.947 or 94.7%, which indicates that GRDP can explain 94.7% of poverty variability, with the remaining 5.3% explained by other factors outside the research model. This study shows that GRDP has a significant effect on poverty in Mataram City between 2014-2023, where an increase in GRDP is expected to reduce the poverty rate. The GRDP of Mataram City increased from 9,890.46 million in 2014 to 13,811.86 million in 2019, with an average economic growth of around 5%. However, there was a decline in 2020

to -1.82% due to COVID-19, before increasing again to 4.80% in 2021 and 5.07% in 2022. The decline in poverty rates in Mataram City from 2014 to 2023 reflects the success of the government's program in overcoming poverty.

According to Kuznet (2001) in Permana (2012), growth and poverty have a very strong association since the poverty rate increases in the early stages of development and gradually declines as development progresses to the final stage. According to Hermanto S. and Dwi W. (2008), when the economy advances in a region (a country or a specific smaller region), there is more income to spend and there is a decent distribution of income among regions, poverty can be reduced. According to Wongdesmiwati (2009), poverty reduction in Indonesia can be influenced by the growth rate of real GDP as well as other supporting factors such as private sector and government investment through labor absorption, increasingly innovative and productive technological developments, and population growth through increased human capital.

The Influence of Education (Average Length of Schooling) on Economic Growth in Mataram City

The results of the analysis show that the average length of schooling has a positive effect on economic growth (gross regional domestic product) and its effect is significant. This result is in accordance with the theory that states that increasing education (average length of schooling) will drive an increase in economic growth (GRDP). Conversely, a decrease in the average length of schooling will cause a decrease in GRDP. Higher education increases knowledge and skills, which allows individuals to be more effective in identifying and solving problems, and making better and quality decisions. Individuals with higher education will be more productive because they have better knowledge and skills, and they are better prepared for the future. Endogenous growth theory explains that economic growth is mainly caused by internal factors, not external factors.

Endogenous growth theory basically states that the long-term growth rate of an economy is influenced by certain policies. For example, subsidies for research, development, or education can increase the growth rate. An increase in the average length of schooling usually has a positive impact on economic growth, because it shows the high level of education of the people in an area. Education is a form of human capital that reflects the quality of human resources. With higher education, individuals can get better jobs, actively contribute to development through increased productivity, and ultimately drive economic growth. Conversely, a decrease in the average length of schooling can have negative impacts, such as educational inequality and reduced educational opportunities, which can increase poverty. In Mataram City, the positive effect of the average length of schooling on economic growth (gross regional domestic product) can be seen from the increase in the average length of schooling between 2014 and 2023, although the data in 2014 showed the lowest figure.

Research by Hepi and Wiwin Zakiah in 2018 also supports this finding by showing that the average length of schooling has a positive effect on economic growth in Central Kalimantan Province in the period 2011-2015. This

finding strengthens the results of research on the effect of the average length of schooling on economic growth in Mataram City.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the research results and discussion, the conclusions in this study are as follows:

1. The road infrastructure variable (road length) has a positive and significant effect on economic growth (gross regional domestic product ADHK) in Mataram City.
2. The poverty variable (poor population) has a positive and statistically significant effect on economic growth (gross regional domestic product ADHK) in Mataram City.
3. The education variable (average length of schooling) has a positive and statistically significant effect on economic growth (gross regional domestic product (ADHK) in Mataram City.
4. The variables of infrastructure development (length of roads), poverty (poor population) and education (average length of schooling) together influence the growth of the gross regional domestic economy (ADHK) in Mataram City. (product

Suggestion

1. The Mataram City Government is highly expected to be able to further improve policies in the development of road infrastructure so that road conditions in Mataram City are getting better, in order to help the process of access to production of goods and services in Mataram City. Repairs or additions to strategic road access can be made because vehicles in Mataram City are increasing day by day and the main roads of Mataram City have only increased slightly so that they can reduce traffic congestion in Mataram City. In addition, it will greatly increase GRDP in the process of economic productivity levels, so that it can achieve community welfare in Mataram City.
2. The Mataram City Government is expected to be able to maximize policies in terms of poverty, considering that the poor population in Mataram City is still large and increasing. Therefore, there needs to be assistance for the underprivileged, such as being able to open appropriate employment opportunities, providing scholarships or capital for the community to be able to open businesses to be able to meet their respective needs, in order to bring good changes to the poor population in Mataram City and become an independent society. That way it will greatly help economic growth (gross regional domestic product) both in use and distribution to the community in Mataram City.
3. The Mataram City Government is expected to be able to help and refocus the program to improve education, considering the average length of schooling in Mataram City is only 8.55 years, thus it can be seen that there are still many people who do not complete their schooling until high school. The efforts that can be made are to regulate the curriculum development

program, the program to procure textbooks or textbooks for students, the operational assistance for schools that are evenly distributed, and the improvement of the teacher quality program, where teachers must also be able to teach or deliver material with quality and in accordance with the programs or goals that have been set by the government. So that the role of the government will guarantee opportunities for all levels of society to.

ACKNOWLEGMENT

All praise and gratitude to Allah SWT for all His grace and gifts so that this article can be completed properly. In the process of compiling this article, I received a lot of prayers, support, assistance, and guidance from various parties. Therefore, with full respect and humility, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor who patiently provided direction, guidance, and valuable suggestions throughout the writing process. To my beloved parents, who always gave me endless love, prayers, and encouragement during my education until the compilation of this article, I express my gratitude. May they always be given health and can feel proud of the results I have achieved as the fruit of their struggle. To my loved ones and friends who faithfully accompany, support, and provide encouragement, I am grateful to have friends as good as you. You are an important part of this journey. Finally, I hope this article can be useful and be a reference for future research. I realize that this article is still far from perfect, therefore I really hope for constructive criticism and suggestions.

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