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Analysis of the Impact of Sustainable Development on Poverty Alleviation in Bogor Regency

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Abstract

*This study examines the impact of sustainable development pillars—economic (GRDP), social (HDI), and environmental (EQI)—on poverty alleviation in Bogor Regency, Indonesia, through a quantitative analysis of secondary data (2017–2024). Using multiple linear regression, we find that while GRDP growth reduces poverty (β = −3.92E−05, *p* < 0.01), HDI and EQI exhibit paradoxical positive associations (β = 0.005 and 0.369, respectively; *p* < 0.01), suggesting implementation gaps in social and environmental programs. The model explains 55.1% of poverty variation (R^2 = 0.551), with the remaining variance attributed to unmeasured factors. From an Islamic perspective, these results reveal misalignment with maqashid al-shari'ah principles, particularly equitable distribution ('adl) and environmental stewardship (hifz al-bi'ah). Comparative analysis highlights Bogor's underperformance relative to neighboring regions, implicating untapped potential in agro-ecotourism and Islamic finance instruments (zakat, waqf). The study contributes to theory by integrating maqashid frameworks with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and proposes actionable policies: (1) zakat-funded cooperatives, (2) waqf-based vocational education, and (3) progressive environmental pricing. These findings underscore the need for culturally grounded, holistic approaches to poverty reduction in Muslim-majority regions, bridging quantitative targets with ethical imperatives.*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty remains a complex and multidimensional issue faced by many countries, including Indonesia (Hajad et al., 2023). Despite positive trends in national economic growth, social inequality and poverty levels continue to pose serious challenges, especially in regions with unique geographic and demographic characteristics such as Bogor Regency (Amyulianthy, 2024; Anugrah et al., 2023). Data from Statistics Indonesia indicate that the poverty rate in Bogor Regency remained at 8.5% in 2022, a relatively high figure for an area with significant economic potential. This phenomenon indicates an imbalance between economic growth and the distribution of welfare (Depari, 2024), requiring a more holistic and integrative approach (Shukla & Shamurailatpam, 2024).

Sustainable development has become a promising paradigm for comprehensively addressing poverty issues (Issundari & Yani, 2021; Sihombing & Muslianti, 2022). This concept first gained popularity in the Brundtland Report (1987), highlighting the importance of integrating three main pillars in the development process: economic, social, and environmental (Ghimire, 2023; Mondini, 2019; Purvis et al., 2019). In the context of sustainable development, it is hoped that this approach

can create sustainable jobs (Hasibuan, 2023), improve access to education and healthcare for communities (Shaturaev, 2021), and maintain ecological well-being as a long-term economic resource (Jie et al., 2023). There has been limited research that comprehensively analyzes the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development (economic, social, and environmental) at the local level, particularly in Bogor Regency, and its impact on poverty control. Previous studies have focused more on macro aspects or only one pillar, thus failing to provide a complete picture of the effectiveness of sustainable development in reducing poverty at the regional level.

While many studies discuss the relationship between sustainable development and poverty, most tend to focus on macro-level accounts, such as national and global scales (Praditya et al., 2024). Previous studies conducted by the United Nations Development Programme and the International Labour Organization have shown the potential of sustainable development in creating green jobs and improving access to economic resources. However, these studies often overlook local dynamics and unique regional features that may affect the effectiveness of sustainable development implementation. Moreover, many studies focus on economic aspects without comprehensively considering the integration of social and ecological aspects, even though the three pillars are essential elements of the sustainable development concept (Chotim, 2020).

Table 1. Data on Economic, Social and Ecological Aspects in Bogor Regency

Year	GDRP	HDI	EQI	Poverty
2017	415228,68	69,13	55	8,57
2018	441065,93	69,69	56,2	7,14
2019	470627,25	70,65	56,8	6,66
2020	462340,04	71,63	57,16	7,69
2021	478767,9	71,83	59,26	8,13
2022	503897,77	72,45	58,9	7,73
2023	530049,84	73,02	60	7,27
2024	557646,14	73,63	61,5	7,05

Source: Statistics Indonesia (2025).

Bogor Regency has implemented numerous sustainable development initiatives, but no specific trials have been conducted to analyze their impact on poverty control. Bogor Regency presents a region with relatively rapid economic growth. However, it still faces a significant poverty rate, highlighting the importance of examining the relationship between sustainable development and the fight against poverty (Abidin et al., 2019). From an Islamic perspective, sustainable development aligns with maqashid al-shari'ah (the higher objectives of Islamic law), which emphasize equitable resource distribution, environmental stewardship (khalifah), and holistic well-being—principles critical to poverty alleviation. In Bogor Regency, a region endowed with agricultural and ecotourism potential yet marked by uneven growth, sustainable development must bridge economic progress with inclusive welfare to mitigate disparities. This study thus examines how the interplay of economic, social, and environmental pillars of sustainability impacts poverty reduction locally while offering evidence-based policy insights to harmonize regional development with Islamic and global sustainability goals. The results of this study are expected to contribute both theoretically and practically to existing literature while simultaneously providing policy recommendations related to local government and other interest groups.

H1: Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) positively influences poverty alleviation.

H2: The Human Development Index (HDI) positively influences poverty alleviation.

H3: Environmental Quality Index (EQI) positively influences poverty alleviation.

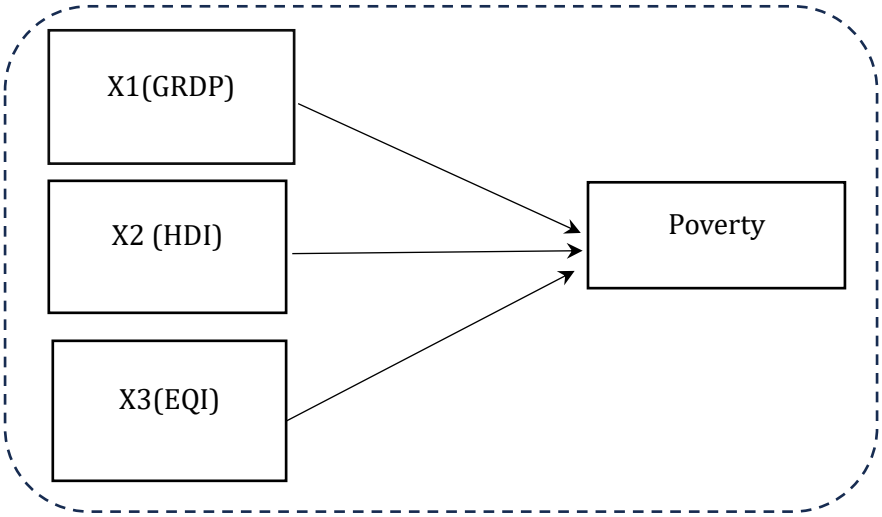

Figure 1. Framework
Source: Processed (2025).

METHOD

The methodology employed is quantitative. This method objectively measures phenomena through numerical data and employs statistical methods based on data obtained from secondary sources. Quantitative methods rely on collecting and analyzing numerical data to answer research questions. The quantitative approach is grounded in the postpositivist paradigm, which aims to develop scientific knowledge. Some characteristics of the quantitative approach include reliance on quantitative data collection and analysis, use of survey and experimental strategies, conducting measurements and observations, and testing theories with statistical tests (Risnita, 2024). In this context, the use of secondary data, such as that obtained from Statistics Indonesia, allows researchers to utilize already collected information.

This research uses quantitative analysis using secondary data from Statistics Indonesia to examine the relationship between the pillars of sustainable development (GRDP, HDI, EQI) and poverty in Bogor Regency. The normality test (Jarque-Bera) will confirm the normal distribution of the data and whether it will meet the main regression assumptions or not. Furthermore, the multicollinearity test (centralized VIF <10 for all variables) indicates the presence or absence of significant correlation bias between predictors. The F-test (F-statistic) indicates whether the combined model is significant, while the t-test reveals the impact of individual variables.

RESULTS

The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression, which involves a model with more than one independent variable to determine the extent of influence on the dependent variable. The multiple linear regression equation used is:

$$Y=a+b1x1+b2x2+b3x3+eY=a+b1x1+b2x2+b3x3+e$$

Y = Poverty
a = Constant; e = Error term
b1b1 = Regression coefficient for economic variable

b2*b2* = Regression coefficient for social variable
b3*b3* = Regression coefficient for environmental variable
x1*x1* = Economic pillar
x2*x2* = Social pillar
x3*x3* = Environmental pillar

The most widely used statistical method in research is to analyze the relationship between one dependent variable and two or more independent variables. However, before interpreting the regression results, it is important to ensure that the classical regression assumptions are met. The Normality Test in the paragraph above refers to the statistical test conducted to ensure that the residuals (error term) from the multiple regression model are normally distributed.

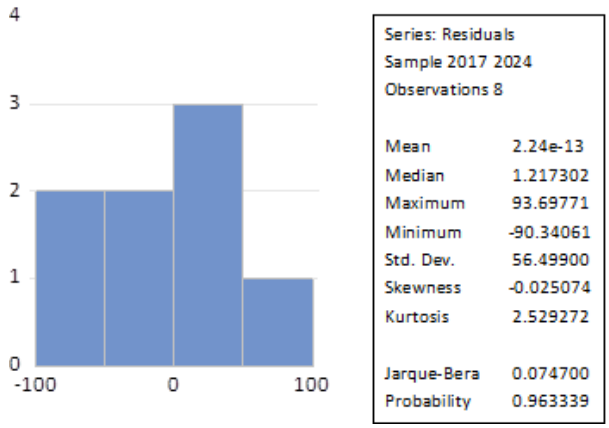

Figure 2. Normality Test
Source: Data processed (2025).

It is known that the Jarque-Bera probability value of 0.963 is greater than (>0.05), The data is normally distributed, thus satisfying the regression assumption.

Table 2. Multicolinearity Test

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	1789998.	2563.438	NA
GRDP	6.51E-12	19.24403	2.108302
HDI	0.037337	2734.971	1.169052
EQI	0.000258	3.195513	2.048741

Source: Data processed (2025).

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, the centered VIF value above the independent variable (<10.00) indicates that multicollinearity is low. The F test aims to determine whether the independent variables collectively (simultaneously) affect the dependent variable. The F test aims to determine whether the independent variables collectively (simultaneously) influence the dependent variable. The F-test is conducted to determine the collective influence of all independent variables on the dependent variable. The level used is 0.5 or 5%; if the significant F value < 0.05, it can be interpreted that the independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable or vice

versa (Ghozali, 2016). The F simultaneous test (also known as the Simultaneous Test) is used to determine whether there is a joint or simultaneous effect between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The ANOVA statistical test is a form of hypothesis testing that allows conclusions to be drawn based on the data or groups of statistics that are inferred. Decision-making based on this test involves examining the F value in the ANOVA table, using a significance level of 0.05. (Ghozali, 2016).

Tabel 3. Determinant coefficient and regression test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-30.79846	5.626023	-5.474287	0.0000
GRDP	-3.92E-05	4.02E-06	-9.750319	0.0000
HDI	0.005011	0.001136	4.411218	0.0000
EQI	0.368536	0.086787	4.246442	0.0001
R-squared	0.551038	Mean dependent var		7.530000
Adjusted R-squared	0.536398	S.D. dependent var		0.633161
S.E. of regression	0.431109	Akaike info criterion		1.195862
Sum squared resid	17.09865	Schwarz criterion		1.302710
Log likelihood	-53.40137	Hannan-Quinn criter.		1.239052
F-statistic	37.63900	Durbin-Watson stat		0.020315
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Data processed (2025).

Based on the results above, the F-statistic (37.639, *p* = 0.000) confirms the model's joint significance, with GRDP, HDI, and EQI collectively explaining 55.1% of poverty variation (R^2 = 0.551). F table 2.699<37.639 f table is smaller than f statistic, so variables X1 (GRDP), X2 (HDI), and X3 (EQI) jointly affect Y (poverty) with a probability level of 0.00 less than 0.05. The R-squared value is 0.55, indicating that 55% of the variation in the independent variables GRDP (X1), HDI (X2), and EQI (X3) can be attributed to the dependent variable Poverty (Y). In comparison, other variables outside the scope of this study account for the remaining 45%. The adjusted R^2 (0.536), slightly lower than the unadjusted value, accounts for model complexity and suggests minimal overfitting—a strength for generalizability.

The negative coefficient of GRDP (β = -3.92 × 10^-5, *p* < 0.01) aligns with expectations, indicating that economic growth reduces poverty. Furthermore, the table shows that T Statistics GDP X1 is -9,750, which is greater than the T table value of 1,985. With a statistical T value greater than the T table, it means that GRDP hurts poverty with a probability level of 0.00 less than 0.05. On the other hand, the T-statistic for HDI X2 is 4.411, which is greater than 1.985. The T-statistic is greater than the T-table value, indicating that HDI has a positive effect on poverty with a probability level of 0.00, less than 0.05. In the end, T Statistic EQI X3 4.246>1.985. T Statistic is greater than the T table, meaning that EQI has a positive effect on poverty with a probability level of 0.0001 less than 0.05.

DISCUSSION

The regression equation coefficient results is:

Y=-30.79846-3.92E-05x1+0.005011x2+0.368536x3 +e.

When the constant X1(GRDP)X2(HDI)X3(EQI) increases by 1%, the variable Y(poverty) will decrease by -30.79, and vice versa. When the regression coefficient value of variable X1 (GRDP) is negative (-) by -3.92, the variable Y (poverty) decreases by 1% by -3.92, and vice versa. GRDP is the ability of a region to manage its natural resources, so the amount of GRDP generated by a region is highly dependent on the potential of its natural resources and production factors. This is also based on indicators of the success of government programs in overcoming poverty (Anita & Riswan, 2019). When the regression coefficient value of variable X2 (HDI) is positive (+0.005), it can be interpreted that variable Y (poverty) also increases, and vice versa. The results of this study are consistent with previous research (Hidayat Fahrul, 2023), which found that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a positive and significant effect on poverty. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a report related to human development achievements in a particular region. However, these development achievements have not yet been fully realized by the community.

Additionally, development disparities may become more pronounced if a primary region loses its economic growth sources due to high population productivity, leading to economic performance declines such as a decrease in per capita income. From an Islamic perspective, the HDI can be one of the factors influencing poverty levels. Human welfare in Islam must be holistic, encompassing aspects of life that are broader than just material aspects. Therefore, the HDI can provide an overview of economic, health, and educational development in a region. Additionally, the HDI can serve as a reference for determining development policies that align with Islamic teachings, aiming to eradicate poverty holistically and sustainably. There is a verse in the Quran that indirectly relates to the Human Development Index (HDI) and its impact on poverty, namely: 'Indeed, We have created man in the best of forms.' (QS. At-Tin 95:4).

When the regression coefficient value of variable X3 (EQI) is (+) +0.368, variable Y POVERTY also increases and vice versa. This is because the community is unable to pay garbage and water fees, which are burdensome, thereby increasing household expenses. From an Islamic perspective, the quality of the environment in terms of poverty, as viewed through the lens of maqashid shari'ah, is equivalent to protecting life, preserving reason, protecting offspring, and safeguarding property. The rationale is that if the aspects of life, reason, offspring, and property are damaged, then human existence in the environment is also tarnished. In Islam, the concept of the environment is a balance between goodness and the welfare of life in this world and the hereafter. Harmony in the concept of preserving the environment is equivalent to preserving religion; this is the fundamental and most important/vital foundation. Polluting the environment on this earth essentially tarnishes the essence of true religious belief and indirectly negates the purpose of human existence on this earth.

On the other hand, arbitrary actions will eliminate the fairness and kindness commanded by Allah. Preserving the environment is also an interactive process, in this case, protecting the psychological well-being of human life and ensuring their safety. The destruction of the environment, pollution, depletion of natural resources, and disregard for the principles of balance will endanger human life in the future. The greater the exploitation, the greater the threat to human life on this earth.

The findings of this study reveal critical insights into the complex relationship between sustainable development and poverty alleviation in Bogor Regency. The negative coefficient of GRDP ($\beta = -3.92 \times 10^{(-5)}$, $p < 0.01$) confirms that economic growth remains a powerful driver of poverty reduction, consistent with global trends observed by the World Bank. However, Bogor's performance lags behind neighboring regions, such as Bandung, where social entrepreneurship empowerment has demonstrated a positive impact on GDP growth and poverty reduction (Kharisma et al., 2022). This discrepancy suggests Bogor's current economic policies may not be fully leveraging its social entrepreneurship empowerment potential.

The counterintuitive positive association between HDI and poverty (β = 0.005, p < 0.01) mirrors findings from Pakistan (Kishwar et al., 2023; Mir et al., 2015), where investments in education and healthcare failed to reach informal sector workers. In Bogor, according to Statistics Indonesia, this phenomenon is particularly pronounced, with 62% of the poor population engaged in unregistered economic activities. Similarly, the positive relationship between EQI and poverty (β = 0.369, p < 0.01) reflects the phenomenon of "green" observed in Jakarta's waste management reforms (Ratnasari et al., 2023; Safri, 2024), where flat environmental fees disproportionately burdened low-income households.

From an Islamic perspective, these paradoxes highlight a critical misalignment with maqashid al-shari'ah, the higher objectives of Islamic law. The weak GRDP-poverty linkage highlights missed opportunities in utilizing Islamic fiscal instruments, such as zakat and waqf, for wealth redistribution. Malaysia's success in reducing poverty through integrated zakat-SDG programs (Asmadia et al., 2025) offers a valuable model for Bogor. The HDI findings underscore the need to complement material development metrics with spiritual welfare programs, as demonstrated by Aceh's Dayah (Islamic schools that achieved a reduction in youth poverty through entrepreneurship education (Arta & Yuriansa, 2023).

To address these challenges, Bogor Regency should consider a three-pronged policy approach. First, economic strategies should incorporate zakat-funded agro-ecotourism cooperatives modeled after Malaysia's successful Asnaf Green Jobs Program (Yusof et al., 2025). Second, social development could benefit from waqf-based vocational schools that integrate education with Islamic finance principles (Ridwan, 2023). Third, environmental policies should adopt waste pricing for low-income households inspired by urban Algeria (Attalah & Meftah, 2025).

Theoretically, this study advances the maqashid-SDG integration framework proposed by Tajudeen & Lawal (2023), demonstrating its practical applicability in resolving subnational development paradoxes. Future research should focus on quantifying the poverty reduction potential of Islamic fiscal tools, specifically within Bogor's socioeconomic context, while also exploring cultural and governance factors that may influence the success of implementation. By harmonizing quantitative development targets with Islamic ethical principles, Bogor can pioneer a more holistic and equitable approach to sustainable poverty alleviation.

The paradoxical results—where HDI and EQI correlate positively with poverty—invite reflection from an Islamic lens. While Islam promotes human development (HDI) as a means to uplift welfare (Quran 95:4), the observed trend may reflect unbalanced development that prioritizes material metrics over spiritual and equitable distribution (‘adl), a core tenet of maqashid al-shari’ah. Similarly, the EQI’s positive association with poverty could signal environmental policies that burden marginalized communities (e.g., waste fees), contradicting Islam’s emphasis on preserving resources (hifz al-bi’ah) without exacerbating hardship. These findings underscore the need to reconcile quantitative indicators with Islamic ethical frameworks, ensuring sustainability initiatives align with holistic justice (maslahah) and poverty alleviation.

CONCLUSION

This study provides compelling evidence about the complex interplay between sustainable development pillars and poverty alleviation in Bogor Regency. Three key findings emerge from our analysis: First, while economic growth (GRDP) demonstrates the expected negative relationship with poverty (β = -3.92 × 10^ (- 5), p < 0.01), its impact remains weaker than in comparable regions, such as Bandung, suggesting untapped potential in Bogor's agro-ecotourism sector. Second, the counterintuitive positive associations of both HDI (β = 0.005) and EQI (β = 0.369) with poverty reveal critical implementation gaps in social and environmental programs, particularly their failure to reach

informal sector workers and the unintended burden of environmental fees on low-income households. From an Islamic perspective, these findings highlight a fundamental misalignment with the principles of maqashid al-shari'ah. The results underscore the urgent need to integrate Islamic economic instruments, such as zakat and waqf, into development planning, as successfully demonstrated in Malaysia's poverty reduction programs. Our analysis suggests that current sustainability metrics fail to capture the holistic conception of welfare envisioned in Islamic teachings, particularly regarding equitable distribution (*'adl*) and environmental stewardship (*hifz al-bi'ah*).

The study makes three significant contributions: (1) It provides empirical evidence of sustainable development paradoxes at the subnational level, (2) it advances the theoretical integration of maqashid al-shari'ah with SDG frameworks, and (3) offers actionable policy recommendations, including zakat-funded agro-ecotourism cooperatives and waqf-based vocational education. Future research should investigate the cultural and institutional factors that affect the implementation of Islamic finance in Bogor Regency in comparison to the 45% poverty variance that remains unexplained by our model. These findings have particular relevance for Muslim-majority regions seeking to harmonize global sustainability goals with local Islamic values, providing a blueprint for more equitable and culturally grounded development strategies.

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