

# Pertumbuhan ekonomi pro poor growth dan inclusive growth dalam perspektif pengeluaran sosial: studi kasus 33 provinsi di Indonesia tahun 2006-2012 = Economic growth pro poor growth and inclusive growth from social expenditures perspective evidence from 33 provinces in Indonesia on 2006-2012

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## Abstrak

[Selain menghadapi permasalahan kemiskinan, Indonesia juga dihadapkan pada dua tantangan mendasar yang saling terkait yakni bagaimana mempertahankan tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi dan mengurangi kesenjangan distribusi pendapatan. Dalam menghadapi berbagai hal tersebut, Pemerintah telah mengimplementasikan kebijakan redistribusi melalui strategi pertumbuhan yang inklusif dengan menyalurkan pengeluaran sosial dalam bentuk belanja bantuan sosial dan Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS). Akan tetapi, belum banyak bukti

empiris yang dapat menjelaskan dampak pengeluaran sosial terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi. Selain itu, belum dapat dibuktikan apakah pengeluaran sosial yang disalurkan oleh pemerintah Indonesia dapat dikategorikan sebagai strategi pertumbuhan yang pro-poor dan inklusif. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh belanja

bantuan sosial dan Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS) terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di 33 provinsi di Indonesia tahun 2006-2012 menggunakan alat analisis regresi dengan Fixed Effect Model. Setelah mengetahui jenis pengeluaran sosial yang dapat mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi, selanjutnya penelitian ini akan mengidentifikasi apakah pengeluaran sosial tersebut dapat dikategorikan sebagai instrumen pertumbuhan yang pro-poor dan inklusif dalam kaitannya dengan pengurangan kemiskinan dan pembangunan manusia. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa hanya Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS) yang secara statistik berpengaruh dalam meningkatkan tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga membuktikan bahwa Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS) dapat dikategorikan sebagai instrumen pertumbuhan yang pro-poor dan inklusif.

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executing redistributive policy through the inclusive growth strategy by social expenditures provision in the form of social assistance spending and education support spending (BOS Program). Nonetheless, little has been proven empirically concerning the effect of social expenditures to economic growth and whether such spending can be categorized as pro-poor growth and inclusive growth strategy in the Indonesian context. Against this backdrop, this paper attempts to shed a light in this area by employing regression analysis through the Fixed Effect Model to investigate the effect of social assistance spending and education support spending (BOS Program) to economic growth in 33 Indonesian provinces from 2006-2012. After identifying the type of social spending which is able to stimulate economic growth, this paper then tries to determine whether such social spending can be categorized as pro-poor growth and inclusive growth instrument in the context of its efficacy on poverty alleviation and human development improvement respectively. The result

suggests that only education support spending (BOS Program) that statistically significant in uplifting economic growth level. Furthermore, closer investigation indicates that this particular spending can be classified both as pro-poor growth and inclusive growth instrument.;While battling poverty incidence, Indonesia is also confronted with two

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