

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ZAKAT, INFAQ, SADAQAH, ECONOMIC FACTORS WITH POVERTY IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This research intends to examine the relationship of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS), economic growth, education, minimum wage, and unemployment to poverty in Indonesia. The data used is secondary data, which is obtained through access to reports from the Central Bureau of Statistics and the National Amil Zakat Agency. The analysis was conducted using Eviews with the panel data regression method, combining time series data from 2019 to 2023 and cross-sectional data from 34 provinces in Indonesia. The results showed that Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS), economic growth, education, and minimum wage have no effect on poverty because the probability value is greater than 5%; meanwhile, unemployment is proven to have an influence on poverty with a probability value of 0.0002 and a coefficient of 42.64756. This means that every 1% increase in the unemployment rate can increase the poverty rate by 42.64756. It is expected that the results of this study can be a reference for policymakers, practitioners, and other researchers in formulating strategies and programs to reduce poverty in Indonesia.

Keywords: ZIS, economic growth, education, minimum wage, unemployment.

THE INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the fourth largest country in the world with a total population of 279 million people. As a country with such a large population, Indonesia has significant potential in various sectors, including economic, social, and cultural (Yonatan, 2024). As a developing country blessed with abundant natural resources and a strategic location, Indonesia has made much progress in various fields, especially in the economic sector. However, this large population also poses various challenges that need to be overcome. One of the biggest challenges is the high level of poverty.

A country's poverty is a measure of the health of an economy. Poverty is



not only a personal or community problem but has also become a state problem that needs to be eliminated (Afrianti, 2024). When people or groups are unable to meet their fundamental needs, such as those for clothing, food, shelter, education, and health care, they are considered to be in poverty (Septadarman & Rambe, 2024). Poverty has negative impacts that threaten people's welfare, including reduced human resources, low productivity, poor health, and unemployment. Poverty can also be a source of conflict and social injustice, thereby threatening unity and democracy (Pratama et al., 2023).

According to BPS (2023), in 2020 the poverty rate was recorded at 9.78% and increased to 10.14% in 2021. In 2022, the poverty rate in Indonesia reached 9.54% and fell to 9.36% in 2023. The poverty level is a useful metric for evaluating the welfare and economic conditions of Indonesian society. According to Nasri et al. (2024), state that in order to effectively combat poverty, government entities must collaborate and adopt a systematic, integrated approach to allow for a more thorough resolution of poverty reduction initiatives (Aulia et al., 2020). Because of this, the Indonesian government has made reducing poverty a top priority. It does this by taking a comprehensive strategy and incorporating many facets of community life (Nurjannah et al., 2022).

According to BAZNAS (2023), the allocation of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS) monies has promise for enhancing public welfare and mitigating social disparity. The national Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS) fund collection reached IDR 32.321 trillion in 2023, up 43.74% from the previous year's recorded amount of IDR 22.485 trillion. The distribution of the monies from this collection was 88.82%, which was a respectable amount overall. This indicates that the funds collected from muzaki for Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS) have been allocated in an optimal manner to support the muzaki. It is anticipated that appropriate use of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS) money will boost employment, equalize income, quicken economic growth, and eventually lower poverty rates (Munandar et al., 2020).

An increase in economic growth indicates that the country has achieved

economic prosperity and welfare. The higher the economic growth, the greater the country's production, so that people can more easily fulfill their needs. Conversely, if a country fails to increase its economic growth, this can lead to economic and social problems, including high poverty rates (Budhijana, 2020).

In addition to economic growth, poverty can also be overcome through improving the quality of education. Education can be a solution to increase productivity and help a nation reduce underdevelopment. Therefore, by creating the appropriate laws and policies, the Indonesian government must concentrate more on raising the standard of education for the populace. A strong education makes it easier for people to get work and increases their pay. Higher income will encourage increased consumption and help people escape poverty (Sihombing et al., 2024).

Poverty may also be impacted by the minimum wage. One of the reasons poverty is characterized as an individual's incapacity to make ends meet is because of the minimum wage. If a person receives a low wage, then their income will also be low, making it insufficient to fulfill their daily needs. A higher minimum wage for workers will increase their purchasing power and can increase work motivation and efficiency. Therefore, raising the minimum wage is essential to reduce poverty (Amalia et al., 2024).

Another significant factor impacting the poverty rate is unemployment. The reason for unemployment is that the workforce is growing faster than the number of jobs available. Because unemployment lowers people's income, it is a problem that is hard to solve. This will result in a drop in well-being and the loss of future human resources. When people's welfare decreases, the problem of poverty will arise. Unemployment will go down if the government generates enough jobs to employ everyone in the workforce. The poverty rate will consequently decline (Hasibuan & Syafrina, 2023).

Several previous studies have shown mixed results regarding the factors that influence poverty. Amanda & Fathoni (2023) and Nafi (2021) found that ZIS affected poverty alleviation, different from the findings of A. S. Widiastuti &

Kosasih (2021) and Karimah et al. (2018), which show the opposite. Research by Ariswildani et al. (2023) and Putri et al. (2020) concluded that economic growth influences poverty, while Asmananta et al. (2022) and Hasibuan & Syafrina (2023) found no effect.

In terms of education, Asmananta et al. (2022) and Dinilah et al. (2024) found a positive impact on poverty, contrary to the results of Amalia et al. (2024) and Nasri et al. (2024), which show no effect. Syahputri & Fisabilillah (2023) and Farhan et al. (2023) found that the minimum wage influences poverty, in contrast to Amalia et al. (2024) and Nasri et al. (2024), which show the opposite result. Lastly, Asmananta et al. (2022) and A. S. Widiastuti & Kosasih (2021) stated that unemployment affects poverty, while Suropto & Subayil (2020) and Aini & Islamy (2021) did not find this effect.

Based on the discussion above, it can be seen that while Indonesia's poverty rate has decreased, the level of poverty in Indonesia is still far from the target set in the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2020-2024. Indonesia's 2023 poverty rate of 9.36% was higher than the goal of 6.5-7.5%. As a result, by examining the variables that affect poverty, this study is anticipated to provide policymakers, practitioners, and other researchers with valuable information in designing strategies and programs to achieve the targets for poverty reduction and alleviation in Indonesia. In addition, the differences in findings between various previous studies encouraged the author to conduct further research to evaluate the influence of ZIS, economic growth, education, minimum wages, and unemployment on poverty in Indonesia in the 2019-2023 period.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty

Poverty is when a person is considered to be in poverty if they are unable to satisfy the necessities of a decent life because they are having trouble finding a job because of issues with their health, education, or working circumstances

(Chaniago, 2015).

According to BPS (2021), poverty is a condition where community groups or individuals do not have enough financial resources to meet their living needs, increase income, gain access to public services and facilities, and achieve various other multidimensional indices.

BPS assesses the degree of poverty in Indonesia by evaluating how well families or people can provide their basic requirements, including clothes, food, housing, education, and health (Lusiarani et al., 2024).

Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS)

Zakat, infaq, and sadaqah are social financial instruments in Islam that aim to distribute wealth equally. In the fiqh view, there are several parties that play a role in zakat transactions, namely: muzakki as the person who gives zakat, mustahiq as the recipient of zakat, and amil, who is in charge of managing the zakat (T. Widiastuti et al., 2021).

Zakat, also known as religious tax in Islam, is one of the five pillars of Islam that must be fulfilled by Muslims who have met certain conditions. In Islamic history, the term zakat has two different meanings. Linguistically, the word zakat comes from the Arabic word “zakat” (Saad et al., 2014).

Zakat is a tool for equal distribution of income in Islamic law that functions to increase the welfare of persons with both poor and wealthy incomes. Zakat contributes to the decrease of poverty. Therefore, good management of zakat is very important to make a significant contribution to people in need in order to enhance their standard of living (Canggih et al., 2017).

According to Al Arif (2010), ZIS is a type of worship that plays a role in improving community welfare. Effective ZIS management can contribute to reducing poverty levels. Funds collected from ZIS are used for consumptive and productive purposes, which in turn can have a positive multiplier effect on the economy to help people who need empowerment, with the hope that they can transition from the status of zakat recipient to zakat giver (Malihah et al., 2022).

Funds designated for Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS) must be utilized as a tool to enhance communal well-being. A fruitful zakat program is one approach, since it may boost per capita income and the growth of the country's economy as a whole (Pebruary & Isnaini Hani'ah, 2024).

Thus, zakat, infaq, and sadaqah as philanthropic instruments in Islam can contribute to improving the socio-economic welfare of the community as well as supporting the country's economic recovery from the crisis (Ascarya, 2022).

Economic Growth

Economic growth is characterized by increased social welfare from the process of economic development. This is indicated by the rise in the average person's income, which can ultimately contribute to increasing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Permatasari, 2021).

According to Saputra et al. (2024), economic growth occurs when there are additional factors of production, such as labor, capital, and technological progress, which can increase the output of goods and services in an economy. If high economic growth does not guarantee equality between regions, then regional planning is needed that can create balanced economic growth. In this method, inequality across regions can be minimized and even prevented (Purwanti & Setyari, 2021).

Increasing economic growth allows a country to achieve economic prosperity and prosperity. A nation's production increases with economic expansion, making it easier for citizens to satisfy their necessities. In addition, increased economic growth can help reduce poverty levels in a country (Lusiana et al., 2024).

Education

According to the National Education System Law No. 21 of 2003, education is an intentional and planned endeavor to establish a learning atmosphere and learning process that allows pupils to actively develop their potential. The goal

of education is to provide students with the knowledge, abilities, and morality needed for themselves, their communities, their country, and their state (Dores, 2014).

Three categories of education exist in Indonesia: non-formal, informal, and formal. Primary, secondary, and postsecondary education are all part of the hierarchical, organized system known as formal education. Outside of the official curriculum, non-formal education can be arranged in a tiered, systematic fashion. Meanwhile, informal education takes place inside the family and the surrounding environment (Syaadah et al., 2023).

Improving personal qualities, knowledge, and skills resulting from education can increase productivity, which in turn has an impact on increasing people's income and helps reduce poverty (Fitri & Aimon, 2019). Quality education is the key to improving human resources. With the expansion of effective education, a person's skills will increase, their way of thinking will develop, and their work ethic will be higher (Rizki et al., 2023).

A longer duration of education will indicate a higher quality of education, and a longer learning period generally indicates a better quality of education (Safitri & Susilo, 2024).

Minimum Wage

Wages are a form of compensation given by a company to its workers in return for the work they have done. These rewards are expressed in the form of money and are determined based on certain agreements.

According to the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Regulation number 7 of 2013, the minimum pay is the lowest monthly wage that consists of the basic wage plus fixed allowances that are set by the governor as a safety measure. Determining the minimum wage that employers must pay their employees is crucial in the labor market (Kusumo, 2022).

If a person receives a low wage, their income will also be low, making it insufficient to fulfill their daily needs. A higher minimum wage for workers will

increase their purchasing power and can improve work motivation and efficiency (Amalia et al., 2024).

An increase in the minimum wage can impact an area, especially by attracting more people to join the workforce. This occurs because an increase in the minimum wage can provide an incentive for individuals who were not previously actively looking for work to start looking for employment opportunities, as they see higher earning potential. However, this can also increase the number of unemployed if it is not balanced with adequate job creation (Otterby et al., 2024).

Ensuring that fundamental living necessities are met is the primary goal of setting a minimum wage. The purpose of the minimum wage is to enhance the well-being of those with low incomes, especially those who are considered impoverished. People's income will rise in proportion to the minimum wage, enhancing their well-being (Islami & Anis, 2019).

Unemployment

Unemployment is influenced by many factors, such as technological advancement, inadequate education and training, and unequal distribution of employment opportunities. These factors play an important role in the high unemployment rates that occur in some countries. To address this issue, it is important for governments to develop policies that prioritize job creation, education and training, and employment and market flexibility (Mbunge et al., 2021).

According to Purba et al. (2022), when someone is looking for work but is having trouble finding one, they are said to be unemployed. However, a person who is not employed yet and is not actively seeking employment is not classified as jobless. Unemployment conditions can cause poverty problems. On the other hand, if a person or group is not unemployed, they can earn income to meet their needs. By fulfilling these needs, the problem of poverty can be avoided (Gebila & Wulandari, 2021).

Unemployment has a negative impact on the ability of individuals and communities to achieve economic welfare. The impacts include decreased income, increased poverty, social inequality, and the potential for conflict (Yunitasari et al., 2021).

Unemployment can also have long-term social and economic costs, such as difficulties in acquiring the skills and work experience needed to enter the labor market. In addition, unemployment also reduces an individual's contribution to national development and economic growth (Zhang & Banerjee, 2021).

Because of the high unemployment rate, it is challenging to satisfy basic necessities. The impact of this situation is that many resources are wasted and people's income decreases drastically, even disappearing completely, so that poverty increases (Windra et al., 2016).

METHODOLOGY

The research utilizes a quantitative approach, leveraging panel data, which combines cross-section and time series data as secondary information. Data from 34 provinces in Indonesia spanning five years (2019–2023) were analyzed using Eviews software. The publications containing the relevant statistics were sourced from the Central Bureau of Statistics and the National Zakat Amil Agency, covering topics such as Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqah (ZIS), economic growth, education, minimum wage, unemployment, and poverty. The panel data regression model was implemented using three methods: the Common Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model, and Random Effect Model. The Chow and Hausman tests were employed to ascertain the most effective model. After identifying the optimal model, classical assumptions and hypothesis testing were conducted.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study applies panel data regression analysis using E-Views software to examine the effect of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS), economic growth,

education, minimum wage, and unemployment rate on poverty in Indonesia. The data analyzed includes time series data from 2019 to 2023 as well as cross-sectional data from 34 provinces in Indonesia. Data sources were taken from the publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics and the National Amil Zakat Agency. The research results are presented as follows:

Selection of Estimation Model

The estimated results from this chow test can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	467.061838	(33,131)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	811.959998	33	0.0000

Source: Secondary Data processed

Based on the table above, the probability of a Chi-square cross-section is $0.0000 < 0.05$. Therefore, the fixed effect model is considered more suitable for use. The next stage is to conduct a Hausman test to determine the most appropriate model between the fixed effect model and the random effect model.

The estimated results from this hausman test can be seen in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Hausman Test Results

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	59.497491	5	0.0000

Source: Secondary Data processed

The cross-section probability in the table above is $0.0000 < 0.05$, indicating that the fixed effect model is the most suitable model to use. The Fixed Effect Model is more appropriate than the common effect model and the random effect model, according to the findings of the Chow and Hausman tests.

Table 3. Fixed Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	Std. Error	Prob.
C	-339.9878	529.5431	-0.642040	0.5220
ZIS	5.92E-12	1.32E-11	0.448925	0.6542
Economic Growth	-1.430995	1.728934	-0.827674	0.4094
Education	118.7760	77.48044	1.532980	0.1277
Minimum_Wage	-5.14E-05	6.88E-05	-0.746741	0.4566
Unemployment	42.64756	11.27999	3.780814	0.0002
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.996670	dependent var		769.4941

Source: Secondary Data processed

With a determination value (R-Square) of 0.996670, the panel data regression findings using the fixed effect model demonstrate that the independent variables can account for 99.66% of the variation in the dependent variable. In the meantime, variables not included by the study model have an impact on the remaining 0.4%.

Classical Assumption Test

The Fixed Effect Model is the model used in this investigation. Therefore, multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests are the traditional assumption tests that are employed (Basuki & Yuliadi, 2014).

According to the estimation results of this multicollinearity test, there is a relationship between variables of less than 0.85 for all of the following variables: Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS), economic growth, education, minimum wage, and unemployment. This indicates that the independent variables in the model do not have a strong enough correlation with one another to be problematic multicollinearity.

The estimation results of the heteroscedasticity test show that the results do not exceed the limits (500 and -500), which means that the residual variance is fixed. Thus, this model is free from heteroscedasticity symptoms.

The effect of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS) on poverty

The panel data regression results with the Fixed Effect Model show that the Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS) variable has a probability value of 0.6542

which is greater than the value of 0.05. Thus, it can be said that there is no influence between poverty in Indonesia and the variables of Zakat, Infak, and Sedekah (ZIS). This conclusion contradicts the purpose of zakat as an instrument for wealth redistribution, which should lower social inequality and increase communal welfare. The inadequate advantages of zakat are caused by several issues, such as inadequate supervision by management institutions throughout the zakat distribution process. The lack of zakat benefits is caused by several problems, such as the weak supervision system of zakat management institutions, which results in zakat funds often not on target or distributed inefficiently. Many zakat management institutions do not have a transparent and accountable system, making it difficult to monitor and evaluate the impact of zakat on beneficiaries. In addition, the inequality of zakat distribution between regions also worsens its effectiveness. In some areas, zakat funds tend to be concentrated in certain areas, while other areas that need more assistance do not get enough attention (Rohman et al., 2017).

This study is consistent with research by Alifia (2020), which discovered that because ZIS funds are not managed optimally, the distribution of ZIS has little effect on poverty in Indonesia. The collection and distribution of ZIS monies carried out by zakat management entities are not ideal, resulting in the funds being ineffective in tackling poverty. The collection and management of ZIS money need to be enhanced and more focused in order to deploy these monies to constructive initiatives like strengthening the poor's economy, rather than only consumptive support, which would more effectively reduce poverty. Therefore, for ZIS to function effectively as a wealth redistribution tool, it needs an improved management system that is more transparent, integration with broader social policies, and efforts to increase public compliance in paying zakat. Without these measures, ZIS will remain difficult to have a significant impact on poverty reduction.

The effect of economic growth on poverty

The fixed effect panel data regression model shows that the probability value of the economic growth variable is 0.4094 which is greater than the value of 0.05. Thus, it can be said that there is no influence between poverty and economic growth. The root of the problem is the unequal distribution of money, which mainly helps the richest segment of society at the expense of the lower class. That is why there are more people living in poverty, and the percentage of people living in poverty is increasing. This is often due to economic policies that tend to favor certain sectors such as large industries and multinational companies, while the informal and micro sectors, which are filled by the poor, often do not receive sufficient attention. As a result, although GDP increases, income inequality widens, and the number of people living in poverty increases (Hasibuan & Syafrina, 2023).

This study supports that of Khamilah (2018), which found that economic growth has no effect on poverty. Increasing economic growth cannot reduce poverty because of the possibility of financial and income flows that only benefit the upper middle income group, which indicates income inequality. The poor, many of whom rely on the informal sector or low-wage jobs, often do not have access to the benefits generated by economic growth. Non-inclusive economic growth exacerbates social and economic inequality, with most of the wealth concentrated in a few individuals or groups. Therefore, for economic growth to truly contribute to poverty reduction, more inclusive policies are needed, which focus not only on growth rates but also on equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth throughout society (Ningsih & Andiny, 2018).

The effect of education on poverty

The panel data regression findings for the fixed effect model indicate that the probability value of the education variable is 0.1277 which is greater than the value of 0.05. Thus, it can be said that there is no influence between

Indonesian poverty and the education variable. This finding indicates that although access to education has been expanded, it has not been able to effectively reduce poverty. One of the main reasons is the high inequality in the quality of education between regions, where schools in rural and remote areas often lack the resources, facilities, and quality teaching staff of those in urban areas. As a result, graduates from these areas do not have skills that are relevant to the needs of the labor market, making it difficult for them to find decent jobs. Thus, although education is more accessible, the inadequate quality and relevance of the curriculum to industry needs make it ineffective in alleviating poverty. For this reason, education reforms are needed that not only expand access, but also improve the quality and relevance of education so that it can meet labor market demands and play a role in poverty alleviation

This study supports that of Amalia et al. (2024), whose findings indicate that poverty is not influenced by education. There are two reasons for this: First, the educational system frequently fails to generate graduates with the skills required by the labor market, which causes educated individuals to become unemployed and impoverished. Second, even if someone has a high level of education, they can still remain poor if there are not enough jobs with adequate salaries. Therefore, to effectively tackle poverty, there needs to be a comprehensive overhaul of the education system that focuses more on developing marketable skills and creating jobs that can absorb graduates by providing decent salaries and creating prosperity.

The effect of minimum wage on poverty

Based on the panel data regression findings of the fixed effect model, the minimum wage variable has a probability value of 0.4566 which is greater than the value of 0.05. Thus, it can be said that there is no influence between poverty and the minimum wage. No matter how high the minimum wage is, it will not be able to end poverty if the local human resources lack the training and education needed to meet business demands. This is because minimum wage

increases generally only affect formal workers, while the majority of the poor work in the informal sector, which is not bound by minimum wage regulations. Moreover, minimum wage increases may force businesses to cut costs by reducing the number of employees or increasing automation, resulting in unemployment and exacerbating poverty. Wage increases without productivity gains may cause inflation, which increases the prices of goods and services and reduces the purchasing power of the poor. Without sufficient skills and education, the poor cannot compete in an increasingly competitive labor market, so minimum wage increases alone are insufficient to improve their welfare.

This study supports that of Chairunnisa & Qintharah (2022), regardless of how high the government sets the minimum salary, its impact on poverty can be minimal if human resources in the region do not have the skills or education that match industry needs. In other words, even if the minimum wage is increased, if the workforce does not meet the required qualifications, the poverty rate may not be affected. In fact, an increase in the minimum wage without an increase in the quality of human resources will only be a symbolic policy, as the labor force that does not have the necessary qualifications remains marginalized from the formal labor market. Thus, higher wage policies are not effective in reducing poverty without serious investment in labor capacity development.

The effect of unemployment on poverty

The panel data regression findings for the fixed effect model indicate that the probability value of the unemployment variable is 0.0002 which is smaller than the value of 0.05. Thus, it can be said that the unemployment variable has an influence on poverty. An important contributing factor to Indonesia's high unemployment rate is the mismatch between the quantity of workers and available jobs. This mismatch leads to increased unemployment, which in turn exacerbates economic problems. This high unemployment makes it difficult to

meet daily living needs.

As a result of this unemployment, aggregate demand declines, causing the consumption level to weaken. This decline in consumption occurs due to falling wages, which reduces people's purchasing power. As a result, producers and businesses suffer losses, which negatively affects employment. As the ability of firms to absorb labor decreases, the unemployment rate increases, resulting in many individuals losing their jobs. This reduces their income, makes it difficult to meet basic needs, and increases the risk of poverty. To reduce the unemployment rate, measures are needed to address existing problems and take advantage of opportunities in the employment sector, including human resource development and workforce placement through training programs both domestically and abroad (Syahputri & Fisabilillah, 2023).

This study supports that of Amalia et al. (2024), This demonstrates how poverty is impacted by the unemployment variable. This is due to the fact that losing a job or major source of income can make it more difficult for families to pay for necessities like food, housing, and medical care, which can exacerbate their circumstances and push them into poverty. Unemployment is often related to limited access to education, training and health services, making it difficult for individuals to obtain decent work and escape the cycle of poverty. As a result, rising unemployment will result in rising poverty, whereas falling unemployment will result in falling the rate of poverty.

CONCLUSIONS

The findings indicated that Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqah (ZIS), economic growth, education, and the minimum wage have no influence on poverty in Indonesia, while unemployment has an influence on poverty. This illustrates that although several economic and social concerns have been addressed, poverty is still more impacted by the element of excessive unemployment. Based on these findings, the author recommends that the government and interested parties concentrate on lowering unemployment by fostering the

creation of jobs, providing skill development opportunities, and supporting industries that can employ a labor force. To lessen poverty, the government must also enhance the ZIS management system and socialization program. The federal government is also anticipated to concentrate on implementing consistent budgetary policies in order to reduce poverty and promote economic justice. For more study, it is advised that researchers employ a bigger sample size and a longer time span in future studies.

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