International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

The Influence Of The Human Development Index And The Rate Of Open Unemployment On The Number Of Poor Population In Lamongan District

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Abstract

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or Sustainable Development is a global and national commitment to improve people's welfare, which includes 17 goals until 2030. The main goal emphasized by the SDGs is "No Poverty" or "eliminate poverty". Poverty is closely related to vulnerability. Vulnerability itself is a condition that arises due to the inability to meet needs so that it can cause the emergence of new social problems in life, so the study of poverty is often referred to as an "eternal study" that is ongoing and needs to find a solution. The aim of this research is to see how much influence the Human Development Index and Open Unemployment Rate have on the number of poor people in Lamongan Regency. This research uses time series data which is then analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis. The results of this research show that the Human Development Index (HDI) has asignificant influence on the number of poor people in Lamongan Regency. Meanwhile, the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) has no significant effect on the number of poor people in Lamongan Regency.

Keywords: Number of Poor People, Human Development Index, Open Unemployment Rate, Sustainable Development.

INTRODUCTION

National development in a country must have a goal in terms of people's welfare. In this case, the government focuses on the goal of improving people's welfare by

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focusing on regional development aspects (Firda Aulia, 2022). In an effort to achieve the goals of development, the Indonesian government is carrying out a series of programs for sustainable development or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) throughout Indonesia. The main goal emphasized by the SDGs is "No Poverty" or "eliminate poverty". Poverty is a multidimensional problem whose impact can create other problems. Because poverty can cause the emergence of new social problems in life, the study of poverty is often referred to as an "eternal study" that is ongoing and needs to find a solution (Hidayat, 2020)

Anyway Java Island is the center of economic power in Indonesia, supported by an abundance of natural resources such as agriculture, mining, waters, as well as human resources and expertise in processing. These factors are the main impetus for development on the island of Java and have the potential to create prosperity for its own population and for the entire nation. Even though it has strong economic potential, attention to poverty alleviation on the island of Java is important considering the trend of increasing poverty from year to year (Dhea Cahya Nilam Triana Dewi, 2022).

Of the many provinces on the island of Java, East Java Province is in first place with the highest number of poor people during the 2018-2022 period. In 2018 the number of poor people in East Java Province reached 4,292 thousand people. In 2019 it fell to 4,056 thousand people. Then in 2020 it rose due to the pandemic to 4.19 thousand people and in 2021 it rose to 4,573 thousand people. And in 2022 it will be able to reduce the number of poor people to 4,181 thousand people. Of course, all of this is accompanied by the efforts of various parties.

On March 4 2020, the President of the Republic of Indonesia announced an order to quickly follow up on eliminating extreme poverty at a rate of $1.9 PPP until it reaches 0% by 2024. This target is proposed to be achieved six years faster than the target set in the Sustainable Development Goals. For this reason, TNPPK determined 5 priority areas for poverty reduction with the highest number of poor people. The five districts in East Java Province, namely Bangkalan, Sumenep, Probolinggo, Bojonegoro, and Lamongan, were chosen as pilot projects or as pilot districts/cities for the national program to accelerate the alleviation of extreme poverty (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, 2021).

Lamongan Regency is included in the 5 priority districts for extreme poverty because it has an extreme poverty rate of 7.37 percent with an extreme poor population of 87,620 people in 2021. The number of poor people in Lamongan Regency in 2018-

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2022 has fluctuated. And Lamongan district in 2022 will still be a district part of the extreme poverty priority area (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, 2021)

The causes of poverty boil down to Nurkse's 1953 vicious circle of poverty theory. Nurkse's 1953 circle of poverty theory states that sustainable poverty is caused by factors such as backwardness, lagging behind in human resources (which is reflected in the low Human Development Index), market imperfections, and lack of capital. Underdevelopment and backwardness of human resources results in low productivity. Low productivity will have an impact on low income (shown by Per Capita Income) and low income will impact on low savings and investment. Lack of investment results in low capital accumulation, so that employment opportunities are limited (as indicated by the large unemployment rate). Low capital accumulation is the impact of continued underdevelopment, and so on (Fanny Cantika Roseline, 2022).

The Human Development Index (HDI) of Lamongan Regency experienced an increase from 2018 to 2022. This shows that the quality of human resources has increased to a better quality. This increase cannot be separated from several HDI components such as life expectancy at birth, expected length of schooling, average length of schooling, and per capita expenditure for each individual. Lamongan Regency has a high HDI status, in fact the development of HDI in Lamongan Regency exceeds the national average. However, the phenomenon that occurs in Lamongan Regency is that the HDI rate continues to increase every year without being accompanied by a decrease in the poverty rate. This is something that is unnatural, considering that the existence of high quality human development capital should be able to reduce the number of poor people.

The unemployment rate also contributes to the high number of poor people in an area. The problem of unemployment is increasingly becoming serious due to rapid population growth and large numbers. Unemployment occurs when labor force growth exceeds job growth generated by new economic activity. In population science, individuals who are actively looking for work are included in the labor force category. The labor force refers to individuals aged 15 to 64 who are currently working or looking for work. Therefore, if someone in the labor force is not working, he or she is considered unemployed. It is known that TPT in Lamongan district tends to increase every year, this could be due to limited employment opportunities.

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The urgency of this research is that poverty in Lamongan is included in the extreme poverty category and is a priority district in alleviating extreme poverty in 2021-2024. If seen from the Human Development Index (HDI), Lamongan Regency received a high category in the HDI score, but this was not accompanied by a reduction in poverty. If the HDI is high, it should mean that Lamongan Regency already has quality human capital so that it can reduce poverty. However, Open Unemployment in Lamongan Regency tends to increase every year. Therefore, researchers want to see whether the variables above really influence poverty in Lamongan Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Total Poor Population

The number of poor people is known as the population whose condition is at the poverty line approved by the Central Statistics Agency, which is equivalent to 2,100 calories per capita per day, plus other minimum needs. According to Kuncoro (2009) Poverty can be measured as an estimate of income, basic needs and minimum needs needed for someone to live a decent and good life. If income is insufficient in terms of meeting basic needs, then the individual is considered poor. If basic needs are not met, the person can be said to be poor.

Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) or Human Development Index (HDI) is a tool that is a benchmark for success introduced by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1990. The HDI is used as a reflection of the conditions and quality of life of the population in a region, taking into account aspects of health, education and income. According to UNDP, HDI focuses more on the role of humans and the resources they have in the development process, thus allowing us to see the progress of a country by considering humans as the main goal and target of the development effort itself. The 3 basic dimensions used to calculate HDI are life expectancy, school expectancy and average length of school and people's purchasing power.

Open Unemployment Rate

According to (East Java Central Statistics Agency, 2024) the Open Unemployment Rate refers to the percentage of the number of unemployed compared to the total workforce. The unemployment rate indicates the percentage of individuals who want to

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work but have not yet found a job. The measurement is carried out through surveys of thousands of households, and the calculation involves comparing the number of unemployed with the number of the labor force, expressed as a percentage. The impact of a lack of income is a reduction in consumption expenditure by the unemployed, which in the end can result in a decrease in the level of prosperity and well-being.

Grand Theory

The Vicious Circle Theory of Poverty

The concept of the vicious circle of poverty, proposed by Ragnar Nurkse. Nurkse stated that "a poor country is poor because it is poor" (poor countries become poor because they are already poor). Underdevelopment, market imperfections, and lack of capital cause low productivity. Low productivity causes minimal income. Low income results in low savings and investment. Lack of investment leads to underdevelopment, and so on.

Teori Trickel Down Effect

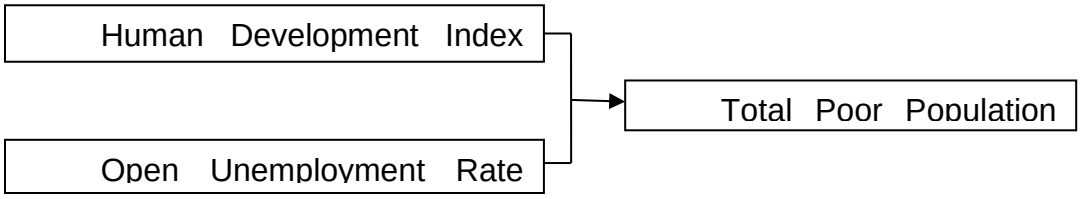
The trickle-down effect theory states that progress achieved by a group of people will trickle down, forming jobs which become economic opportunities, and will ultimately lead to an even distribution of the results of economic growth. This theory implies that economic growth is able to naturally produce a flow of profits from the well-off to the less well-off. In this process, the benefits of economic growth will first be enjoyed by the more affluent population, and in the next stage, the less well-off population will begin to feel the benefits when the affluent group begins to allocate the results of the economic growth they obtain. Therefore, the impact of economic growth on reducing poverty levels is indirect through a vertical flow from the well-off to the less well-off. This means that poverty reduction will occur on a limited scale if the less fortunate population only gets limited benefits from the total profits generated by economic growth. Growth must focus on sectors where many poor people work, such as the agricultural sector or sectors with high labor absorption. This indicates the need for effective government in redistributing the benefits of growth (Robby Achsyanyah et al., 2020).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a quantitative type of research. The place chosen for this research is Lamongan Regency based on the phenomena raised in this research. The

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samples used in this research were the Human Development Index, Open Unemployment Rate and Number of Poor People in Lamongan Regency 2010-2022. Secondary data used in this research consists of time series data for the period 2010-2022. This research was carried out using a library literacy approach, including examining archives, books, journals and previous research related to the research subject. This research uses the Classic Assumption Test method, multiple linear regression analysis test and Hypothesis Testing.



Hypothesis

1. It is suspected that the Human Development Index (HDI) has an influence on poverty in Lamongan Regency
2. It is suspected that the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) has an influence on poverty in Lamongan Regency.

RESULTS

The results of this research include several tests, namely:

Classic assumption test

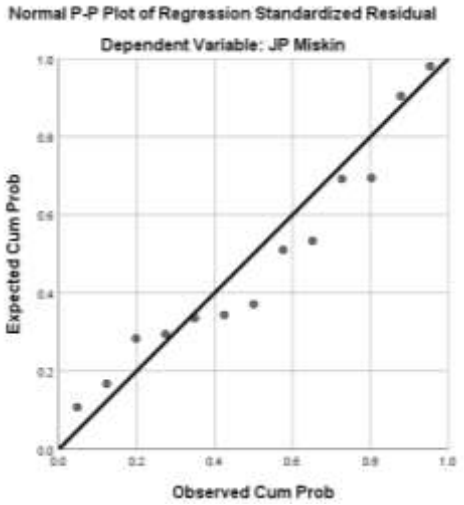
The classical assumption test involves several tests, namely the normality test, autocorrelation test, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity test.

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Normality test

Figure 1. 1 Normality Test Results



(Source: 2024 SPSS Data Processing Results)

In the Normal P-P Plot of Regression graph, it can be interpreted that the diagonal line in the graph represents the ideal condition of data that follows a normal distribution. The dots around the line indicate the state of the data being tested. The graph shows that most of the points are very close to the diagonal line or even attached to it, so it can be concluded that the data tested is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The following are the results of the Multicollinearity Test using SPSS:

Table 1. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients					
Regresi	**Tolerance**	**Ket**	**VIF**	**Ket**	**Keterangan**
IPM	0.999	>0.10	1.001	<10	Tidak Terjadi Multikolinearitas
TPT	0.999	>0.10	1.001	<10	Tidak Terjadi Multikolinearitas

(Source: 2024 SPSS Data Processing Results)

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Table 1. shows the Tolerance Human Development Index value of 0.999 ≥0.100 and the VIF value of the Human Development Index of 1.001 ≤ 10.00. This shows that data X1, namely the Human Development Index as the independent variable with Y, namely the Number of Poor Households as the dependent variable, does not occur. symptoms of multicollinearity. Furthermore, the Tolerance value for the Open Unemployment Rate is 0.999 ≥ 0.100 and the VIF value for the Open Unemployment Rate is 1.001 ≤ 10.00, this shows that the data X2, namely the Open Unemployment Rate as the independent variable with Y, namely the Number of Poor Households as the dependent variable in the research, does not occur symptoms of multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The following are the results of the Heteroscedasticity Test using SPSS:

Table 2. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1,848	18,983		,097	,924
	Indeks Pembangunan Manusia	,006	,267	,007	,021	0,984
	Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka	,119	,779	,048	153	,882
a. Dependent Variable: ABRESID						

(Source: 2024 SPSS Data Processing Test Results)

From the results of the Glejser test, table 1.2 shows that the significance of X1 is 0.984, this value is more than 0.05 (0.984 > 0.05). The significance value of X2 is 0.882, this value is greater than 0.05 (0.882> 0.05). Because these two variables have a significance value of more than 0.05, it can be concluded that the regression model does not experience heteroscedasticity.

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Autocorrelation Test

The following are the results of the Autocorrelation Test:

Table 3 Autocorrelation Test Results

Durbin Watson
1.851

(Source: 2024 SPSS Data Processing Results)

In table 3, the results of data processing show that the Durbin-Watson value is 1.851. Then, it will be compared with the Durbin-Watson table value with a significance of 5% with a total sample (n) of 13 samples and a number of independent variables of 2 (k = 2). In the Durbin-Watson table values, the dU (upper limit) value is 1.5621. The Durbin-Watson value of 1.851 is greater than the dU (upper limit) value of 1.5621 and smaller than the 4-dU (4-1.5621) value of 2. 4379. So, the conclusion obtained is that H0 is accepted, with the explanation that this equation model is free from autocorrelation symptoms.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 4 Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Variabel	Unstandardized Coefficients
	B
(Constant)	700.333
Indeks Pembangunan Manusia	-7.444
Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka	,505

(Source: 2024 SPSS data processing results)

Based on the results of data management calculations with the help of the IBM SPSS program, the following multiple linear regression equation is obtained:

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JP Miskin= 700.333 – 0.7444IPM + 0.505TPT + e

Based on the regression equation, the following conclusions are obtained:

- The constant value has a positive coefficient of 700,333. This indicates that when the independent variables (Human Development Index and Open Unemployment Rate) increase by one unit, the Number of Poor Population variable will also increase.
- The regression coefficient for variable If the value of the Human Development Index in Lamongan Regency is greater, the number of poor people in Lamongan Regency will decrease, and vice versa.
- The regression coefficient for the variable If the Open Unemployment Rate in Lamongan Regency is greater, the number of Poor People in Lamongan Regency will increase, and vice versa.

Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing in this research consists of the Determination Coefficient Test (R2), F and t test.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

The following are the results of the coefficient of determination test:

Table 5 Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R2)

R Square (R^2)
,967

(Source: 2024 SPSS Data Processing Results)

The R square value states that 96.7% of the variation in the number of poor people can be explained by the two independent variables together. Meanwhile, around 0.33% of the remaining variation was due to the influence of other variables not included in this study.

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F test

The results of the F Test are as follows:

Table 6 F Test Results

Model	F	Sig.	Keterangan
Regression	148.702	,000	<0,05

(Source: 2024 SPSS Data Processing Results)

Based on the results listed, the calculated F value is 148,702, while the F Table is 4.10, which means calculated F> F Table (148,702 > 4.10). And the probability is smaller than 0.05 or 0.000 < 0.05. So it can be interpreted that the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) have an influence on the number of poor people.

T test

The t test results are below

Table 7 t tests

Variabel	T	Sig.	Keterangan
IPM	-17.224	,000	<0.05
TPT	,401	,697	>0.05

(Source: 2024 SPSS Data Processing Test Results)

Based on the results above, it can be seen that the HDI variable has a significant effect on the number of poor people as evidenced by a significance value of <0.05 and the open unemployment rate does not have a significant effect as evidenced by a significance value of>0.05.

DISCUSSION

The Influence of the Human Development Index (HDI) on the Number of Poor People in Lamongan Regency.

The results of this research show that the Human Development Index (HDI) influences the number of poor people in Lamongan Regency, this is proven by the significance value of 0.000<0.05. This means that the majority of people in Lamongan Regency have accessed development aspects quite well.

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In line with research by Rr. Yuliana (2021) which shows that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels. And in accordance with the Circle of Poverty Theory put forward by Ragnar Nurkse, underdevelopment, market imperfections and lack of capital cause low productivity. Low human productivity will have an impact on low income and lead to poverty.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an indicator used to measure a country's level of development, which includes factors such as education, health and income. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to poverty, such as SDGs point 1, aim to end poverty in all its forms throughout the world. HDI can be an important tool in monitoring progress towards achieving the SDGs, because it reflects the basic conditions of society, including their access to education, health and a decent life. Thus, increasing the HDI is often considered a positive step towards achieving the SDGs related to poverty.

The Influence of the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) on the Number of Poor People in Lamongan Regency

The results of this research show that the open unemployment rate does not have a significant influence on the number of poor people in Lamongan Regency, as seen by the significance value of 0.697 which is greater than 0.05. This means that the open unemployment rate is not the only factor that contributes to the high number of poor people.

In line with research conducted by (Shidiq Ramdan Dinata et.al, 2020), (Sinta Apriliana et.al, 2021) and (Deby Oktaviana et.al, 2021) which states that the level of open unemployment has no effect on poverty. According to the 2022 Central Statistics Agency report, the highest open unemployment rate based on education level is seen in those who have completed Public High School, reaching a percentage of 52.77%. Meanwhile, the lowest open unemployment rate occurred among those with a diploma or above, namely 4.19%. Most of those who graduate from Public High Schools (SMU) are not actually unemployed. This situation shows that there is unemployment which is not directly related to poverty conditions. In general, they are looking for work after graduating from an educational institution, are preparing their own business, or may already have a job but are not yet actively working.

The relationship between open unemployment and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) related to poverty is not always directly significant. Although open unemployment can be a factor that contributes to poverty, there

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are many other factors that also influence poverty levels, such as access to education, health, infrastructure and social policies.

CONCLUSION

The Human Development Index has a significant effect on the number of poor people. This is proven by the calculated t value of -17.224 and a significance value of 0.000<0.05, which means that if the Human Development Index increases, the number of poor people will decrease. percent. Shows that Lamongan district has good and quality human capital. The open unemployment rate does not have a significant effect on the number of poor people in Lamongan Regency as evidenced by the calculated t value of 0.401 and a significance of 0.697>0.05. This is because the open unemployment rate is not the only cause that can increase poverty, so the rise and fall of the open unemployment rate does not affect the poor.

Suggestions for the Lamongan district government to continue monitoring the quality of education, health and people's purchasing power. Pay attention to underprivileged children and families so they can get good education and health. Apart from that, the government needs to attract investors so that many invest in Lamongan district so that new jobs can be created in order to reduce the unemployment rate.

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