THE DETERMINATION PRIORITY? LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICY INCREASING THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN INDONESIA (CASE STUDY: GORONTALO PROVINCE)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to know how strong the factors influence the Human Development Index that used as a reference for intervention priority in Gorontalo Province. Method used is multiple linear regression. Data was collected by secondary data in Gorontalo reference in the year 2016. The result is the average value of each research variable during 2010-2016 Length. The average value of the human development index is equal to 64.43; average school length of 7.12; literacy rate of 12.04; life expectancy of 66.61; and purchasing power parity is 8635.83. An influencing factor is the average length of the school. General health level reflected by life expectancy has a very small effect on HDI. The literacy rate is quite high after the average length of the school and is generally already represented. The District of Pohuwato, Gorontalo Utara, Boalemo, and also Gorontalo are the regions with the lowest HDI from Gorontalo Province average. Life expectancy, the average length of the school, and literacy rate in Pohuwato District, Gorontalo District, Boalemo District and Gorontalo District are also the smallest so that it has an impact on low HDI from the average of Gorontalo Province.

Keywords: local policy priorities, human development index, government policy, macroeconomic

INTRODUCTION

Development by developing countries globally is a planned process of activities in the effort of economic growth, social change, and the modernization of the nation to improve the quality of human life and the welfare of society. The development of human resources has a key role and is very strategic, why is that? Because it is sunnatullah humans who in grace God minds that are not owned by other creatures at once serves to read, observe and examine the potential of natural resources that have been given to God for all human beings particularly for humans to be utilized efficiently and sustainably. The concept of sustainable livelihoods insisted a more fundamental praparation such us human development, social and financial capital undercontrolle by sustainable management (Barry Dalal, at,all P. 187, 2013)

Since the launch of the Marshal Plan program (1949) development activities around the world began to flourish. Implementation of development in developing countries with an economic growth strategy targeted to increase GNP does not guarantee the distribution of national income does not even benefit a group of poor people. The problem is not only how to simplfying the models and it's become simple patterns and so that it will be relevant to be applied the models to design the programs of economic to the developed countries and to be conformed for the development planning for developing countries at the (Lewis 1984, in Khalid Saeed 1994)

Indonesia development that is more oriented towards national growth turns out to have a very big impact on the unevenness of the results of development to various regions. Macro economically, growth factor is one important indicator but not the most important. The failure of Indonesia in applying this economy is more due to the lack of strong fundamentals so that trickeling down effect as one of the requirements of the creation of a uneven economy does not happen.

A. Previous Research

This study analyzes the causal relationship between the financial performance of local government and HDI as an indicator of the welfare of society in the Eastern Indonesia. The financial performance using financial ratios as the proxies, are independence ratio, effectivity ratio, capital spending to total spending ratio, employees spending to total spending ratio, employees spending to PAD ratio, and the growth of PAD. The sample of regions chosen are West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, and West Papua in the period of 2004-2013. The test using Granger Causality shows that, generally, there is no causal relationship between financial performance and HDI, except for some proxies in some provinces. Based on these results, there is an indication that to improve the quality of life of society, the provincial government, especially in Eastern Indonesia, should not emphasize only for the achievement of their financial performance. The Central government also should not take the financial

performance of local government as main indicators in assessing their achievement and determine the allocation of regional transfers. They should focus more on sustainable growth that can be achieved through increasing the level of public education, the level of public health, job creation, and infrastructure development especially in supporting education, health, and investment (Riphat., Setiawan., Damayanti, 2016).

This study intends to examine statistically the relationship between phenomena in the human development index influences on economic growth through the provision of special autonomy. The difference of this study with previous studies lies in the special autonomy fund. Therefore, this study is the development of previous research. From the above description, it appears that the management of special autonomy funds still unrunning optimally supports HDI to boost economic growth. This is because since the local government is still the focus of school physical development, compared to the quality of education quality and competitiveness. Therefore, to anticipate it, is necessary to the development of quality human development through the placement of budget allocations in education, health and infrastructure according to the needs, priorities and supported with appropriate programs and activities; and developed the concept of governance of special autonomy funds effectively and efficiently through the selection criteria of program / activity through the regulation of such bylaws. Both of these efforts are expected to reduce the achievement gap and its components HDI between districts / cities (Iskandar, 2017).

This research discuss about promoting human development in Indonesia through fiscal decentralization. In general, funds decentralization, economic growth, public expenditure, and a decline in total poor population in the autonomous region provide significant positive effect on human development index (HDI), thus increasing decentralization funds as balance grants to autonomous regions can be used to finance local expenditure, especially public social expenditure in education and health increased more years. Fiscal decentralization policy is instrumental in supporting the success of Indonesia's human development. In particular the research of fiscal decentralization policy yield in promoting human development as an economic overview of democracy in Indonesia counties and cities were assessed based on a review of theoretical and empirical can be concluded as follows: (1) Increased decentralization funds proven to provide significant positive effect on the amount of public expenditure, (2) increased decentralization funds proved to have a positive effect on economic growth, (3) the increasing of total poor population in the autonomous region, (4) regional economic growth is increased not provide significant effect on reducing total poor population, (5) decentralized funds that transferred from central government to autonomous region proven to provide significant positive effect on HDI, (6) economic growth provides significant positive effect on human development, (7) public expenditure of autonomous regions provides significant positive effect on human development,

(8) the decline in total poor population of autonomous region provide significant positive effect on human development, (9) in general decentralization funds policies have positive impacts on human development of each autonomous region counties and cities (Soeyoto., Subroto., Suyanto, 2015).

This research uses panel data analysis model through fixed effect model approach. Sources of data used in the form of secondary data obtained from the publication data of the Central Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and data Ministry of Finance with the period 2009-2013, with data between 33 districts/cities. The results of this study indicate that of the five variables suspected to affect HDI in the Province of North Sumatra, assuming ceteris paribus condition that: Economic growth has a significant positive effect on HDI due to the increase of economic growth of 0,000000293. The percentage of poor people does not affect to the HDI.Government expenditures in the field of education have no effect on HDI. Government expenditures in the field of health have a significant positive effect on HDI and income inequality has no effect (Asmita., Ditrawaty., Ruslan, 2017).

To attract policy makers' attention away from one-sided economic statistics and ambiguous progressive proposals toward exercisable strategies to promote human development, the Human Development Index (HDI) developed by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is becoming a new measurement of governments performance and social well-being in recent years. In order to find what governments should do for human development, I test several
hypotheses on the relationships between potential policy factors and HDI, as well as its three components, through multiple regressions using the panel data I created from various sources. I examine the effects on human development of economic freedom, political freedom, environmental performance, education expenditure, military expenditure, proportion of working-age population, and natural resources rents. My findings show that, to achieve the full-scale development of human beings, governments must formulate and implement effective policies which significantly improve political participation, enhance social equity, uphold a free economy, prevent corruption, protect the environment, and invest in education. In addition, they must pursue reasonable and far-sighted policies on population structure, defense budgets, and resource exploitation (Zhou. 2017).

This study has the objective to analyze the effect that occurs between Indonesian Bank (BI)- rate, Foreign Exchange Rates, Money Supply, oil price and gold prices on Inflation, its impact on human development Index (HDI) and poverty in Indonesia for the period 1997 up to 2016. This study used secondary data with purposive sampling method. Methods of data analysis using multiple regression analysis, Model 1: Results of this study indicate that there are significant variables simultaneously at BI Rate, Foreign Exchange Rates, Money Supply, oil price and gold

prices to the level of inflation in Indonesia. The results also showed variable BI rate, money supply, oil price and gold prices partial effect on the level of inflation positively and significantly, while the exchange rate variable does not affect the rate of inflation. The results determinant coefficient of 0.9497means the ability of independent variables to explain the dependent variable of 94.97 % , while the remaining 5,03 % is influenced by other variables and are not included in this study. Model 2: inflation on HDI is significant and positive and model 3: Inflation on poverty is significant and positive (Yolanda, 2017).

B. Research Problem

The general human capital that can be seen from the Human Development Index (HDI), as mentioned earlier is one of the important factors in increasing output (Y) or precisely output per worker (Y / N). The rate of human capital depreciation is also low, so investment in this case will be profitable in the long term.

The importance of the role of human capital is also said by T.P. Rachmat (ex-CEO of PT Astra International): "Investment in human resources and knowledge is essential to face competition. Good thing a little now is not a problem, as long as it can prepare the knowledgeable person to continue the company in the future. Good business is profitable and investment for others and science ".

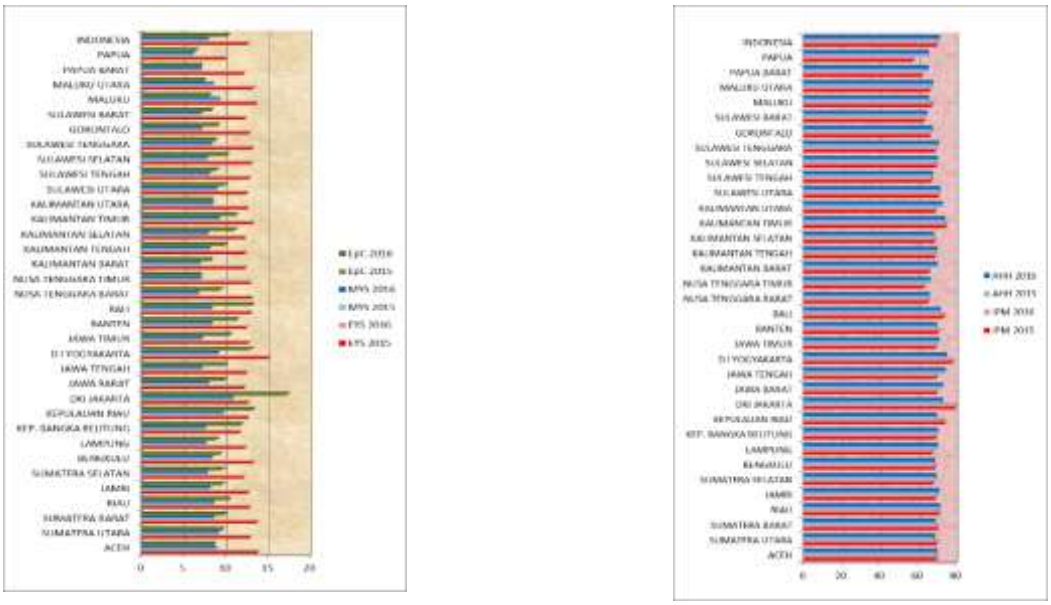
IPM is commonly used to see the quality of human capital in an area. With the existence of regional autonomy which became the new foundation of government policy and management in Indonesia, Gorontalo Province also has a big responsibility in increasing this HDI. The macro economic condition of Gorontalo Province continues to experience dynamic growth along with the role of each sector which has been increasing since the province of Gorontalo was formed in 2001.

The Existing of each sector in the gross regional domestic product in the table below shows that the role of the education sector and the financial and insurance sectors is quite large, which is above 6% of each sector so as to shape the pattern of labor shifts from village to city Gorontalo and other district capitals in Gorontalo Province. agriculture has not yet shown a high level of trajectory, although this sector still ranks highest in the absorption aspect of informal workers.

Many factors caused the economic slowdown at that time, one of them because of the natural phenomenon of el nino, where there is a long drought in Gorontalo. This condition causes corn production which is the main commodity of Gorontalo down. The decline in production is very influential on the economy of Gorontalo as a whole. This is because the economic structure of Gorontalo is still dominated by Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Business Fields.

Figure 1

Human Development Index and Determinants in Indonesia Year 2015-2016



A country will continue to grow and develop which can be seen with the growth of national

Gorontalo Province should have the potential to increase HDI considering that it has developed enough universities both from state and private universities such as Gorontalo State University (UNG), Gorontalo State Islamic Institute (IAIN), Gorontalo University (UG), University of IchsanGorontalo (UNISAN) (STIA-BT), High School of Management (STIM), Gorontalo High School of Health (STIKES) and Muhammadiyah University of Gorontalo (UMG), which serves as a center of excellence as well as a center of Innovation science and technology believed by experts as human capital investment human capital. High and low HDI itself is influenced by several factors. These factors are indicators that serve as a cumulative indicator of HDI determination. In this case, the factors tested were average school length, literacy rate, life expectancy, infant mortality rate, and purchasing power.

By knowing how strong / weak a factor influences HDI, the government (especially Gorontalo Provincial Government) can intervene on these factors (factors) to achieve an ideal HDI. From the formulation of the above problems, the research question is asked: How strong are the factors tested in influencing HDI so that it can be used as a reference for priority intervention in Gorontalo Province?.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is multiple linear regression. Multiple linear regression is the development of a simple regression analysis in which there is more than one independent variable. The form of multiple regression in general is as follows:

$$y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + ... + b_kx_k + e$$

Where:

y = Dependent variable

a = Constant / intercept

$b_k x_k$ = Independent Variable

e = Error term

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to see the effect of some independent variables x_1, x_2, x_3, ..., x_k or it could be to predict the value of a dependent variable y based on the value of the independent variablesx_1, x_2, x_3, ..., x_k.

Data collection use is secondary to Gorontalo referral in year 2016 (Central Bureau of Statistics). The 2016 selected is published published data. The location of the Province of Gorontalo is due to the location is a developing area and already has some academically superior universities that are expected to have a positive impact on the study material (IPM).Gorontalo Province is an expansion of North Sulawesi Province so it is still highly qualified to continue to grow. Until now, Gorontalo Province is divided into 5 (five) regencies and 1 (one) city, among others: Gorontalo Regency, Boalemo Regency, Pohuwato Regency, Bone Bolango City, North Gorontalo City and Gorontalo City.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The the result of the statistical tests presented in Table 3 below:

Based on the calculation in Table 3, the average value of each research variable during the Length 2010-2016 is obtained. The average value of human development index (HDI) is equal to 64.43; average school length (MYS) of 7.12; literacy rate (EYS) of 12.04; life expectancy (AHH) of 66.61; and purchasing power of 8635.83. In general, the figures generated by Gorontalo Province are still below the national average, but when compared to the regional average in other Eastern Indonesia regions, Gorontalo Province is above the average.

Table 1

Research Variables

District and City in Gorontalo Province 2016

Province/ District/ City	AHH		EYS		MYS		Per Capita Expenditure		IPM	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
GORONTALO	67,12	67,13	12,70	12,88	7,05	7,12	9.035	9.175	65,86	66,29
Boalemo	67,49	67,67	12,07	12,34	6,23	6,30	7.817	7.895	62,86	63,42
Gorontalo	66,63	66,66	11,99	12,31	6,63	6,64	8.398	8.589	63,63	64,22
Pohuwato	62,43	62,65	12,03	12,28	6,62	6,67	9.146	9.381	62,50	63,17
Bone Bolango	67,60	67,65	12,76	13,05	7,73	7,81	8.900	9.115	66,83	67,48
Gorontalo Utara	64,99	65,06	11,99	12,22	6,61	6,62	8.178	8.270	62,55	63,02
Kota Gorontalo	71,69	71,74	14,18	14,19	10,29	10,30	11.269	11.360	75,62	75,75

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Gorontalo, 2016

Where:

IPM = Index of Human Development (Dependent)

RLS = Averange of School Length (Independent 1)

AMH = Literacy Rate (Independent 2)

AHP = Life Expectancy (Independent3)

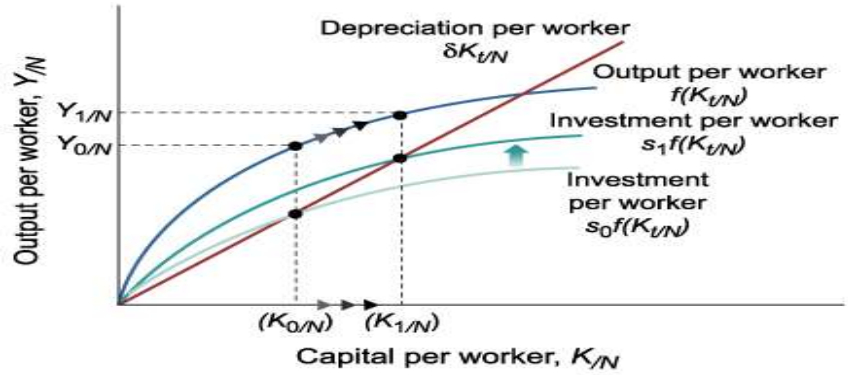
AKB = Infant Mortality rate (Independent4)

PPP = Purchasing Power(Independent5)

1. Data Feasibility Statistical Test

The data feasibility test is done by normality test, multicollinearity, heterocedasticity, and autocorrelation. Normality testing was performed using the statistic number 1-Sample K-S compared to the 5% alpha level. Based on the results in Table 3 above shows that the value of 1-Sample K-S is greater than the alpha value of 0.200> 0.05. Thus the results prove that the data used by the regression model is normally distributed.

The Investment Impact on Steady State Achievement



The multicollinearity test was conducted to find out whether the independent variables in the regression model had significant relationship. A good regression model should avoid the incidence of correlation between its independent variables (non-multicolinearity). The non-multicolinearity test was performed using the VIF value compared to the critical number 10. Based on the results in Table III.1 above shows that the VIF value of each independent variable is less than the critical number 10 (VIF <10). Thus the results prove that the independent variables used there is no problem multicollinearity (non-multikoliniertas).

The heterocedasticitytest is performed to determine whether the intruder factor has the same or constant variance in the independent variable. A good regression model should avoid heterokedastisitas (non-heterokedastisitas). Non-heterocedasticity test was performed using tcount value compared with ttable. Based on the results in Table III.1 above shows that the t-test value of Glesjer each independent variable has a value smaller than the ttable number 2.021. Thus proves that the independent variables used there is no problem heterokedastisitas (non-heterokedastisitas).

Durbin-Watson is used to test whether the residuals or error assumption of the study model is independent or does not occur in autocorrelation. The value ranges from 0 to 4. The value is less than one or greater than three, then the residual or error of the dependent model or autocorrelation occurs. In this study model, the Durbin-Watson value is 1.299 which means no autocorrelation happen.

2. Regression Analysis and Model Test

The results of regression analysis are presented in Table 3. The function of this study is very good considering the HDI can be explained 100% by the four independent variables. The 100% figure is obtained from R square of 1,000. As an initial step, by looking at the correlation of interdependence of dependent-independent factors, changes in HDI can be intervened through changes in the factors that affect it.

Table 3 above showed that the regression model is statistically very significant where the statistical test F = 139.486,969 with p-value 0.000 is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$. This F test with the hypothesis below:

$H_0 : \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = 0$

$H_1 : \beta_1; \beta_2; \beta_3; \beta_4$; Not all 0

By looking at p-value smaller than alpha 5% (0.000 <0,05), H0 is rejected, it means that model used in this research is accepted as determinant of variable of HDI.

To test each regression coefficient, a t-test was used with results such as the above output (Table III.2). These results conclude that the mean coefficients of the average school length, literacy rate, life expectancy and significant purchasing power at the 5% alpha level. Significant coefficient means the coefficient of βk is not equal to 0 so that each independent variable has a real effect on the HDI. Based on Table 4, also can be derived multiple regression model, that is from the amount of coefficient of calculation result:

$\hat{\mathbf{Y}} = -72,495 + 1,284x_1 + 1,093x_2 + 0,450x_3 + 9,351x_4$

Where:

$\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$ = Human Development Index (HDI)

x_1 = Averange of School length

x_2 = Literacy Rate

x_3 = Infant Mortality rate

x_4 = Purchasing Power

In this model it can be seen that the most influencing factor of HDI is purchasing power. Life expectancy rates are subject to a slight change in HDI, while the next sequence is the average length of school and literacy rate. Constants -72,495 indicate that if the factors that affect the HDI are not worth at all, the HDI has a negative value of-72,495

Table 2

Descriptive Statistics and Basic Assumption Testing

Variable	Average	Deviation Staandard	*Asym p. Sig.* (1-S KS test)	VIF	T_{count} (Glesjer Test)	Durbin Watson
IPM (Y)	64,43	4,97				
MYS (X1)	7,12	1,44	0,200	7,005	0,666	1,299
EYS (X2)	12,04	0,90		6,667	1,070	
AHH (X3)	66,61	2,93		2,459	0,082	

Daya Beli (X4)	8637,83	1188,64	4,219	-1,956

Source: Data Processed, 2018

3. Educational Urgency

The high average coefficient of school duration indicates that the role of education, especially the length of education that is highly affected the change of HDI. Therefore, if the government wants to improve the HDI then it should intensify the program in this field. However, the improvement of the quality of education should also be a reference that should be considered.

The average of school Length in Gorontalo Province is 6.97 years. The area that has a high number (> 10 years) is the city of Gorontalo. The influence of the existence of campuses and excellent schools in Gorontalo city such as UNG, IAIN, UNISAN, STIA BinaTaruna, STIM BinaMandiri, SMA-equivalent, very obvious in this case. The high number in Gorontalo City is strongly influenced by the education axis which is also the city of college and universities as well as public and private schools. The area close to 10 years is Kabupate Bone Bolango. The high number of education in Gorontalo City can also be caused by the progress of the city compared to other regencies in Gorontalo Province. Boalemo District itself is among the most"low" among other districts due to the state of the developing city. Also some things can be concluded in this educational figure. The first is the imbalance between education in the city and in the district. This inequality factor could be due to different town-districts thinking about the need / absence of school and differences in school financing capabilities. Second, the advanced life demands the improvement of the quality and quantity of education. Third, the establishment of centers of education both in the city and in the surrounding city.

Linear regression Analysis Result

Variable	**Regression Coefficient*(β)***	***Sig. (p-value)***	**Result**
MYS (X1)	1,284	0,000	Significant
EYS (X2)	1,093	0,000	Significant
AHH (X3)	0,450	0,000	Significant
DayaBeli (X4)	9,351	0,000	Significant
Dependent : IPM (Y)			
Constant : -72,495			
R^2 : 1,000			
F-statistic : 139486,969 p-value : 0,000			

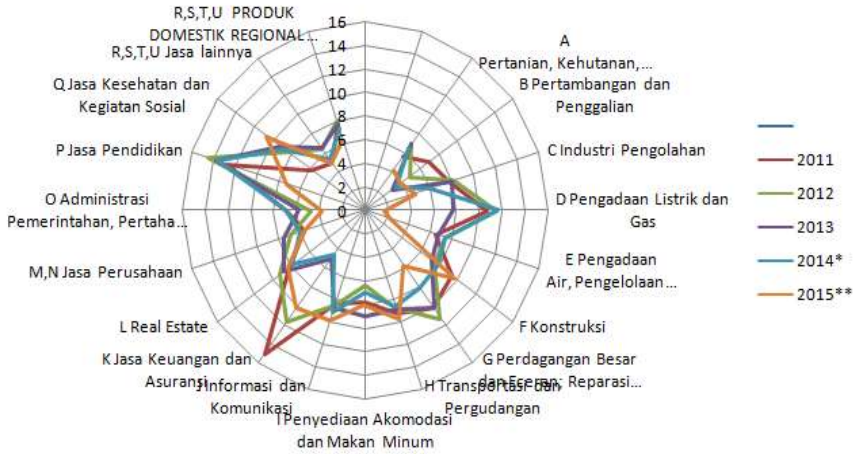
4. Literacy Rate

Literacy rate is enough to affect the HDI and moderate correlation with the average number of school years. Anything to make a person able to read (literate) well as well as only Requires Schools until grade 2 elementary school. Therefore, the average of Province of Gorontalo is 12,11 including normal even though the number is high. This is what makes it easier for residents to access education up to grade 2 of primary school. The small extent of literacy rate to HDI makes this factor not a top priority, because in essence it is run by the policy and quantity of education. However, there are still people who can not read, which needs to be done in school / outside the formal channels. Teaching made possible to make people who can not get basic formal education, got a reading rifle. This great society is the parents who do not have the opportunity to go to school.

Pohuwato district is the region with the lowest literacy rate (11.54) than the average of Gorontalo Province. The area whose numbers reach above the provincial average is the city of Gorontalo. Governments in this area (especially Pohuwato District) should pay greater attention to the low literacy rate.

Figure 3.Contribution of Inter-Sector In Gross Regional Domestic Product Gorontalo Province

2016



5. Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is the fourth factor affecting HDI. The small effect of this figure on HDI reflects how long the population lives. Life expectancy of course also shows the condition of how healthy the population. The greater the life expectancy the healthier the population, the smaller the life expectancy number the more unhealthy the population. People say that villagers are healthier

because they are not affected by pollution and are not stressed so have a higher life expectancy. But looking at existing data, high expectation is precisely in urban areas in Gorontalo City. It seems that consonant factors in consuming good nutrition and the presence of health engineering (the presence of fitness centers, routine morning runs per week, etc.) make most urban people have better life expectancy.

Life expectancy in Gorontalo City is the highest of the cities in Gorontalo Province. The existence of a link between life expectancy and the average length of school indicates the level of expenditure spent on primary needs. The most primary need for survival is by eating and drinking. Besides clothing and boards. If all can be fulfilled, people will allocate income for school. If the school has been better fulfilled then surely the need for entry of nutrient intake will also be better.

6. Purchasing Power

Purchasing power is the ability of a person consumption. If the purchasing power higher,will cause higher level of consumption. Own purchasing power reflects the level of welfare of the population. This purchasing power factor contributes greatly to HDI. This can be due to the higher consumption, the more selective a person sorting out the principal and not the point. In this case, purchasing power becomes the measure that a person is increasingly buying something that can improve his quality. This shows that to improve the quality of self (HDI), only requires a certain level of welfare. If a person reaches an excessive level of wellbeing, he or she will consume them for essentials, investments for education and health in which they are the determinants of HDI.

As an illustration, Gorontalo City became the region with the highest purchasing power. This is consistent with other independent factors in which the region is among the best in education and health. Thus it is clear just how the purchasing power factor is very high influence on the HDI.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

1. Conclusion

100% HDI can be explained by independent factors such as average school length, literacy rate, life expectancy, and purchasing power so generally, this model is very good. The most influential factor on HDI is purchasing power, or people's income. As for the moderate effect is the average length of school, or in terminology generally equal to the quality of education. The general health level reflected by life expectancy has a very small effect on HDI. The literacy rate is quite high after the average length of school and is generally already represented.

In general, urban areas have higher HDI than districts. The city of Gorontalo has the highest HDI in Gorontalo Province. This is due to the presence of campuses and excellent schools in the city of Gorontalo such as UNG, IAIN, UNISAN, STIA BinaTaruna, STIM BinaMandiri,

SMA-equal, and mindset of the community which all show the quality of good education. However, the life expectancy that reflects the health of the people of Gorontalo City is very small. The District of Pohuwato, North Gorontalo, BoalemoCity, and Gorontalo District are the regions with the lowest HDI from Gorontalo Province average. Life expectancy, average length of school, and literacy rate in KabupatenPohuwato, KabupatenGorontalo Utara, Boalemo Regency and Gorontalo Regency are also the smallest so that it has an impact on low HDI from the average of Gorontalo Province.

2. Recommendation

There are several suggestions that need to be done by the government (region) related to the improvement of HDI as follows:

a. The improvement for equalization of human quality between urban areas and districts
b. Intervention to the education sector should be a top priority in increasing HDI so that all residents can access it, including for the less able
c. Optimizing the role of universities as a trigger for the improvement of HDI in academician-business-citizen-government cooperation framework
d. Paying attention to improving the health of the population as a top priority in the improvement of HDI by providing convenience and health services for the less fortunate
e. There is a need for particular attention to some of the areas left behind, especially in districts that are always well below the provincial average

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