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# The Effect of Government Expenditure on Economic Growth Through the Human Development Index in Indonesia 2016 to 2020 Period

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**Abstract** — This study aims to examine the effect of the realization of government spending on the education sector, health sector, infrastructure sector on the human development index and economic growth through the human development index in all provinces in Indonesia, as for the research period from 2016 to 2020. In this study using secondary data, in the form of panel data. Panel data is a combination of cross section data and time series data, which consists of data from all provinces in Indonesia from 2016 to 2020. The data sources are obtained from the Central Statistics Agency, the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, People, Ministry of Health and other sources. The findings of this study indicate that education expenditures have no direct effect on the human development index. Health spending has no direct effect on the human development index. Infrastructure spending has no direct effect on the human development index.

The human development index has no direct effect on economic growth. Education expenditure has no direct effect on economic growth and indirectly through the development index. Health spending has no direct effect on economic growth and indirectly through the human development index. Infrastructure spending has no direct effect on economic growth and indirectly through the human development index. The findings of this study found that, although there was an increase in the amount of expenditure in each province, it was not yet able to increase the human development index due to the disparity in expenditure between provinces, or there were other variables that influenced but were not included in this study.

**Keywords**— Government Expenditure, Economic Growth and Human Development Index.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Economic development is essentially a series of activities that are carried out consciously and continuously to create a better situation together and continuously. Development must be understood as a multidimensional process involving the reorganization

and reorientation of all existing social and economic systems (Todaro & Smith, 2011).

A country can be said to have good economic conditions through the calculation of a high rate of economic growth or simply measured by the increase in the amount of production of goods and services in an economy known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and to measure the rate of economic growth GDP is used based on constant prices. (GDP Real) to eliminate the effect of price changes during the measurement time period. (Mankiw, 2006).

Indonesia's economic growth over the last five years has continued to fluctuate even in 2020 nationally it will contract to -2.07%. If we look closely at each province, the highest economic growth in 2019 was Central Sulawesi province with 7.15% and the lowest was West Papua province with 2.66% growth. Meanwhile, there are 14 provinces with an increasing growth rate from 2016 to 2019. Indonesia's economy throughout 2020 accelerated -2.07%. This figure is the lowest since 1998 or during the monetary crisis. At that time, the country's economy grew -13.13%. The bad condition of the Indonesian economy throughout 2020 as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. The wheels of the economy must be hampered as a result of the policy of restricting people's movement. Indonesia's economy began to decline in the second quarter of 2020 and continued until the fourth quarter of 2020. In the fourth quarter of 2020, the country's economy grew by -2.19%. (BPS, 2021).

In addition to economic growth, human development is a major component in measuring the level of community welfare. Therefore, UNDP (United Nations Development Program) established an indicator called the Human Development Index (HDI) or the Human Development Index (IPM). Since the HDI measurement was implemented, development orientation has not only focused on economic growth, but also on humans as a basic element to achieve sustainable development (Badrudin, 2011).

In the midst of escalating global competition, the demand for the basic capabilities of human development

is felt to be higher, otherwise the nation will be unable to compete with other more advanced nations (BPS, 2008). According to a 2015 report from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Indonesia's HDI is in position 110 out of 188 countries with a value of 0.684. Indonesia is below other ASEAN countries, such as Singapore (11), Brunei Darussalam (31), Malaysia (62), and Thailand (93). The pillars used in calculating the index are education, health, and economic growth (Anisa Fahmi, Khairul Amri Dalimunthe, 2018).

The high and low HDI values achieved by each country or region certainly cannot be separated from the role of the government, especially in fiscal policy related to government revenue and expenditure policies. As stated by Wolfson in Suparmoko that fiscal policy is government actions to improve public welfare through government revenue and expenditure policies, resource mobilization and pricing of goods and services (Lilik, 2008). Government spending aimed at certain functions can create an economic multiplier effect through the aggregate demand generated. Therefore, the government's contribution is needed, one of which is through the allocation of government expenditures in the form of spending according to the right function. There is a relationship between government spending and the stages of development, in the early stages of economic development, the percentage of government investment to total investment is very large because at this stage the government must provide infrastructure such as education, health and infrastructure.

In the middle stage of economic development, government spending is still needed to increase growth, but at this stage the role of the private sector is also increasingly needed. In the middle stage, government and private spending are slightly shifting to other sectors such as industry, but this public and private spending does not sideline the public interest. such as health and social services. At advanced levels of economic development, government activities shift from providing infrastructure to spending on social activities such as old-age welfare programs, public health service programs and so on. Rostow and Musgrave in Guritno (1993). Based on some of the arguments above, the researcher is interested in researching the relationship between government spending on the education function, health function and infrastructure function where in the 2020 State Budget (APBN) the three functions are categorized as the focus of central government spending, as well as economic growth and indexes. human development (HDI) in Indonesia for the period 2016 - 2020 as the dependent variable, with the

title "The Influence of Government Spending on Economic Growth Through the Human Development Index in Indonesia for the Period 2016 to 2020".

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### ECONOMIC GROWTH THEORY

A country can be said to have good economic conditions through the calculation of a high rate of economic growth or simply measured by the increase in the amount of production of goods and services in an economy known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and to measure the rate of economic growth GDP is used based on constant prices. (GDP Real) to eliminate the effect of price changes during the measurement time period. Economic growth is the average increase in output produced by each person in the production of goods and services which is the real per capita growth rate for each person (Shone R, 1989).

Adam Smith suggested that the human factor as a source of economic growth is to specialize in increasing productivity. Smith and Richardo believe that the limit of economic growth is the availability of land. The classics also believe that economic growth can be achieved due to the formation of capital accumulation that comes from the existence of a surplus in the economy. However, David Ricardo is pessimistic that the availability of capital in the long term will continue to support economic growth (Syam, 2014).

Another aspect of human development can be seen from the Human Development Index (HDI). The Human Development Index is an alternative to measuring development in addition to using Gross Domestic Product. The HDI value of a country or region shows how far the country or region has achieved the specified targets, namely life expectancy, basic education for all levels of society (without exception), and levels of expenditure and consumption that have reached a decent standard of living (Sunartomo, W. 2014).

Government Expenditure Keynes version, government spending is one element of aggregate demand. The concept of calculating national income with the approach expenditure that  $Y = C + I + G + X - M$ . This formula is known as the national income identity. The variable Y represents national income as well as reflects aggregate supply.

While the variables on the righthand side are called aggregate demand. The variable G represents government spending. By comparing the value of G to Y and observing from time to time it can be seen how much government spending contributes in the formation of national income (Dumairy, 1996).

**13** *The relationship between education spending and economic growth.*

The concept of education as an investment is growing rapidly and it is increasingly believed by every country that the development of the education sector is a key prerequisite for the growth of development in other sectors. Education has been identified as a key factor in economic and social development, and equal access to quality education has become an important goal of development policy. Countries with high levels of educational inequality consistently show lower levels of innovation, low levels of production efficiency, and a tendency to transmit poverty across generations (Winarti, 2014).

Todaro also mentioned that education is a fundamental development goal. Education is the main thing to achieve a satisfying and valuable life, so it is fundamental to shape the wider human capacity which is at the core of the meaning of development. Education has an important role in shaping the ability of a developing country to absorb modern technology and to develop the capacity to create sustainable growth and development (Todaro, 2006).

**Relationship between health spending and economic growth**

Government spending on the health sector is an effort to fulfill one of the people's basic rights, namely the right to obtain health services in accordance with The 1945 Constitution Article 28 H paragraph (1) and Law Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health. Health priority should be seen as an investment to improve the quality of human resources. (Pake, 2018).

Todaro & Smith (2003), that government spending on the health budget sector that is issued to fulfill one of the basic rights to obtain health services in the form of health facilities and services is a prerequisite for increasing community productivity.

**The Relationship Between Infrastructure Spending and Economic Growth**

Government spending on infrastructure reduces unemployment and creates new jobs. The increase in public sector spending has expanded which has generated interest in both developed and developing countries optimizing the size of government spending. (Aphu, 2019).

The provision of infrastructure facilities has the dual purpose of generating employment opportunities directly while at the same time using the facilities to encourage productive sectors to generate and provide employment for the population or labor force which will

ultimately have an impact on economic growth. (Araga, 2016).

**The Relationship Between HDI and Economic Growth**

The higher human development index which includes health, education and purchasing power, the higher the output of goods and services in a country or region. This will increase economic growth. (Ranis, Stewart, and Ramirez 2000) conclude that economic growth will not be sustainable unless it is preceded or accompanied by increased human development, (Andriyani, 2019).

**Relationship Between Education Spending and Economic Growth Through HDI**

Formal education is believed to be able to develop human resources so that they government in the creation of quality human resources (HR). Government spending can also be said to be an investment in educational facilities, which will certainly make an area more productive, due to the accumulation of knowledge and skills development that can improve the welfare of the community. Investment in education has a very positive meaning to encourage the economic growth of a country. (Todaro, 2003).

**Relationship Between Health Spending and Economic Growth Through HDI**

Health development is part of national development which aims to increase awareness, willingness and ability to live a healthy life for everyone so that a good degree of public health can be realized. Health development should be seen as an investment to improve the quality of human resources. One factor that affects the degree of good health, namely the level of financing for the health sector, the amount of health spending is positively related to the achievement of public health status and the nation's economic growth. (Sujudi, 2003).

**The Relationship Between Infrastructure Spending and Economic Growth Through HDI**

Development of facilities and infrastructure in the form of infrastructure can fully improve public services and can increase the flow of goods and services, so as to directly increase human development which can ultimately encourage economic growth and accelerate the pace of development. (Juardi, 2013).

**III. METHODOLOGY**

In this study the author uses a quantitative approach in which the type of research used is quantitative research that measures and analyzes the effect. The approach used is descriptive, namely to find out and describe the reality of the events being studied or research conducted

on the dependent or independent variables, namely without making comparisons <sup>15</sup>connecting between variables with other variables. In addition, descriptive research is also limited to efforts to uncover a problem or situation or event as it is so that it is merely to reveal facts and provide an objective picture of the actual state of the object of research.

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_3 &= \beta_1 + \alpha_3 \beta_4 \\ \mu_{1,2} &= \beta_1 \mu_1 + \mu_2 \end{aligned}$$

Where  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3$  are the parameters to be estimated, while 1,2 is the error term of the Economic Growth variable.

- Information:
- Y2 = Economic Growth (Percent)
- Y1 = Human Development Index (Percent)
- X1 = Education Expenditure (Rupiah)
- X2 = Health Expenditure (Rupiah)
- X3 = Infrastructure Expenditure (Rupiah)

Table: 5.2.1: Results of Direct Variable Relationship Analysis

HUBUNGAN VARIABEL	KOEFISIEN	SIG.	KETERANGAN
X1 → Y1	-.021	.933	Tidak Signifikan
X2 → Y1	.165	.497	Tidak Signifikan
X3 → Y1	-.134	.574	Tidak Signifikan
X1 → Y2	-.040	.221	Tidak Signifikan
X2 → Y2	-.006	.861	Tidak Signifikan
X3 → Y2	.004	.906	Tidak Signifikan
Y1 → Y2	-.004	.680	Tidak Signifikan

Based on the results of the analysis, Table 5.2.1 shows the results of statistical <sup>45</sup>analysis of the direct influence of education spending on the human development index, the effect of health spending on the human development index, the effect of infrastructure spending on the human development index, the effect of education spending on economic growth, the effect of health spending on economic growth. The effect of infrastructure spending on economic growth and the influence of the human development index on the economic growth of all provinces in Indonesia in 2016 to 2020.

The estimation result of education expenditure on the human development index is -0.021 with a significance level of <sup>4</sup>.933. This means that education expenditure has no positive and insignificant effect on the human development index. The results of the estimated health expenditure on the human development index are 0.165 with a significance level of 0.497. This means that health expenditures have no positive and insignificant effect on the development index human. The estimation result of infrastructure expenditure on the human development index is -0.134 with a significance level of 0.574. This

**a. Constant:**

- $\alpha_0$ = Constant for Y1
- $\beta_0$ = Constant for Y2
- $\Omega_0 = \beta_0 + \beta_0 \alpha_0$  = Constant for Y2

**b. Direct Influence:**

- $\alpha_1$  = Direct effect of X1 on Y1
- $\alpha_2$  = Direct effect of X2 on Y1
- $\alpha_3$  = Direct effect of X3 on Y1
- $\beta_1$  = Direct effect of X1 on Y2
- $\beta_2$  = Direct effect of X2 on Y2
- $\beta_3$  = Direct effect of X3 on Y2
- $\beta_4$  = Y1's direct effect on Y2

**c. Indirect influence**

- $\beta_1 \alpha_1$  = Indirect effect of X1 on Y2 through Y1

**VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The collected data is then processed using SPSS 21 Software. After the data is processed, the output generated by the software is as follows:

means that infrastructure expenditure has no positive and insignificant effect on the human development index. The estimation result of education expenditure on economic growth is -0.040 with a significance level of 0.221. This means that education expenditure has no positive and insignificant effect on economic growth. The estimation result of health expenditure on economic growth is -0.006 with a significance level of 0.861. This means that education expenditure has no positive and insignificant effect on economic growth. The estimation result of infrastructure expenditure on economic growth is 0.004 with a significance level of 0.906. This means that infrastructure expenditure has no positive and insignificant effect on economic growth. The estimation result of the human development index on economic growth is -0.004 with a significance level of 0.680. This means that the human development index has no positive and insignificant effect on economic growth.

**Effect of Education Expenditure on Human Development Index.**

The results of the estimated education expenditure on the human development index are -0.021 with a

significance level of 0.933. This means that education expenditure has no positive and insignificant effect on the human development index in all provinces of Indonesia during the study period, 2016 to 2020. This is due to the large value of expenditure. education is not evenly distributed in each province. These results are in line with research conducted by Sigit Wibowo in 2016 which stated that the realization of government spending on the education sector had no effect on the human development index in the province of Central Java. The results of this study are also supported by research conducted by Iqbal in 2021 which states that education spending has a negative effect on the human development index in Gowa Regency.

#### Effect of Health Expenditure on Human Development Index.

The results of the estimated education expenditure of the human development index are 0.165 with a significance level of 0.497. This means that health expenditures have no positive and insignificant effect on the human development index in all provinces of Indonesia during the study period, namely 2016 to 2020. The occurrence of disparities in realization between provinces makes spending health has no effect on the human development index. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Suparmi, Nunik Kusumawardani, Devaki Nambiar, Trihono & Ahmad Reza Hosseinpoor in 2018 which found that provinces in eastern Indonesia had low PHDI and very high inequality within the province. Research conducted by Windhu Putra in 2017 also strengthens the results of this study where the variable of government expenditure in the health sector has no significant effect on the human development index during the period from 2007-2014.

#### Effect of Infrastructure Expenditure on Human Development Index

The estimation result of infrastructure expenditure of the human development index is -0.134 with a significance level of 0.574. This means that infrastructure expenditure has no positive and insignificant effect on the human development index. This is due to the disparity in the realization of government spending on infrastructure between provinces in Indonesia. This result is in line with research conducted by Ginanjar Aji Nugroho in 2016, which classified provinces in Indonesia into two, the first being provinces with a high development index while the second group was provinces with a moderate human development index. The results show that in the first group, government spending on infrastructure is able to influence the human development index, while in provinces with a moderate development index,

infrastructure spending has no effect. Research conducted by Sumyati (2008), shows the results that there is no influence between government spending on the infrastructure sector on the human development index.

#### The Effect of Education Expenditure on Economic Growth

The estimation result of education expenditure on economic growth is -0.040 with a significance level of 0.21. This means that education expenditure has no positive and insignificant effect on economic growth. This is due to the large amount of education expenditure that has not been evenly distributed in each province. Government spending on education that will result in improvements in the education sector cannot quickly change the quality of human resources which in turn increases work productivity. Research conducted by Josaphat P Kweka and Oliver Morisy (1999) in Luki Alfirman (2006) in Tanzania The results obtained that government spending has a negative impact on economic growth, the negative impact is due to the inefficient government spending in Tanzania.

#### Effect of Health Expenditure on Economic Growth

The estimation result of health expenditure on economic growth is -0.006 with a significance level of 0.861. This means that education expenditure has no positive and insignificant effect on economic growth. The occurrence of disparities in realization between provinces makes health expenditures have no effect on economic growth.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Jurais (2021) which states that the realization of health spending in South Sulawesi province has no effect on economic growth due to the uneven amount of expenditure budget in all districts/cities and tends to focus on only a few areas.

In line with research conducted by Yola (2015) examining the effect of government spending on health and infrastructure on labor absorption, it shows that the effect of government spending on health functions is not significant on economic growth and employment in West Java Province. In addition, the government needs to control the utilization of local government expenditure so that optimal results can be obtained in increasing economic growth.

#### The Effect of Infrastructure Spending on Economic Growth

The estimation result of infrastructure expenditure on economic growth is 0.004 with a significance level of

0.906. This means that infrastructure expenditure has a positive and insignificant effect on economic growth. This is due to the disparity in the realization of government spending on infrastructure between provinces in Indonesia. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Heri Suparno (2014) which states that government spending in the infrastructure sector has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth. significantly in economic growth.

Government spending in the infrastructure sector has a long term so that it will only be felt for economic growth in the long term. Royhan Faradis and Uswatun Nurul Afifah (2019) in their research results that, the provinces on the islands of Java and Bali have adequate infrastructure, the provinces on the island of Sumatra have a fairly adequate category, the provinces on the island of Kalimantan are inadequate except for South Kalimantan, while those included in the infrastructure category inadequately distributed in eastern Indonesia, namely Maluku and Papua islands and some provinces on Sulawesi Island.

**Effect of Human Development Index on Economic Growth.**

The estimation result of the human development index on economic growth is -0.006 with a significance level of 0.680. This means that the human development index has no positive and insignificant effect on economic growth. Economic growth has a dual causation with human development but in several studies it was found that there are other variables that influence and strengthen so that dual causation can occur as stated by Ranis (2000) that, reinforcing variables between human development include economic structure, asset distribution, social capital, high investment, equitable income, and the right economic policies. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Moh Muqorrobin (2017) which states that the human development index has a negative influence on economic growth in East Java Province. The results of this study are also supported by research conducted by Farathika Putri Utami (2020), where the results of the study show that the human development index has a negative effect on economic growth in Aceh Province. capital.

**Result of Estimating Coefficient of Direct and Indirect Effect Between Variables.**

RELATIONSHIP VARIABLES	Direct	Indirect	Relationship Coefficient Indirect	Description
X1 → Y2	-.040	$\beta 1 . \alpha 1$	0.222	Not Significant
X2 → Y2	-.006	$\beta 1 . \alpha 2$	0.878	Not Significant
X3 → Y2	.004	$\beta 1 . \alpha 3$	0.920	Not Significant

**Description**

\* Significant at = 0.05%

**Indirect Effect of Education Expenditure on Economic Growth Through the Human Development Index**

The results of the estimation of education expenditure indirectly on economic growth through the human development index with a significant level of 0.222. This is because the value of education expenditure is not evenly distributed in each province. Inequality in education spending will have an impact on inequality in economic growth through the Human Development Index, because one of the three indicators of the human development index is the education variable. In addition to the disparity in the realization of education expenditures between provinces, the proportion of education expenditures is also greater for personnel expenditures where personnel expenditures are. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Susye Marlen Ketsy Lengkong (2017) which states that education spending does not exist for its effect on

economic growth in the short term. Indeed, the education budget allocation should be a form of long-term investment in growing competitiveness in the future.

**Indirect Effect of Health Expenditure on Economic Growth Through the Human Development Index.**

The results of the estimated health expenditure indirectly on economic growth through the human development index with a significant level of 0.878. In addition to the disparity in the realization of health expenditures between provinces, the proportion of health expenditures is also greater for personnel expenditures where personnel expenditures are. The results of this study are in line with research by Fajar Ladung (2018) which found that the regression results showed that government spending in the health sector did not have a positive effect on economic growth, considering the large influence of government spending on improving the performance of health, it is necessary to make gradual efforts from the government. to continue to increase its spending on the health sector.

**4 direct Effect of Infrastructure Expenditure on Economic Growth Through the Human Development Index.**

The results of the estimation of infrastructure spending indirectly on economic growth through the human development index with a significant level of 0.920. This is due to the disparity in the realization of government spending on infrastructure between provinces in Indonesia. Inequality in budgeting is clearly seen from infrastructure development between provinces, such as data from the Ministry of PUPR in 2021 which shows the province with the largest percentage of steady roads is the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands, which is 99.84%. Meanwhile, the province with the lowest percentage of steady conditions is West Papua Province, which is 73.10%. Studies show that if you want to prosper the people and increase economic growth, what you have to do is improve distribution channels. This research is in line with research conducted by Rouhan Faradis (11) Uswatun Nurul Afifah (2020) which states that infrastructure development is absolutely necessary to increase Indonesia's economic growth that carries the principles of pro-poor, pro-growth, and pro-job. However, the condition of each region is different so that this goal is always accompanied by inequality in development outcomes.

**V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Based on the data that has been processed and analyzed, it can be concluded: 1. Education expenditure has no effect on the human development index 2. Health expenditure has no effect on the human development index 3. Infrastructure expenditure has no effect on the human development index 4. Human development index has no effect on growth economy. 5. Education spending does not affect economic growth through the human development index 7. Health spending does not affect economic growth through the human development index 8. Infrastructure spending does not affect economic growth through the human development index.

**Suggestion**

From the results of the research and discussion, it is suggested that the Government as a determinant of fiscal policy needs to consider the distribution of government spending in each province in Indonesia. Based on previous data, government spending is still not evenly distributed between provinces.

Future researchers are expected to use a longer period of time and use more specific variables. For example, in government spending, it is necessary to be more specific

on the distribution of government spending itself, namely examining direct or indirect spending on the human development index and economic growth.

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# The Effect of Government Expenditure on Economic Growth Through the Human Development Index in Indonesia 2016 to 2020 Period

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