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Analysis of the human development index to the development of the province of west sulawesi

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Abstract. Development success is measured by several parameters, one of which is the human development index. Humans have a role as a factor of production which is very important in the development of the region. This study aims to analyze which components make the human development index in the province of West Sulawesi low, and how the government's strategies and priorities in improving HDI to support regional development and development. The analytical method used is multiple linear regression with SPSS software. The results of this study indicate that health and education have a significant positive effect on the development of the province of West Sulawesi while the economic component does not affect the human development index.

1. Introduction

A change in the development process is towards a better direction which has one goal which is to prosper the community. There needs to be a direction in development so that each stage gets closer to the goal. Development is carried out by looking at the priority of each area's needs both continuously and in an integrated manner, roots and recommendations of national development that have been established through long and short term development [1].

Human development is one of the important factors in regional development. Quality human resources have high productivity so that they can improve an education, health and economic problem. Human development is a contributor to the stable process of economic growth and not only contributes to the growth of the development goals, but has an important effect on economic growth [2].

The human development index measures the achievements of human development which is a composite index based on a number of basic components of the quality of human life. The calculation of human development index is very basic as seen from the physical condition of the population, as for a indicators included in it: 1) health indicators, 2) education level and 3) economic indicators [3].

The fundamental objectives in an area in development are education and health. Education or can be said more broadly is human capital that can contribute greatly to development [4]. That's because education is a form of savings, human beings are input of aggregate functions which cause accumulation of human capital and growth in aggregate output.

Economic development in the country as an effort to reduce poverty, improve the quality of human resources is an important indicator that illustrates the success of economic development. That is

because human have a role as a very important factor of production in the economy [4]. Likewise economic growth provides a high level of income as condition for meeting basic needs and improving the quality of human capital. The stable rate of economic growth creates a long-term repetition effect that is important in increasing human development. Below this is the economic growth of West Sulawesi from 2014 to 2019 experiencing ups and downs, and the highest growth in 2014 was 8.86% while in 2019 it was 5.07%.

Economic development is an effort of structural change that aims to increase productivity and create employment opportunities that can increase the income of the population [5]. The multidimensional process that involves a variety of fundamental changes in social structure, attitudes of society and national institutions in addition continue to pursue accelerated economic growth, addressing regional inequality, alleviating poverty and reducing poverty, which is called the process of economic development [6].

Building human resources is a strategy and effort to reduce poverty. Human resource development can be done by improving access to consumption of social services (education, social and nutrition) is a government strategy to reduce poverty and improve welfare [7]. Human development index describes the human development index seen in terms of expansion, equity and justice in the fields of health, education and community welfare.

The low HDI (human development index) will result in a low work productivity of the population. Whereas low productivity results in low income acquisition so that it causes a high number of poor people. The poverty conditions by region in 2018-2019, namely Polewali Mandar regency, became the district with the most poor population of 69.68 thousand inhabitants. This has resulted in Polewali Mandar HDI continuing to be ranked at the bottom.

The ability of the population to absorb and manage the sources of growth in the three component is largely determined by high human development. Many factor effect human development index. Based on data obtained by the central statistic agency for human development in West Sulawesi Province from 2014 to 2019 has increased. West Sulawesi Province which has a population of 1.355.554 (people) can be seen in the following table human development index of West Sulawesi Province 2014-2019.



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TABLE I : Human Development Index Of West Sulawesi Province 2014-2019

District	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mamuju	64.71	65.09	65.65	66.32	67.11	67.72
Majene	63.74	64.40	64.80	65.40	66.01	66.59
Polewali Mandar	60.09	60.87	61.51	62.35	63.14	63.74
Mamuju Tengah	61.48	62.22	62.89	63.64	64.43	65.10
Pasangkayu	64.04	64.69	65.17	65.67	66.60	67.27
Mamasa	62.85	63.17	63.51	63.92	64.66	65.32
Sulawesi Barat	62.24	62.96	63.60	64.30	65.10	65.73

Source: BPS Provinsi Sulawesi Barat

From the data above shows that the figure of the Human Development Index of West Sulawesi Province tends to increase every year from 2014 amounted to 62.24 to 2019 amounted to 65.73. And based on the assessment that the West Sulawesi HDI growth ranked 14th nationally by 0.97% and ranked 31st nationally.

From the table above there are districts that have a low Human Development Index, namely Central Mamuju Regency, Polewali Mandar Regency and Mamasa Regency. By looking at the low HDI rates in several districts, the tasks and functions of the government must be able to allocate all resources and funds owned to increase local needs in public services as priorities in the fields of health, education and the economy. As for the Human Development Index in West Sulawesi Province there is a life expectancy where life expectancy is the lowest composite index of HDI nationally as much as 64.82 Years.

The problem formulated is how the influence of the human development index on regional development, which components of health, education and economy cause low human development index in the Province West Sulawesi and what strategies and priorities will the government carry out to improve the human development index to support regional development. The data used is secondary data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency and the Regional Development Planning Agency. The data includes the Human Development Index as an independent variable and regional development as the dependent variable. And a tool to analyze the data used is SPSS 2.0 software using 2SLS (two stage least square) analysis.

2. Method And Result

The data used is secondary data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency and the Regional Development Planning Agency. The data includes the Human Development Index as an independent variable and regional development as the dependent variable. And a tool to analyze the data used is SPSS 2.0 software using regression analysis. The variables used in this study are of two types namely the dependent variable and the independent variable. The dependent variable used is the human development index in West Sulawesi Province, while the independent variables are the components of health, education, and economy. Coefficients show in table II

TABLE II. COEFFICIENTS

Model	Unstandardized B	coefficients Std. Error	Standardize d Coefficients Beta	T	sig
(Constant)	-29.748	13.691		-2.173	.073
Healthy	1.131	.230	.461	4.911	.003
Education	2.915	.434	.540	6.720	.001
Economy	-0.27	.080	-.028	-.340	.746

To find out how much economic growth, education and health levels affect HDI in West Sulawesi Province, the model of SPSS software with Linear Regression analysis was selected. Based on the test results using Linear Regression the results can be known as the table above.

The t value of the health index variable of 4.911 is greater than t table of 2.447 and seen from the significance value of $0.003 < 0.05$, it is rejected. This means that the health component partially has a significant positive effect on regional development in the province of West Sulawesi. This is in accordance with the hypothesis that was formed based on the theory that health must be able to influence development. Realizing that the development goal is the will or desire of all people especially in West Sulawesi Province to face free competition in this globalization era, efforts to improve the quality of human resources. In this case health development is crucial. A healthy population not only supports the success of education but also encourages increased productivity and income of the population [8].

Furthermore, the calculated value of the education index variable is 6,720 which is greater than the table of 2,447 and seen from the significance value of $0.001 < 0,05$, the hypothesis is rejected. This means that the education component partially has a significant positive effect on regional development in West Sulawesi Province. This is consistent with the hypothesis formed based on the theory that education is the most important human capital to increase productivity as a workforce capable of driving economic growth. Educational development is one of the efforts to produce qualified and productive quality human resources for development, both through formal and non-formal education. Educational development is one of the planned business processes to create a good atmosphere of teaching and learning so that it can change and develop the ability of students towards a better direction in accordance with the goals of the Indonesian nation as contained in the 1945 Constitution [9].

While for the economic component, the t-value of 1,9340 is smaller than t table of 2,447 and the significance value of $0,746 > 0,05$, the hypothesis is accepted. This means that the economic component partially has no significant effect on regional development in West Sulawesi Province. Economic growth in West Sulawesi Province has slowed, this is due to growth in the agricultural sector fell and the manufacturing industry in the last three years, slowed construction of the construction sector, economic growth still relies on the dominant sector of plantations namely oil palm, and absorption of dominant government spending at the end of the year so it does not optimal.

The strategies and priorities undertaken by the government to improve the Human Development Index of West Sulawesi Province are to strengthen quality economic growth for sustainable development. Within the government's strategies and priorities there are targets and policy directions to improve the quality of human resources and the quality of life of the people, as the table below: strategi and priority west sulawesi province show in table III

TABLE III: STRATEGI AND PRIORITY WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE

Improved Education Quality Services (Old School Expectation Rate) (Avarage Old School Number)	Increasing the equal distribution of quality education services
	Increasing acces to educational infrastructure
	Improving the quality of teaching and education staff
Improved Community Health and Nutrition (Life Expectancy)	Improving acces and quality of health services
	Improving the health of children, mothers and Family
	Prevention and control of diseases Accelerating the reduction in stunting Increasing the movement of healthy people to live
Increased Value Added Processing Industry (Contribution Of The Manufacturing Industr Sector to PDRB)	Increasing competitiveness and investment attractiveness of the industrial sector
	Utilizing technology and innovation
	Diversification product
Increased Job Opportunities (Unemployment Rate)	Strengthening vocational
	Increasing competence
	Business cooperation and enhancing entrepreneurship Developing sector and activities an economy that absorbs high labor

Source :BPBD West Sulawesi Province

3. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion described previously, it can be concluded that the results of the analysis show that the health and education component has a significant positive effect on the development of the West Sulawesi Province because of the significant influence, therefore the government has a strategy and priority in the health sector to improve health. And community nutrition (increasing access and quality of health services, improving maternal and child health, prevention and control, accelerating the decline in stunting and increasing the movement of healthy living communities). As for the strategy for education, (quality education quality services such as increasing the distribution of quality education quality services, increasing access to educational infrastructure, improving the quality of teaching staff and education).

Whereas in the economic component, the results of the analysis do not have a significant effect on regional development. Based on data from the Regional Development Planning Board of West Sulawesi Province, economic growth has slowed, this is due to growth in the agricultural sector fell and the manufacturing industry in the last three years, slowing construction of the construction sector, economic growth still relies on the dominant sector of plantations namely oil palm, and absorption of government spending dominant at the end of the year so it's not optimal.

The strategies and priorities undertaken by the government to improve the Human Development Index of West Sulawesi Province are to strengthen quality economic growth for sustainable development. The influence of the Human Development Index on regional development in West Sulawesi as a tool to measure human development achievements based on a number of basic components of quality of life, but in research the components are only limited to 3 (three) health, education and economics.

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