Human Development Index: A Comparative Study Of The Central Java And South Kalimantan Provinces

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This study aims to find out: (1) whether there are differences in the Human Development Index (HDI) between the Central Java Province and the South Kalimantan Province, and (2) whether there are differences in HDI before and after 2015 in both provinces. The samples of this study were the regencies/cities of Central Java and South Kalimantan during the period of 2013 to 2017, as many as 240 samples. Data analysis to test the data normality used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. Because the data was not normal, hypotheses testing using the Mann-Whitney test was performed. This study found that: (1) there were significant differences in HDI between Central Java and South Kalimantan, and the average HDI of Central Java was higher than South Kalimantan, and (2) there were significant differences before and after 2015 in HDI of both provinces in which the HDI after 2015 was higher than before. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the government as a consideration for making policies related to equitable development.

Key words: *Human Development Index (HDI), Central Java, South Kalimantan.*

Introduction

For some economists, the level of prosperity of a nation is usually measured by the people's income/expenditure. In this case, to get that number, the easiest way is seen from the per capita gross domestic product (GDP per capita) of a country. Viewed from GDP per capita, based on data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2016, Indonesia's income was estimated at USD 3,620. Compared to neighboring countries, this number was still far below Malaysia (USD 12,127) and China (USD 8,239) but was above the Philippines (USD 3,073) and India

(USD 1,820). Although this number is often considered as reference, this amount does not show the real income.

Besides, based on GDP per capita, the level of prosperity is also seen from the Human Development Index (HDI). HDI is an indicator to see how good the government has succeeded in building quality of life of the people. In this case, to what extent the results of development can be accessed by the people so that they can get a proper job, education, and health. If the index score of a country/region is close to 1, then the people in that region are considered to have prosperous lives. Based on data released by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 2015, Indonesia's HDI was classified as medium (0.684). This score was still below Malaysia (0.779) and China (0.727) but was above the Philippines (0.668) and India (0.609) (Adya, 2016).

The health and education of a population are among the main determinants of the composition and growth of output and exports, and constitute an important ingredient in a system's capacity to borrow foreign technology effectively (Anand & Sen, 1994; Sagar & Najam, 1998). Specifically, (i) health; primary and secondary education; and nutrition raise the productivity of workers, both rural and urban; (ii) secondary education, including vocational, facilitates the acquisition of skills and managerial capacity; (iii) tertiary education supports the development of basic science, the appropriate selection of technology imports and the domestic adaptation and development of technologies; (iv) secondary and tertiary education also represents critical elements in the development of key institutions, of government, the law and the financial system, among others, all of which are essential for economic growth.

Human development, as an indicator of overall development performance, is formulated through a three basic-dimensional approach, namely longevity and health, knowledge, and a decent livelihood. The human development paradigm also allows the capability approach to be put into action through policy recommendations offered by various HDR aimed towards alleviating poverty, reducing inequality, improving sustainability and establishing good governance around the world (Chatterjee, 2005; Hicks, 1997; Ranis, Stewart, & Samman, 2006). All indicators that represent these three dimensions are summarised into one single value, namely the Human Development Index (HDI). HDI scores are presented at the national, provincial, and regency/city level. The presentation of HDI, according to the regions, allows each province and regency/city to know human development maps in terms of achievement, position, and disparity among regions. Thus, it is expected that each region can be encouraged to improve the development performance through increasing the basic capacity of the people.

Humans are the true wealth of a nation, so that the ultimate goal of development must focus on humans. Human development should not only be concerned with ensuring that people are well-fed, educated and healthy. If the institutional, legal and political framework does not provide them the freedom to follow the political ideals they believe in, if their freedom of expression

is curbed, if corruption is rampant, if there is anarchy or disrespect for human rights, even enormous material comforts will not bring people the happiness and freedom which they truly desire (Noorbakhsh, 1998; Trabold-Nübler, 1991). These conditions create an environment that allows people to be able to enjoy a long life, health, and live a productive life. This concept is the basis of the emergence of the Human Development Index (HDI). The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) introduced HDI for the first time in 1990. At that time, the HDI was formed from four indicators that reflected the dimensions of longevity and healthy living, knowledge, and decent living standards. The four indicators were life expectancy at birth, literacy rate, combined gross enrollment rate, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (BPS, 2015).

Hill argues that Eastern Indonesia is still lagging behind the Western region because the Eastern part of Indonesia has always been poorer. Eastern Indonesia is still underdeveloped. Although it lags behind other provinces, Eastern Indonesia is also progressing in terms of growth rates. There is not too much difference between Western Indonesia and Eastern Indonesia. Because Eastern Indonesia has been poorer, the growth rate is not as high as the West region, so the gap is getting bigger (Antara, 2007).

The head of South Kalimantan's Central Bureau of Statistics, Dyan Pramono Effendi, said that economic growth in South Kalimantan in 2014 slowed compared to 2013. South Kalimantan's 2014 economy grew 4.85 % which was slower than 2013, which reached 5.36 %. Kalimantan Regional GDP growth rate used the base year as 2010, and then in 2014 the highest Regional GDP was Central Kalimantan (6.21), West Kalimantan (5.02), South Kalimantan (4.85), and East Kalimantan (2.02) (Hasan, 2015).

Vegetable and mineral oil commodities are still the driving force of economic growth in South Kalimantan in the third quarter of 2018. The dominant role of coal and crude palm oil (CPO) exports has driven the economy of South Kalimantan in the third quarter of 2018 to grow 5.15 % year on year (YoY). This value increases compared to South Kalimantan's economic growth in the second quarter of 2018, which was only at 4.61 YoY. Head of the Representative Office of Bank Indonesia in South Kalimantan, Herawanto said that in addition to increasing export demand for these two commodities, increasing investment in South Kalimantan was also a factor in the pace of economic growth in South Kalimantan (Maudhody, 2018).

A similar condition also happened in the province of Central Java. The results of the Bank Indonesia survey indicate that Central Java's economic growth in the first quarter of 2014 slowed compared to the fourth quarter of 2013. Weighted net balance (WNB) showed business activity in the first quarter of 12.23 %, lower than the final 2013 WNB achievement of 19 %. The slowdown in economic activity was estimated to be only temporary due to seasonal factors. Sutikno, Head of Representative of Bank Indonesia in Region V, explained that the slowdown

in business activities occurred in several economic sectors, namely processing, trade, hotels and restaurants, and agriculture (Edi, 2014).

Central Java's Central Bureau of Statistics noted, in 2018, Central Java's economic conditions experienced better growth compared to 2017. In 2018 the economy of Central Java grew by around 5.32%, higher than in 2017 at 5.26%. The head of Central Java's Central Bureau of Statistics, Sentot Bangun Widoyono, stated that the economic expansion was driven by all business sectors, with the highest growth being achieved by the Health Services Business Field which grew 11.49%. In terms of expenditure, the highest growth was recorded by the Non-Profit Institution Consumption Component (PK-LNPRT), which grew by 9.87% (Kartika, 2019).

Based on the explanation above, the questions of this research are: (1) Are there any differences in the level of prosperity as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI) between the provinces of Central Java and South Kalimantan? (2) Are there any differences in the Human Development Index before and after 2015 in both provinces? The purpose of this study was to find out whether there are any differences in prosperity as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI) between Central Java and South Kalimantan. In addition, it also aims to examine whether there are differences in the Human Development Index before and after 2015 in both provinces. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the government as a consideration for making policies related to equitable development.

Literature Study And Hypothesis Development

Human Development Index (HDI)

Human Development Index (HDI) explains how people can access the results of development in obtaining income, health, education, etc. Human Development Index – that focuses only on life expectancy, income and education level, because it is considered in the literature that getting them provides people with the freedom to choose and lead meaningful lives. HDI was introduced by UNDP in 1990 and published regularly in the annual Human Development Report (HDR). The HDI has undergone a substantial number of revisions over time, but in its current form, it is a measure made up of four variables: gross national income (GNI) in constant purchasing parity dollars, life expectancy at birth (LIF), mean years of schooling (MYS) and expected years of schooling. HDI is formed by three basic dimensions, namely: (1) a long and healthy life, (2) knowledge, and (3) a decent standard of living. The benefits of HDI are as follows: (1) HDI is an important indicator to measure the success in providing a quality life for people, (2) HDI can determine the ranking or level of development of a region/country, and (3) for Indonesia, HDI provides strategic data because in addition to being an indicator of government performance, HDI is also used as one of the allocators to determine the General Allocation Fund.

In 2011, based on the values of the above HDI, 187 countries were ranked and grouped into four categories. At present, a number of complementary indices, in addition to the HDI are made available in the annual Human Development Report (HDR) to represent the different aspects of human development. The HDR 2011 presents the HDI, the nequality-adjusted HDI, the Gender Inequality Index, and the Multidimensional Poverty Index. However, the dimension of good governance is absent from the HDI as well as the complementary indices. The Do It Yourself version of the HDI allows one to include the additional dimensions of gender, poverty, inequality and sustainability and construct a more encompassing version of the HDI but does not include a governance dimension.

Definition of Economic Growth

Economic growth is the process of increasing real gross national product or real national income. Therefore, the economy is considered to grow or develop if there is real output growth. Another definition of economic growth is that it occurs when there is an increase in per capita output. Economic growth illustrates the increase in living standards measured by real output per person. Kuznets (1973) defines a country's economic growth as the country's ability to provide increased economic goods for its population, in which the growth of this ability is based on technological and institutional advances and adjustments to the ideology it requires. Financial intermediaries increase the amount of savings and the efficiency of capital accumulation that will in turn improve aggregate productivity and thus heightening economic growth. Economic growth is mainly driven by increasing investment in land and other resources. The investment-driven stage is where the economic growth is mainly driven by large-scale investment; the innovation-driven stage, where the economic growth is mainly driven by technological progress and production efficiency; and the information phase, where the economic growth is mainly driven by information (Wang, 2010). Transition economy, besides the factor input growth of labor, capital, raw materials, and energy, economic restructuring, and institutional. Badeeb & Lean (2017) state that economic growth increases the aggregate demand of the economic sectors for more financial services, which will accelerate the pace and sophistication of financial development. This dual causality between financial institutions and economic growth is therefore mutually beneficial to all parties in the economy.

Relationship Between Economic Growth and Human Development

Human development has recently been advanced as the ultimate objective of human activity in place of economic growth. Human development has been defined as enlarging people's choices in a way that enables them to lead longer, healthier and fuller lives. There exists a strong connection between economic growth (EG) and human development (HD). If economic growth is stronger, the higher the investment rate and the more equally distributed the income. HD and EG identify the direction policy might take to strengthen such links. One important conclusion

is the desirable phasing of policy change. Economic and social policy has tended to focus priority on getting the economic fundamentals 'right'' as a necessary precondition for economic growth while arguing that HD improvement must await such economic growth, the important economic reforms, but emphasises a focus on HD. Economic growth itself will not be sustained unless preceded or accompanied by improvements in HD. Whenever either or both chains appear to be weak, leading to lop-sided or vicious cycles, it is important to identify where the weak links are and what the appropriate policies might be to strengthen such links. These policies must, moreover, be viewed in an evolutionary context. Even countries initially successful in both HD and EG will need to change their policies as development proceeds to sustain their success. In an early phase, for example, priority should be given to primary education and some comprehensive health interventions, both from the perspective of improving HD and that of increasing economic growth.

In conventional literature on modern economic theory, democracy is considered a luxury. Demands increase in accordance with increasing per capita income. The hypothesis related to this is the cruel choice hypothesis between two: democracy and discipline. Because democracy in the early stages of development does not focus on rapid economic growth, then what is needed by a country is discipline. Another conventional theory is the trickle-down hypothesis proposed by Aghion & Patrick (1997), who argue that rapid economic growth will contribute to human development. If development increases, the community can spend more on human development. Based on these two hypotheses, the relationship between human development, democracy, and economic growth is a one-way linear line, in which economic growth becomes the driving force.

Previous Researches and Hypotheses Development

Research on the Human Development Index has been carried out by several previous researchers. Most of this research links HDI with local government revenues and expenditures, including local revenue, general allocation funds, special allocation funds, revenue sharing grants, health expenditures, education expenditures, and capital expenditures (Putra & Ulupi, 2015; Maulana, 2016; Harahap, 2017; Zahari & Sudirman, 2017; Ariyati et al., 2018; Omodero, 2019). Besides, HDI is also associated with the financial performance of local governments, for example, the ratio of fiscal decentralisation, local financial dependence, local independence, the effectiveness of local revenue, the efficiency of local revenue and appropriateness of direct expenditure (Harliyani & Haryadi, 2016; Pradana & Sumarsono, 2018).

HDI studies that compare provinces or regions are still rare. This study refers to a study conducted by Kpolovie et al. (2017). They investigated three HDI indicators (long and healthy life, access to quality knowledge and education, and decent living standards) obtained from various countries in the world and compared the HDI from seven continents throughout the world. The proportional stratified samples of 182 were taken from 253 countries in all

continents in the world for research. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Bonferroni Post Hoc Test were adopted to test the null hypothesis that there were no significant continental differences in the Human Development Index at alpha 0.05. The results showed that Africa had an average Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.536, which was significantly lower than other continents in the world (Asia 0.714, Europe 0.845, North America 0.733, South America 0.738, and Oceania 0.693). The other result was that Europe had the highest HDI and that it was significantly higher than the world average and all other continents in the world. Asia, North America, South America and Oceania did not differ significantly in their HDI. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine whether there are any differences in HDI between the Central Java Province as one of the regions in Western Indonesia and South Kalimantan as one of the regions in the middle part of Indonesia. This research also refers to the opinion expressed by Hill that Eastern Indonesia is still lagging behind the Western region since the east part of Indonesia has always been poorer. Because East Indonesia has been poorer in the past, its growth rate is not as high as the Western region, so the gap is getting bigger (Antara, 2007).

Also, this study refers to the results of data analysis from the Central Bureau of Statistics, revealed by the Head of the Central Kalimantan's, Dyan Pramono Effendi that economic growth in the South Kalimantan province in 2014 slowed compared to 2013 (Hasan, 2015). Likewise for the Central Java province, based on the results of a Bank Indonesia survey, Central Java's economic growth in the first quarter of 2014 slowed compared to the fourth quarter of 2013 (Edi, 2014). For 2018, Herawanto stated that the increase in economic growth in South Kalimantan was due to increased export demand for mineral and vegetable oils, another factor was due to an increase in investment in South Kalimantan (Maudhody, 2018). As for the province of Central Java in 2018, economic conditions experienced better growth compared to 2017. In 2018 the economy of Central Java grew by around 5.32%, higher than in 2017 at 5.26% (Kartika, 2019).

Based on previous research and explanation above, the hypotheses proposed in this study are:

H_1 : There are differences in the Human Development Index between Central Java and South Kalimantan provinces.

H_2 : There are differences in the Human Development Index before and after 2015 in Central Java and South Kalimantan provinces.

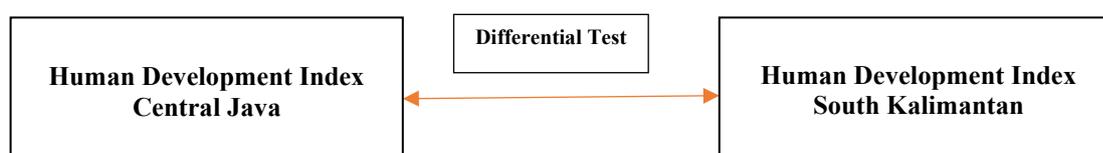The conceptual framework of the research can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Conceptual framework of the research

Methods

Research Population and Samples

The population of this research was all-regency/city governments in Central Java and South Kalimantan regions. Data was collected using the purposive sampling method, taking samples by meeting certain criteria. The sample criteria were as follows: (1) The report of Regency and City Human Development Index (HDI) in Central Java and South Kalimantan, in the period of 2013 to 2017, and (2) HDI data uploaded on the official website of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Data Types and Sources

This study used secondary data. The data in this study was in the form of the Human Development Index Report of Central Java and South Kalimantan from 2013 to 2017, which was obtained from the official website of Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics with the web address: http://ipm.bps.go.id/.

Research and Measurement Variables

The variable used in this study was the Human Development Index (HDI). The Human Development Index (HDI) is a comparative measurement of life expectancy, literacy, education, and living standards for all countries throughout the world. HDI is used to classify whether a country is a developed country, a developing country or an underdeveloped country and also to measure the influence of economic policy on quality of life. The HDI is measured by the following calculation (https://ipm.bps.go.id/page/ipm).

$$HDI = \sqrt[3]{Ihealthy \ X \ Inowledge \ X \ Ipending} \ X \ 100$$

Data Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

Before the statistical test of the hypothesis was conducted, the data normality analysis was done to determine the method of hypothesis testing. This analysis is needed to find out whether the research data has a normal distribution or not. Analysis of data normality is needed as a requirement of different tests for two independent samples. To detect the normality of the data in this study, a nonparametric test was used, namely the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Some possible choices of statistical test tools for the hypothesis after the normality test are: (1) if the normality testing results in a normal spread, then the Multiple Regression test is used, and (2) if the normality test results in an abnormal distribution, then the Mann-Whitney test or the Two-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests are performed.

Results and Discussion

Population and Samples

The population of this research is all work units of regencies and cities in Central Java and South Kalimantan. The populations of the two provinces are Central Java with 36 work units and South Kalimantan with 14 work units. The research samples can be seen in the following Table 1 and the descriptive statistics in Table 2.

Table 1. Research samples

No.	Descripton	Total
1.	Populations (work unit) from 2013 to 2017 (50x5)	250
2.	Province work units	(10)
3.	**Research samples**	**240**

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
HDI	240	60,77	82,01	69,3911	4,60067
HDI Central Java	175	61,81	82,01	69,9755	4,59856
HDI South Kalimantan	65	60,77	78,32	67,8178	4,25464
HDI year 13-14	96	60,77	79,98	68,4072	4,62926
HDI year 16-17	96	63,38	82,01	70,3351	4,44102

Source: Analysed data

Based on Table 2 below, the lowest HDI for 5 five years (2013 to 2017) for Central Java is at 61.81, namely Pemalang Regency in 2013, and the highest is at 82.01, namely Semarang City in 2017. For South Kalimantan, the lowest HDI for the past five years is 60.77, namely Hulu Sungai Utara Regency in 2013, and the highest is 78.32, namely Banjar Baru City in 2017.

Using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in Table 3, this research data is not normal because the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test significance value is 0.002 less than 0.05. Based on these results, the hypothesis testing in this study used the Mann-Whitney test or the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Two-Sample Test.

Table 3. Normality Test Result

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Description		HDI
N		240
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	69,3911
	Std. Deviation	4,60067
	Absolute	,122
Most Extreme Differences	Positive	,122
	Negative	-,049
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,897
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,002

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Hypotheses Testing

Table 4. Hypothesis 1 Testing Result

	Province	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
	Central Java	175	130,70	22872,50
HDI	South Kalimantan	65	93,04	6047,50
	Total	240		
Mann-Whitney U	3902,500000			
Wilcoxon W	6047,500000			
Z	-3,734625			
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000188			

Grouping Variable: Province

Based on Table 4, the Mann-Whitney U significance value is 0.000188. This value is smaller than the determined alpha value, which is 0.05. This means that hypothesis 1 is accepted, which means that there are differences in HDI between the provinces of Central Java and South Kalimantan. On average, the Central Java Province HDI 130.70 is higher than the South Kalimantan HDI, which is only 93.04.

Table 5. Hypothesis 2 Testing Result

	Years period	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
	Year 2013-2014	96	82,81	7950,00
HDI	Year 2016-2017	96	110,19	10578,00
	Total	192		
Mann-Whitney U	3294,000000			
Wilcoxon W	7950,000000			
Z	-3,413017			
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000642			

Grouping Variable: years period

Based on Table 5, the Mann-Whitney U significance value is 0.000642. This value is smaller than the determined alpha value, which is 0.05. This means that hypothesis 2 is accepted. It indicates that there are differences in HDI before and after 2015 in the two provinces of Central Java and South Kalimantan. Besides, the average HDI after 2015 is 110.19, higher than the HDI before 2015 which is only 82.81.

Discussion

Based on the hypotheses testing that has been done, hypothesis 1, which states that there are differences in HDI between Central Java and South Kalimantan is accepted. Another result is the HDI of Central Java is on average higher than the HDI of South Kalimantan. This is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Hill that Eastern Indonesia is still lagging behind the Western region because the Eastern part of Indonesia has indeed been poorer. Because West Indonesia has been poorer in the past, its growth rate is not as high as the Western region, so the gap is getting bigger (Antara, 2007). However, the results of this study are not in line with the research conducted by Kpolovie et al. (2017), who found that Asia, North America, South America and Oceania did not differ significantly in their HDI.

In this study, hypothesis 2, which states that there are differences in HDI before and after 2015 is also accepted. In addition, HDI after 2015 is greater than before 2015. This is in accordance with the results of the Central Bureau of Statistics and Bank Indonesia's analysis, which states that economic growth in 2014 slowed but experienced an increase in 2018. This could occur partly because of several government policies related to the acceleration of priority infrastructure provision carried out in the administration of President Joko Widodo, including Presidential Regulation Number 75 Year 2014 concerning the Acceleration of Priority Infrastructure Provision in effect from July 2014, Regulation of Coordinating Minister for the Economy Number 12 of 2015, Presidential Regulation Number 122 of 2016, and Regulation of Coordinating Minister for the Economy Number 5 Year 2017. With the acceleration of priority infrastructure provision, it is expected that economic growth will increase so that it will increase the Human Development Index (HDI).

Conclusion

Based on the results of analysis and hypothesis testing, the conclusions of this study are: (1) Central Java's HDI is different from South Kalimantan's HDI in the period of 2013 to 2017, (2) Central Java's HDI is higher than South Kalimantan, (3) The HDI before 2015 differs from the HDI after 2015 in both provinces, Central Java and South Kalimantan, and (4) HDI after 2015 is higher than the HDI before 2015. The limitation of this study is that the study takes only 1 (one) province for the Western part of Indonesia, namely Central Java and only 1 (one) province for the Central Indonesia region, namely South Kalimantan. It is recommended that future research uses samples of several provinces for each region. In addition, comparative analysis can also be conducted for the territory of Western Indonesia with the territory of Eastern Indonesia. The results of this study can contribute to the government as a consideration for making policies related to equitable development.

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