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AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF HUMAN RESOURESS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGHOUT SULAWESI

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Abstract:
This study aims to determine
1.To determine the effect of economic growth in Sulawesi
2. To determine the effect of health on economic growth in Sulawesi.
3. To determine the effect of labor on economic growth in Sulawesi
Febriani Pangandaheng, 2022. "Analysis of the Influence of Human Resources on Economic Growth in All Sulawesi." This study aims to analyze and prove the influence of human resources on economic growth throughout Sulawesi. The form of human resources is investment in education, health, workforce and investment that will affect the development of human capital. In addition, human resource development plays an important role in economic growth in Sulawesi. The method used in this study is a quantitative approach with multiple regression analysis using a panel data model. This study uses panel data consisting of a cross section of six provinces and a time series for five years from 2016 to 2020 in Sulawesi. The results of the study revealed that several variables such as education (mean length of school), health (life expectancy), labor. However, the level of healthy life expectancy) has a positive and insignificant effect on economic growth. On the contrary. Thus, this condition is a paradox that occurs in economic growth which is in line with previous research. Therefore, improving the quality and quantity of human resources is very important to increase economic growth in Sulawesi.

Keywords: Regional Original Revenue, Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices, Total Population

1.INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is defined as the presence of investments that improve the quality of capital, human and physical resources, which, in turn, improve the quality of productive resources, and which can increase the productivity of all resources through new discoveries, discoveries, and progress in the development of an area over time. a specific span of years, It can even be observed in the increase in GRDP at constant pricing (Todaro, M.P. and Smith, 2006).

If a country's GDP growth rate exceed its population growth rate, it can be said that the country's economic growth is successful. As a result, economic progress will have a greater meaning in people's lives. Based on the relationship of the two economic principles, economic development essentially entails raising people's living standards through greater productivity, human resource investment, and job opportunities.

(Mishkin, 2012).Economic growth is generally supported by economic growth generated by each region. Regional economic growth can be seen from the value of Gross Regional Doestik Product (GDP). The benchmark for the value of GRDP is the value of goods and services produced in a given year using the production factors owned by the areaGross Regional Domestic (GDP). The benchmark for the value of GRDP is the value of goods and services produced in a given year using the production factors owned by the area.

Constant by Expenditure for 2016-2019 Between Provinces in Sulawesi Billion/Rp Table 1 GRDP on the basis of price

Provinsi	**PDRB**				
	2016	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*
Sulut	35783164.25	37388298.75	3887415.20	40844957.93	40017269.70

Sulteng	44301412.65	47081639.06	49430810.48	50912269.89	48903258.06
Sulsel	141791483.16	150507106.47	160726177.62	171693402.60	169776472.59
Sultenggar	37073444.05	39341254.80	41766687.82	44297229.68	44243967.78
Gorontalo	14291854.45	15268753.57	16319175.27	17444991.78	17463275.27
Sulbar	13966445.89	14631581.00	15370054.14	16028001.44	16103119.49

Table 1.1 Economic growth at constant prices shows conditions that tend to go up and down. Economic growth changes every year. The data above shows that from 2016-2020, the highest economic growth was achieved by South Sulawesi Province with economic growth of 794,494,390. In the second position is occupied by Central Sulawesi Province with economic growth of 240,629,390. The third position was achieved by Southeast Sulawesi Province with an economic growth of 206,722,584. And in the fourth position was achieved by North Sulawesi Province with economic growth of 157,921,105. Then the fifth position was won by West Sulawesi Province with economic growth of 156,887,251 and the lowest position was achieved by Gorontalo Province with economic growth of 80,788,049..
with the title: "ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF HUMAN RESOURCES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SULAWESI".2. BAHAN-BAHAN DAN METODE-METODE

2.1 Theory Study

2.1.1 Local Revenue

Economic Growth

According to (Todaro, M.P. and Smith, 2006) Economic growth is an investment that is able to improve the quality of capital or human and physical resources, which in turn is successful in improving the quality of productive resources, and which can increase the productivity of all resources through discovery. new developments, innovations and development progress of a region within a certain period of time as seen from the growth of GRDP at constant prices. Economic growth is a series of activities originating from humans, capital accumulation, use of modern technology and results or outputs. Population growth can have both positive and negative impacts. Therefore, according to Robert Solow, population growth should be used as a positive resource. Based on Solow's theory, economic growth is influenced by 3 factors, namely: 1). Capital growth, 2) population growth, 3) technology growth (Robert Solow). The production function is as follows: Y = F(K,L)

Y = Total Output
L = Labor
K = Total Capital

2.1.2. Human Capital Investment Theory

Stating that each invested asset is expected to provide results in the future, or what is called capital. Investment in human capital is also known as investment in human capital, as the theory was recognized in the early 1960s, when Schult (1961) wrote an article on "Investing in Human Being". Human capital theory became the standard after Becker (1964) wrote a book on "Human Capital", which included developments in human capital investment theory and analysis of Rate Of Return To Vetsmen And Training. Since then the concept of human capital has dominated the development of human resource economic theory.

2.1.3. Education

Education According to (Motyahadjo, 2002) reveals that educational theory is a view or a series of opinions about education presented in a concept system. Education as a system implies a certain group which at least has certain reciprocal relationships and has information.

2.1.3 Health

Improving nutrition and health is very important to increase work productivity. Therefore, investments made to improve nutrition and health can be seen as aspects of human capital (Simanjuntak, 1998).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

1 Results of Regression Analysis

Regression Analysis Results

Dependent Variable: LOG(PE?)
Method: Pooled EGLS (Cross-section weights)
Date: 06/15/22 Time: 19:10
Sample: 2016 2020
Included observations: 5
Cross-sections included: 6

Total pool (balanced) observations: 30
Linear estimation after one-step weighting matrix

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	13.62084	1.442327	9.443654	0.0000
LOG(RLS?)	1.648744	0.183096	9.004822	0.0000
LOG(AHH?)	0.067800	0.382251	0.177371	0.8609
LOG(TK?)	0.005587	0.001871	2.985335	0.0071
Fixed Effects (Cross)				
_SULUT--C	-0.175623			
_SULTENG--C	0.179055			
_SULSEL--C	1.458778			
_SULTENGGAR--C	-0.004721			
_GRNTLO--C	-0.690808			
_SULBAR--C	-0.766681			

Effects Specification
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.999282	Mean dependent var	22.21717
Adjusted R-squared	0.999009	S.D. dependent var	8.676302
S.E. of regression	0.023715	Sum squared resid	0.011811
F-statistic	3655.445	Durbin-Watson stat	2.024485
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Unweighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.999324	Mean dependent var	17.45053
Sum squared resid	0.012510	Durbin-Watson stat	1.755429

Sumber: Hasil Pengolahan, 2022 (Lampiran)

The interpretation of the variable estimation model above can be explained as follows:

1. A positive coefficient means that there is a unidirectional relationship between the average length of schooling and economic growth. The regression coefficient for the RLS variable (X1) is 1.648744, which means that every 1% increase in RLS will increase economic growth by 1.648744%.
2. A positive coefficient means that there is a direct relationship between Life Expectancy and Economic Growth. The regression coefficient for the variable AHH(X2) is 0.067800, which means that every 1% increase in AHH will increase economic growth by 0.067800%.
3. A positive coefficient means that there is a handover relationship between labor and economic growth. The regression coefficient for the TK variable (X3) is 0.005587, which means that every 1% increase in TK will increase economic growth by 0.005587%.

3.2. Coefficient of Determination Testing (R-square)

Based on the Adjusted R-square value table of 0.999009 or 99.90%, the decision taken is 99.90% of the variables RLS, AHH, TK can explain changes in economic growth variables. While the remaining 1% is explained by variables that are not included in the research model.

3.3. Simultaneous Testing (F-Test) Based on table 4.11 it is known that the probability is 0.0000000. This means that if the probability is compared to the significance level, the probability value is smaller than all significant levels, then the probability value is smaller than the significant level ($\propto$ = 10%, 5%, 1%). This means that all independent variables (RLS, AHH, TK) have a significant effect on the dependent variable (economic growth).

3.4. Partial Regression Coefficient Test (T Test)1. From the results of the analysis that has been carried out, it is known that the RLS coefficient value is 1.648744 and the value (prob) for the variable is 0.0000. If the p-value is compared with the significance level, then the p-value obtained is still smaller than the 1 percent significance level so that H0 is accepted. Thus, the decision that RLS has a positive and significant effect on economic growth.

2. From the results of the analysis that has been carried out, it is known that the AHH coefficient value is 0.067800 and the value (prob) for the variable is 0.8609. If the p-value is compared to the significant level, then the p-value obtained is still greater than the overall significant level (1.5 and 10 percent) so that H0 is rejected. Thus, the decision that RLS has no significant positive effect on economic growth.

3. From the results of the analysis that has been carried out, it is known that the TK coefficient value is 0.005587 and the value (prob) for the variable is 0.0071. If the p-value is compared with the significance level, then the p-

value obtained is still smaller than the 1 percent significance level so that H0 is accepted. Thus, the decision that RLS has a positive and significant effect on economic growth.

3.4. Classic assumption test:

Multicollinearity Test The multicollinearity test was used to determine whether there was a relationship between the independent variables in the study. The results of the analysis show that the correlation coefficient between the independent variables is < 0.8, which means that there is no multicollinearity in each independent variable.

Table 4
Multicolinearitas VIF-Test

	RLS	AHH	TK
RLS	1.000000	0.779206	0.180211
AHH	0.779206	1.000000	0.163104
TK	0.180211	0.163104	1.000000

Source: Data processing results, 2022 (Appendix)

Heteroscedasticity Test

A data can be said to be free from heteroscedasticity problems if the probability value of the independent and dependent variables is > 0.05. based on the results of heteroscedasticity, it shows that the probability value of the independent variable is less than the 0.05 level while the other variables are more than 0.05.

Table 5
Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable	Coefficient	Prob.
C	0.601609	0.3041
LOG(RLS)	0.149358	0.0938
LOG(AHH)	-0.209097	0.1866
LOG(TK)	-0.001314	0.2475

Source: Data processing results, 2022 (Appendix)

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussions that have been described in the previous chapter regarding the Factors Affecting Regional Original Income, the researchers can draw conclusions, including:

1). Education (mean length of schooling) has a significant positive effect on economic growth. Quality resources will work productively and efficiently so that productivity increases so that economic growth will increase.

2). Health (life expectancy) has no significant positive effect on economic growth. Quality resources will work productively and efficiently so that productivity increases so that economic growth will also increase.

3). The labor force has a significant positive effect on economic growth. Aims to create quality human resources and become a productive workforce. Investment is used to increase production activities and increase employment so as to increase economic growth.

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