

ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) IN INDONESIA

Yuliansyah

Politeknik Negeri Sambas, Indonesia
yoelashshidiqie@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Human Development is a development process that aims to be able to have more choices, especially in health, education and decent living standards. One of the benchmarks can be seen from the Human Development Index. The purpose of this study is to see the achievement of the Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia and how the HDI achievement in each province in Indonesia in 2016-2020. The methodology of this research uses a qualitative approach with the type of evaluative research. HDI data in this study is in the form of secondary data issued from the Central Statistics Agency. The results of this study, that Indonesia has an HDI value which increases every year during the 2016-2020 period. And the HDI achievements of each Province have increased very well because in 2020 in Indonesia no one else has a low HDI level.

Keywords: Human Development Index, Health, Education, Decent Living Standards.

INTRODUCTION

Human development is important, especially for developing countries. This is because many developing countries with high growth rates still fail to deal with the problems of high social inequality and poverty. In addition, human development is actually an indirect investment in achieving national economic goals. The main challenge of development in developing countries is human development. According to Sen, the most important problem in developing countries that must be solved is the quality of life, not low income (Kuncoro, 2010).

The absence of human development makes a country unable to develop anything. Human development must be carried out in order to produce adequate human resources to carry out development. With good and adequate human resources, the implementation of development will be smoother in various sectors. The government should pay attention to

this matter especially if it views humans as the subject and object of development, so that human development will support development in various sectors. This will create prosperity for humans who are in the government area.

There are many other things that must be fought for, namely, better education, improving health and nutrition standards, eradicating poverty, improving environmental conditions, equalizing opportunities, increasing individual freedom, and preserving the diversity of cultural life. Although the Human Development Index (HDI) cannot measure all dimensions of human development, at least these three dimensions are able to see the quality of basic human abilities. The 3 dimensions include a long, healthy, knowledgeable, skilled life, so as to achieve a decent standard of living.

The HDI was introduced by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1990, while in Indonesia the HDI has been calculated since 2014. Development in Indonesia has adhered to the principle of human development which expands choices for the population in terms of income, health, education, equity, etc. Human Resources is a capital in development that must be considered for its quality so that it does not become a burden in development. To achieve a high HDI there must be government intervention, such as in creating facilities and infrastructure that support the formation of productive human resources.

During Jokowi's leadership, Soekarno strongly adhered to the ideals of Soekarno, which were called Nawacita. The fifth point in the Nawacita is to prioritize human quality, by carrying out several programs, namely Smart Indonesia, Working Indonesia and Prosperous Indonesia. by encouraging land reform and a 9-hectare land ownership program, a subsidized row house program and social security for the people in 2019 (BPS, 2016).

Based on the background above, the author is interested in discussing the achievement of the Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia and how the comparison of 34 provinces in Indonesia in 2016-2020. Therefore, the author will describe related to the development of HDI in various provinces, classifying HDI achievements in Indonesia.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Human Development

The Human Development Report (HDR) states that, Human development is about expanding the wealth of human life, not only economic wealth but also focusing on people, their opportunities and

choices. UNDP says human development is about giving people the freedom to live the lives they want. and provide opportunities for humans to develop their potential to the fullest without any coercion, especially in helping and creating the right conditions for self-development (UNDP, 2020).

Among these many choices, the most important are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated, and to have access to the resources needed to live a decent life. (Kuncoro, 2006:67). In the concept of human development, development should be analyzed and understood from the human side, not only in terms of economic growth (Magdalena et al, 2020). The emergence of the concept of human development means that the ultimate goal in development is humans, by creating an effective environment for productivity so that they can have a long and healthy life, master a lot of knowledge and meet a decent standard of living (Yoyo Karyono, et al, 2021).) so that quality human beings are formed. The human quality can be represented by the Human Development Index (HDI) or the Human Development Index (IPM).

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, HDI is measuring the achievement of human development based on a number of basic components of quality of life. As a measure of quality of life, HDI is built through a basic three-dimensional approach. These dimensions include longevity and health represented by life expectancy indicators at birth, knowledge represented by average length of schooling and expected years of schooling, and decent life represented by adjusted per capita expenditure indicators. These three dimensions have a very broad meaning because they have many factors including (Yoyo Karyono, et al, 2021).

Dimensions of Longevity and Health

One of the components in determining the quality of human life is health. The quality of human life is highly dependent on the degree of health. Improving health status is one of the current government development targets. To realize the highest degree of public health, the government has compiled a health program that is in line with Nawacita (BPS, 2016). One indication of the increasing health status of an area is a longer average life expectancy.

By looking at life expectancy (UHH) that humans who have a long life have good health, such as nutrition during their life. UHH is the estimated average length of time a person has lived in years. If the UHH value increases, it means that babies born have a longer life expectancy,

in this case it shows the better health of the people in Indonesia.

In improving health, the Government has established various programs listed in the 2015-2019 RPJM including (PPRI, 2015):

- a. improving the health and nutritional status of mothers and children;
- b. improved disease control;
- c. increasing access and quality of basic health services and referrals, especially in remote, underdeveloped and border areas;
- d. increasing coverage of universal health services through the Healthy Indonesia Card and the quality of the management of the National Social Security System (SJSN) for Health
- e. fulfillment of the need for health workers, drugs and vaccines; and increase the responsiveness of the health system.

Knowledge Dimension

In addition to the health dimension, HDI is also shaped by another dimension, namely the education dimension. This dimension in calculating the HDI consists of two indicators, namely Expected Length of School (HLS) and Average Length of Schooling (RLS).

HLS is an estimate of the length of schooling (in years) that will be undertaken by a child aged 7 years. HLS is calculated based on the population aged 7 years and over to be consistent with the age reference in the compulsory education program launched by the government. Meanwhile, HLS is an indicator of the development process that describes a measure of the success of educational programs in the short term (Yoyo Karyono, dkk, 2021).

RLS is the average length of time used by residents in undergoing formal education. The population coverage for calculating RLS is residents aged 25 years and over, assuming that a person's education process has ended before reaching the age of 25 years, this is because at the age of 7-25 years is school age, while 25 years and over are considered to be ready to enter the world of work. RLS calculations based on residents aged 25 years and over also follow the international standards used by UNDP. RLS describes development output indicators in the long term.

HLS and RLS can provide an overview of the addition (flow) and achievement (stock) of the quality of human resources in an area. Improving the basic capabilities of the population in the field of education can be done with various efforts (BPS, 2020).

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia is concentrating fully on improving the quality of education in Indonesia. President Jokowi also

paid special attention to education in Indonesia through his commitment to Nawacita. To realize this, the government has compiled the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), which is legally contained in the National Medium-Term Development Plan document (RPJMN) 2015-2019. (PPRI, 2015).

Through PIP, the government is very serious about increasing participation in primary and secondary education. Not only that, the government is also trying to reduce the gap between community groups. In addition, the quality of education services, equitable distribution of educational facilities and infrastructure, as well as improving the quality of teaching staff are also targets of government programs. With this PIP, the government hopes that an educated society can be realized because the government is responsible for the intellectual life of the nation in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution (PPRI, 2015)

Dimensions of Decent Living

The last dimension in the formation of the HDI value is the dimension of a decent standard of living. This dimension is calculated based on the adjusted per capita expenditure figures. This indicator describes the purchasing power of the community and better describes the income of the people during a certain period. The adjusted real per capita expenditure data better describe the level of population welfare as the output of the improving economy. The real expenditure data is taken from the Susenas data on consumption models, the consumer price index and the prices of non-food communities (Yoyo Karyono, dkk, 2021).

Of the three dimensions can measure the level of HDI in a region whether high, medium or low. With the following reference:

1. $HDI < 60$ = low HDI
2. $60 \leq HDI < 70$ = moderate HDI
3. $70 \leq HDI < 80$ = high HDI
4. $HDI \geq 80$ = very high HDI

In this concept, the population is placed as the ultimate end, while development efforts are seen as a means (principal means) to achieve that goal. To ensure the achievement of human development goals, four main things that need to be considered are productivity, equity, sustainability, and empowerment. The 4 things are as follows: (Lumbantoruan & Hidayat, 2015):

1. Productivity means that the population must be able to work to produce something so that they can participate in the process of

- earning income.
2. Equity means that the population must have the same opportunity in gaining access to all economic and social resources.
 3. Sustainability is that the access enjoyed by the current population can also be enjoyed by future generations, both in the form of the environment and others.
 4. Empowerment means that people must be able to participate in determining their lives and benefit from the development process

HDI Benefits

Progress in human development can be seen from two sides, the first describes what has been achieved. With the existence of great achievements, it means that there is better progress in humans. The second is the speed of change in human development, usually human development achievements in areas that are already high tend to be at a low speed and vice versa (Adi Nugroho, 2020)

The human development index is one of the important indicators in seeing the other side of development. Each indicator component of the HDI calculation can be used to measure the success of developing the quality of human life (community/population). According to Mudrajad, HDI is useful for comparing human development performance, both between countries and between regions (Yoyo Karyono, dkk, 2021).

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an indicator that explains how residents of a region have the opportunity to access the results of a development as part of their rights to income, health, education, and so on (Kuncoro, 2006).

Another benefit of HDI is as an indicator of development targets and one of the allocators in determining the General Allocation Fund (DAU). In addition, HDI is also used as one of the main performance indicators of Regional Incentive Funds (DID) in encouraging the improvement of community welfare as well as one of the indicators in the allocation of DID (Yoyo Karyono, dkk, 2021).

METHODOLOGY

This research belongs to the type of evaluative study, namely research that evaluates activities or programs that aim to measure the success of an activity, whether it has achieved the expected success (Kantun, 2017). According to Sukmadinata in Endang, the main study of evaluative research is measurement or data collection, comparing the results of measurements and data collection with the standards used. The

results of this comparison can only be concluded whether the programs implemented so far have been successful or not, effective or not, and so on (Yektiningsih, 2018).

The data collected is secondary data from official publications issued by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The data used is in the form of time series data, namely 2016-2020, and cross section data, namely 34 provinces in Indonesia.

In determining HDI achievements in Indonesia and mapping areas in Indonesia using the references made by BPS including:

1. $HDI < 60$ = low HDI
2. $60 \leq IPM < 70$ = moderate HDI
3. $70 \leq IPM < 80$ = high HDI
4. $HDI \geq 80$ = very high HDI

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

HDI Achievements in Indonesia

HDI is an indicator that shows the human quality of a region from the results of development. Since the new method was introduced, BPS has calculated Indonesia's HDI starting from 2014 until now. It is noted that human development in Indonesia has shown positive developments from year to year, which can be seen as follows:



Figure 1 HDI in Indonesia 2016-2020

From figure 1, from 2016 - 2020 there is an increase every year, and Indonesia's HDI achievement is quite high because the average exceeds 70. In 2016, the HDI in Indonesia has reached 70.18, an increase of 0.63 points compared to the previous year. This means that the HDI in Indonesia grew by 0.91 percent. In 2017, the HDI in Indonesia has reached

70.81, an increase of 0.63 points compared to the previous year. This means that HDI grew by about 0.9%. In 2018, the HDI in Indonesia reached 71.39, an increase of 0.58 points compared to the previous year or grew by around 0.82 percent. In 2019 it increased again by around 71.92, grew by about 0.74%, although it increased but the growth slowed down a bit, as in 2020, where growth slowed to only about 0.03%, the HDI value this year was only 70.94.

The reason for the slow growth of HDI this year is because the whole world has experienced a decline in health, namely the spread of the Corona Virus Diseases COVID-19. As a result of this COVID, all macro and social indicators are under very heavy pressure. In 2020 the number of working population is 128.45 million people, decreased by 0.31 million people compared to the previous year (128.76 million people), while the TPT figure reached 7.07 percent, an increase of 1.84 percent compared to the previous year which was 5.23 percent. The COVID-19 pandemic also reduced the percentage of formal workers from 44.12 percent in 2019 to 39.53 percent. The decrease in labor absorption and the increase in TPT during the pandemic have an impact on increasing poverty. As a result of this pressure per capita income has decreased so that it will affect real per capita expenditures to decline. As a result of the decrease in per capita expenditure, it means a decrease in the dimensions of a decent standard of living which is one of the dimensions of HDI (BPS, 2020)

Achievement of HDI in 34 Provinces in Indonesia

Indonesia has 34 provinces with HDI achievements in each province in the 2016-2020 period can be seen below:

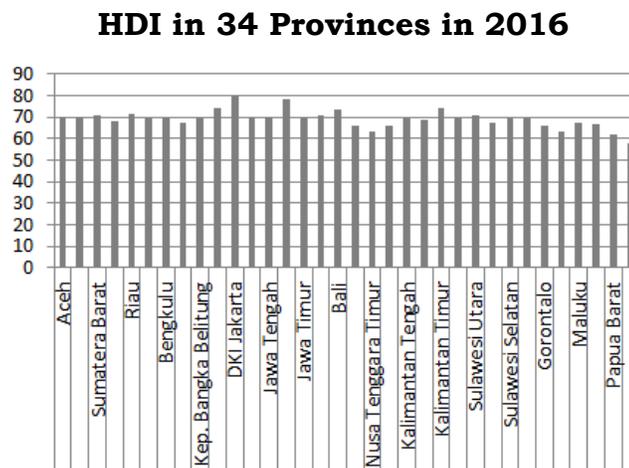


Figure 2. HDI in 34 Provinces in Indonesia in 2016

In 2016, areas with high criteria were DKI Jakarta, Bali, West Java, West Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, DI Yogyakarta, Banten, East Kalimantan and North Sulawesi. Each of the low HDIs is in the Papua Region, while the others have a medium HDI.

HDI in 34 Provinces in 2017

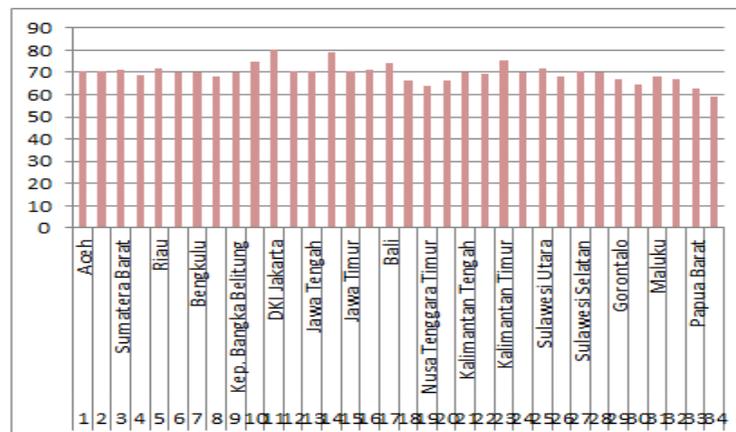


Figure 3. HDI in 34 Provinces in Indonesia in 2017

In 2017, areas with very high criteria were DKI Jakarta, for high HDI areas in Bali, West Java, West Sumatra, North Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, DI Yogyakarta, Banten, East Kalimantan, Central Java, East Java, Sulawesi South and North Sulawesi. Each of the low HDIs is in the Papua Region, while the others have a medium HDI.

HDI in 34 Provinces in 2018

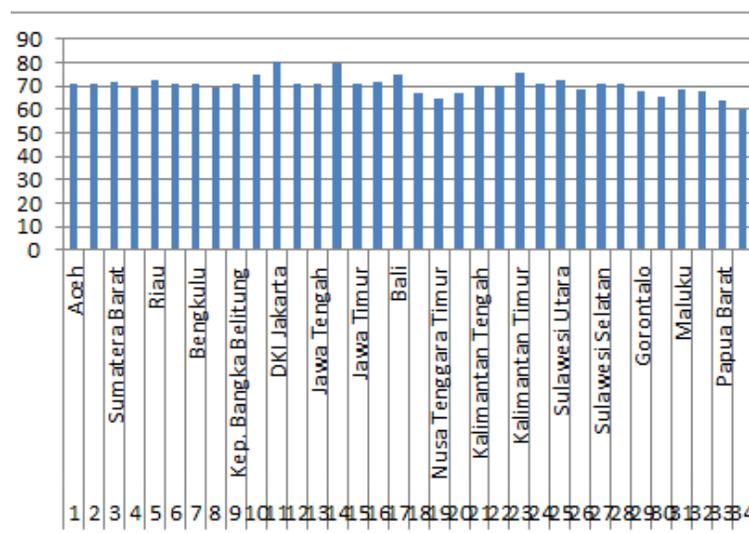


Figure 4. HDI in 34 Provinces in Indonesia in 2018

In 2018, areas with very high criteria are DKI Jakarta, for high HDI

areas in Bali, West Java, West Sumatra, North Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, DI Yogyakarta, Banten, East Kalimantan, Central Java, East Java, Sulawesi South, Southeast Sulawesi, North Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Kep. Bangka Belitung, Bengkulu, Jambi and North Sulawesi. While others have a medium HDI including Papua. In 2018 Papua experienced an increase in the HDI value.

HDI in 34 Provinces in 2019

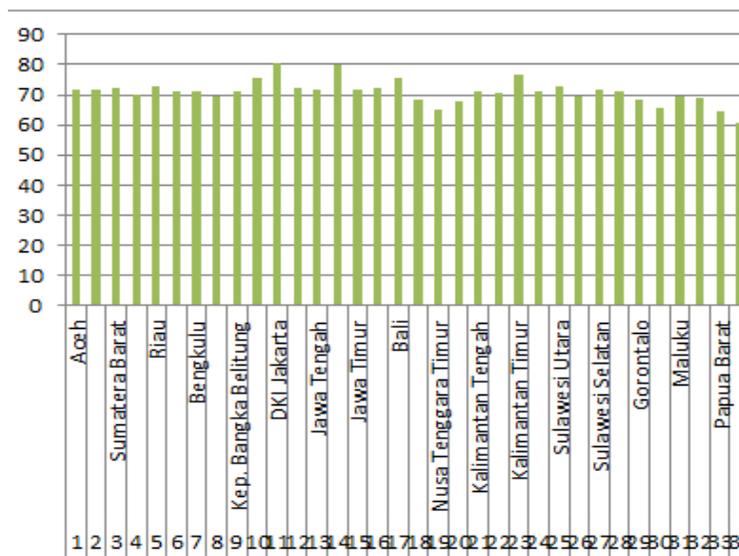


Figure 5. HDI in 34 Provinces in Indonesia in 2019

In 2019, areas with very high criteria are DKI Jakarta, for high HDI areas in Bali, West Java, West Sumatra, North Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, DI Yogyakarta, Banten, East Kalimantan, Central Java, East Java, Sulawesi South, Southeast Sulawesi, North Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Kep. Bangka Belitung, Bengkulu, Jambi, South Sumatra and North Sulawesi. While others have a medium HDI including Papua. In 2019 Papua experienced an increase in HDI value.

HDI in 34 Provinces in 2020

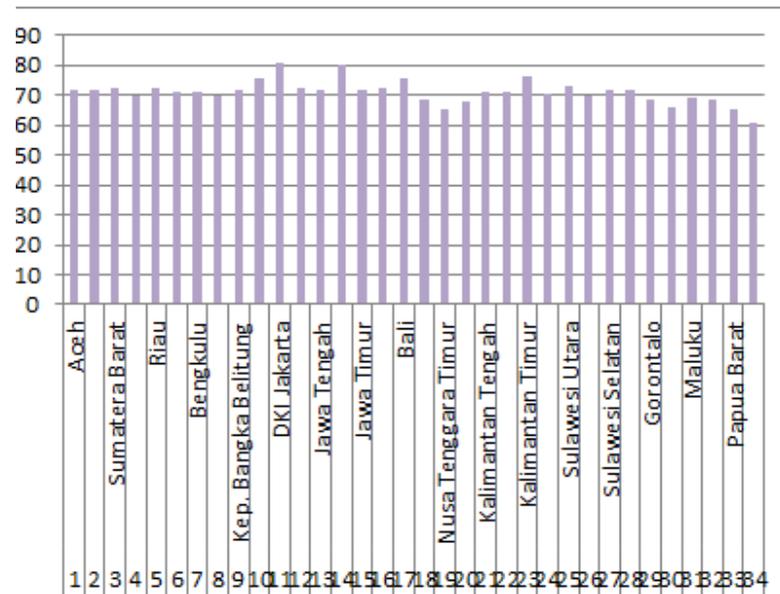


Figure 6. HDI in 34 Provinces in Indonesia in 2020

In 2020, there was no change in the category in 2019 for each region, but experienced a slowdown. The slowdown in the HDI of DKI Jakarta Province in 2020 was caused by a decrease in adjusted real per capita spending. This indicator decreased by 1.62 percent compared to 2019. The large number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 which resulted in weakening economic activity contributed to the slowdown in the HDI figure for DKI Jakarta Province. Until the end of 2020, positive cases of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta Province were the highest in Indonesia with a contribution of 25 percent of all cases. On the other hand, Papua Province occupies the last position in achieving human development in the 2010-2020 period.

Spatially, Indonesia consists of five major island groups, namely Sumatra, Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Maluku, Papua. In 2020, nine out of ten provinces in Sumatra have a “high” human development status ($70 \leq IPM < 80$) and only one province still has a “medium” status ($60 \leq IPM < 70$), namely Lampung Province. Meanwhile, in the Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara islands, there are two provinces with “moderate” human development status, namely NTT and

NTB Provinces, one province with “very high” human development status (IPM \geq 80) namely DKI Jakarta Province and became one province. the only province with this achievement, while the other provinces have “high” human development status.

CONCLUSION

The development of HDI every year always increases during the 2016-2020 period. However, in 2020 the HDI growth in Indonesia experienced a slowdown. This is caused by an unhealthy environment, namely the spread of the Corona Virus Desiases COVID-19, so that it has a negative impact on all macro and social indicators. For each province in Indonesia, the HDI category changes in the 2016-2020 period.

In 2016, 11 regions had a high HDI, 22 regions had a medium HDI and 1 region had a low HDI. In 2017 there were 1 region that already had a very high HDI level, 13 regions were categorized as high, 19 regions had moderate criteria and there was still 1 region that was still low. In 2018 there were 1 region that already had a very high HDI level, 20 regions with high criteria, 13 regions with moderate criteria and none with low criteria. In 2019 there were 1 region that already had a very high HDI level, 21 regions with high criteria, 12 regions with moderate criteria and none with low criteria. In 2020, there are 1 region that already has a very high HDI level, 22 regions with high criteria, 11 regions with moderate criteria and none with low criteria.

REFERENCES

- Kuncoro, Mudjarat. (2006). *Ekonomika Pembangunan ,Teori ,Masalah dan Kebijakan*, Yogyakarta:UPP AMP YKPN, 2006
- Laode, Magdalena dkk,(2020).*Analisis Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi,Kemiskinan dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Sektor Pendidikan Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Di Provinsi Sulawesi Utara (2015-2018)*. Dalam jurnal berkala Ilmiah Evisiensi Vol.20, No.02 hal 61
- Nugroho, Adi, (2016). *Indeks Pembangunan Manusia 2016*. Badan Pusat Statistik, <https://www.bps.go.id>
- ====, (2020). *Indeks Pembangunan Manusia 2019*. Badan Pusat Statistik, <https://www.bps.go.id>
- Lumbantoruan, E. P., & Hidayat, P. (2015). Analisis Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) Provinsi-provinsi di Indonesia (Metode Kointegrasi). *Ekonomi Dan Keuangan*, 2(2).
- PPRI. (2015). *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2015-2019*. <https://djsn.go.id>
- Yektiningsih, E. (2018). Analisis Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) Kabupaten Pacitan Tahun 2018. *Jurnal Ilmiah Sosio Agribis*, 18(2).
- Yoyo Karyono, dkk. (2021). *Indeks Pembangunan Manusia 2020*.
<https://www.bps.go.id>
- United Nations Development Report (UNDP), 2020 “About Human Development”*, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/humandev>