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THE IMPACT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND POPULATION NUMBER ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCE 2018-2022

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how the human development index and population affect economic growth in South Sumatra Province in 2018-2022. This study uses secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) from 2018 to 2022. The Fix Effect Model (FEM) is the most appropriate model selection test found in this research approach, which uses a panel data regression analysis tool. The results of the study show that the HDI has a partial positive effect on economic growth, while the population has a negative effect that is not significant partially. Both variables simultaneously affect economic growth, emphasizing the role of the government in increasing population productivity to contribute to economic growth. In classifying a region as a Prosperous region, it is necessary to review the balanced Human Development Index (HDI) and population growth at a good level.

Keywords: *Human Development Index (HDI); Population; Economic Growth*

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana indek pembangunan manusia dan jumlah penduduk memengaruhi pertumbuhan ekonomi di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan Tahun 2018-2022. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunderdengan menggunakan data yang diambil dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) dari tahun 2018 hingga 2022. Fix Effect Model (FEM) merupakan uji pemilihan model yang paling tepat ditemukan dalam pendekatan penelitian ini, yang menggunakan alat analisis regresi data panel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa IPM berpengaruh positif secara parsial terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi, sedangkan jumlah penduduk berpengaruh negatif tidak signifikan secara parsial. Kedua variabel tersebut secara bersamaan mempengaruhi pertumbuhan ekonomi, menekankan peran pemerintah dalam meningkatkan produktivitas penduduk untuk berkontribusi terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi. Dalam mengkelompokkan suatu wilayah sebagai wilayah yang Makmur, perlu adanya peninjauan terkait indek pembangunan manusia (IPM) yang seimbang dan pertumbuhan penduduk yang beradapada level yang baik.

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Introduction

Economic development in a certain period compared to the previous period is called economic growth. This development is shown in the form of a percentage change in national income during that period compared to the previous period (Sukirno, 2006b). According to Najiya & Hasri (2023), an increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or the GDP output of a country as a whole indicates economic growth. The conditions of economic growth of a country or region are always linked to the instability of the world economy. International economic volatility will affect a country's economy, even on a smaller regional scale, especially in an open economic system. The indicators of development success can be seen in economic growth, economic structure, and a reduction in population income inequality.

Some argue that the problem of economic growth is a macroeconomic problem that continues to occur. A country's ability to produce products and services increases over time. The existence of production components that are always developing, both in quantity and quality, has increased capability. Smith stated that population growth was a prerequisite for economic growth. Demand for products and services will increase along with population growth. As a result, more people are hired to meet this demand (Najiya & Hasri, 2023).

Economic growth is always a top priority because it is a sign of increasing per capita income. This aims to ensure that economic growth in various sectors facilitates economic development. According to Kuznets' theory, economic growth is the gradual expansion of a country's capacity to offer its citizens a wider range of economic goods. This capacity increases with technological progress and necessary institutional and ideological adaptations (Jingan, 2016).

According to the Central Statistics Agency of South Sumatra Province, economic growth occurred in South Sumatra Province, where Muara Enim Regency was in first place in terms of increasing economic growth, followed by Musi Banyuasin and Palembang Regencies. Meanwhile, the regencies with the lowest economic growth were Empat Lawang and Pagaralam Regencies, followed by South Ogan Komering Ulu.

There are several indicators of economic growth, which can be seen from a good Human Development Index (HDI) and equitable economic development which has an impact on decreasing population. HDI shows the quality of an area's population in terms of life expectancy, education and good living conditions, so it can be a fairly comprehensive assessment of the influence of development performance in an area (Melliana & Zain, 2013).

The Human progress HDI, which gauges a population's physical and non-physical attributes including health and education levels, is a measurement used to evaluate economic progress (Sri et al., 2010). Therefore, humans are the nation's true assets. Developing non-physical and physical human resources means increasing the basic competence of the population and the community's ability to take and control sources of economic growth, both technological and institutional, as an important tool in achieving economic growth (Dewi & Sutrisna, 2014). One may also assess a nation or region's performance in terms of human development by using HDI.

The HDI is calculated based on life expectancy, the level of literacy determined by the highest level of education achieved, and the purchasing power of people in all countries of the world. A high human development index value will have an impact on economic growth

by enabling society to make a greater contribution in increasing productivity and innovation (Utami, 2020).

The HDI of South Sumatra Province has increased every year, which can be seen based on the following table:

Table 1: Development of HDI in South Sumatra Province 2018-2022

Indicator	2018	2019	2022	2021	2022
HDI	69.39 %	70.02 %	70.01 %	70.24 %	70.90 %
Population	8291.5 million people	8497.2 million people	8467.4 million people	8550.9 million people	8657 million people

Source: BPS South Sumatera (2023a; 2023b)

The table above shows the rate of development of HDI in South Sumatra Province based on percent, which increases every year. The population growth in South Sumatra province fluctuates every year. Population growth can affect economic growth. Economic development can increase income in the industrial sector, but population growth in agricultural areas can cause unemployment and decrease farmers' income. As a result, a high population increase can become an obstacle for developing countries in achieving income equality. In addition, the lack of jobs in villages triggers urbanization in big cities, increasing land prices and house rents (Kusuma & Adi, 2021).

Population growth in developed countries can accelerate economic growth due to technological progress, interventions and other factors. However, population growth in developing countries is inversely proportional. This is because of the economic differences between developed and developing countries. Most developing economies lack capital. Population growth is seen as an obstacle to economic development, and rapid growth increases pressure on the workforce and increases unemployment. As a result, the burden of dependency increases and it is difficult to obtain adequate facilities (Kusuma & Adi, 2021).

The impact of population expansion on economic growth and the human development index have been the subject of various prior studies (Damanik & Lubis, 2022; Permana et al., 2020; Rohayati, 2022; Putri et al., 2023; Rajab et al., 2021; Kusuma & Adi, 2021). The findings demonstrate that population increase and the human development index favor and substantially impact economic growth. Therefore, economic development will increase if the government gives welfare rates, health care, and education greater attention, and per capita expenditure must be adjusted annually.

Based on the data above, the HDI and population have important relevance in influencing economic growth, although the observed trend shows some challenges. From the data there was a slight decline in 2020 which raises questions related to population dynamics, such as migration or external impacts. The emerging gap research includes a deeper analysis of how stagnant HDI can affect the potential productivity of the population towards economic growth, the causal relationship between population growth, and the contribution of the economy to the sustainability of economic development. According to the summary given above, the goal of this research is to examine how the HDI affects population expansion and how it affects South Sumatra's economic growth between 2018 and 2022.

Literature Review

Economic growth

According to Todaro & Smith (2012), a nation's economic growth is influenced by three main factors: first, population expansion, which raises the labor force in coming years; second, accumulation of capital, including all new investments in real estate, machinery, and human capital; and third technical advancement. According to Kuznets, economic growth is the ascent of a country and its sustained capacity to offer a range of goods and services to its citizens. The

evolution of institutions, technology, and ideologies, as well as adjustments made in response to the many needs of the contemporary environment, all contribute to the rise of power itself. The growth rate serves as a gauge of the country's economic progress, with economic growth serving as an indicator of both (Sabardin & Wibowo, 2023).

According to Sukirno (2006a), economic growth is a metric used to describe the course of the economy in a given year. Consequently, economic growth is the degree to which the economy shifts from one year to the next.

Human Development Index

One of the issues that frequently influence financial development is the Human Improvement Record, some of the time truncated as HDI. Human advancement is one pointer of the creation of advancement that's able to empower financial development. The Human Advancement Record measures a country's socio-economic improvement accomplishments and combines instruction, wellbeing and genuine pay per capita. In 2010, UNDP (Joined together Countries Improvement Program) presented a modern Human Advancement List. HDI is still based on living benchmarks, instruction and wellbeing. Human capital, specifically wellbeing, instruction and abilities, is exceptionally vital for financial and human development (Todaro & Smith, 2013). Human development may be a positive alter in people for the welfare of society and the objective is all sorts of advancement. The benefits of HDI incorporate as an vital marker for measuring victory in building the quality of life of the community, deciding the advancement positioning of a locale or nation and as an allocator of Common Allotment Finance (DAU) reserves (Arifin & Fadllan, 2021).

Humans are the nation's greatest resource. If individuals enjoy long, healthy lives and have access to education, then a region or country can achieve greater productivity, allowing people to attain a higher standard of living. Human development will be successful if a region or country has a high Human Development Index (HDI). An increasing population will result in more workers, making it possible to expand production. The rise of population contributes to economic growth and encourages increases in national production and overall economic activity (Sukirno, 2006b).

A crucial factor in economic growth is human capital. People are the primary drivers of economic development; therefore, achieving economic growth requires efficiency within the workforce. According to Sulisetiawati (2023), improvements in education and health—two main components of HDI—can significantly contribute to economic growth. For instance, government spending on education has been shown to have a substantial positive impact on HDI in Indonesia.

Population Growth

There are four key variables that impact financial development according to the views of classical economists: population, the supply of capital goods, land area, and natural wealth, along with the level of technology utilized. While it is clear that economic growth depends on various factors, classical economists particularly focus on the impact of population growth on economic development. This idea aligns with Adam Smith's theory, which suggests that the economy expands as the population increases.

Abdullah A. (2016) argued that population growth does not always lead to an improvement in the quality of education and skills. If the quality of the workforce is low, a large population may actually hinder productivity. However, this situation could lead to market expansion and increased specialization. The process of specialization in certain work areas is believed to enhance worker productivity, which in turn can drive innovation and economic growth.

David Ricardo's theory of economic development differs from Adam Smith's. According to Ricardo, high population growth can lead to a surplus of labor, which may result in decreasing

wages. Such low wages can only support a minimal standard of living, potentially leading the economy to stagnate or reach a stationary state (Najiya & Hasri, 2023).

Data and Research Methods

This study uses quantitative methods that include data collection, analysis, and interpretation to reach conclusions based on the results of the analysis. The data used are secondary data, namely data obtained from sources that have been published by certain institutions, especially from the Central Statistics Agency of South Sumatra Province. The data used is secondary data from 2018 to 2022.

The impact of each variable on economic growth is ascertained in this study through the application of model analysis. In this research there are three variables, one dependent variable and two independent variables Economic growth is the research's Y variable. In the meantime, the population and the HDI are the variables X in this study. Multiple regression analysis is the analytical technique employed in this study to examine a set of cross-sectional data with time series. The method used is the FEM (Fixed Effect Model) method using Eviews 10 software. The econometric model formulation in this research is as follows:

$$EGit = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{HDI}_{it} + \beta_5 log\ \mathrm{NP}_{it} + \mu_{it} \quad (1)$$

EG	= Economic Growth (Percent)
HDI	= Human Development Index (Percent)
NP	= Number of Population (People)
β_1- β_5	= Regression Coefficients
i	= Cross section (17 districts/cities in South Sumatra Province)
t	= Time series (2018-2022)
μ	= Error term in year t

Generally speaking, the chosen panel data model determines how difficult it is to describe a model. As a result, the remaining portion can be categorized as residual time series, cross-sectional, or both. Panel data regression models, such as the common effects model (CEM), fixed effects model (FEM), and random effects model (REM), can be estimated using a variety of methods (Widarjono, 2005).

1) Chow test

H0: Common Effect Model (CEM)
H1: Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

2) Hausman test

H0: Random Effect Model (REM)
H1: Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

3) Lagrange Multiplier test

H0: Common Effect Model (CEM)
H1: Random Effect Model (REM)

To ensure that model reliability estimates are unbiased and consistent with panel data regression results, selected model observations are estimated based on accepted assumptions.

Finding and Discussion

Descriptive Statistics

Based on Table 2, the findings of the descriptive statistical analysis show that the values of the economic growth variable HDI range from a minimum of 15392.62 to a maximum of

181352.6. The data is dispersed with a standard deviation of 30809.58, or 46239.67, from the mean to a level. It may be concluded that this index exhibits favorable findings since a big standard deviation suggests that a small portion of the data likely to be near to the mean.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistical analysis results

	Human Development Index	Population	Economic Growth
Mean	68.70929	500752.6	46239.67
Median	67.69000	405605.0	38112.64
Maximum	79.47000	1707996.	181352.6
Minimum	63.49000	137964.0	15392.62
Std. Dev.	3.810061	364149.1	30809.58
Observations	85	85	85

The HDI ranges from a minimum of 63.49 to a maximum of 79.47, with an average of 68.71 and a standard deviation of 3.81. It may be inferred that the civil liberties index performs well because its average is more than the standard deviation (68.71 and <3.81). The population mean is 500752, with a standard deviation of 364149.0. The numbers fall between 137964 and 1707996 at the minimum and maximum, respectively. It may be said that the Political Right Index performs well because its mean (500752 > 3649) is greater than the standard deviation.

Chow Test

A panel data regression model, either a fixed effects model or a general effects model, is chosen based on the results of the Chow test. The choice between the fixed-effects and random-effects models was made using the Hausman test.

Table 3: Chow Test

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	34.354537	(16,66)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	189.810148	16	0.0000

Based on the results of the Chow test, a probability value of 0.0000 is obtained, i.e. it is lower than the 5% significance level, so it can be concluded that Ho is rejected or the best model of the Chow test is selected. Fixed effect. Model.

Hausman Test

Table 4: Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	9.706403	2	0.0078

Suppose the Hausman test results show a chi-square (chi^2) value less than the significance level (usually 0.05). In that case, the null hypothesis (Ho) stating that REM is more appropriate is rejected, so FEM is chosen as the best model. Conversely, if Ho is not rejected, then REM is considered more appropriate for the data analyzed. The Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the best model in the Hausman test because Ho is rejected if the chi^2 value is less than the significance threshold of 0.05.

T-Test

1. For the HDI variable, the t-statistic value is 4.27 and the probability value is 0.00. These results show that the HDI variable has a significant positive effect because the

probability value of the HDI variable is smaller than the 5% significance level (0.001 < 0.05).

2. For the population variable, the t-statistical value is -1.33 and the probability value is 0.185. These results indicate that the negative population variable is not significant because the probability value of the population variable is greater than the 5% significance level (0.185 > 0.05).

Table 5: T-Test Result

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-555521.2	145516.2	-3.817591	0.0003
HDI	9402.618	2199.199	4.275473	0.0001
Population	**-0.088440**	**0.066073**	**-1.338522**	**0.1853**

F-Test

Table 6: F-Test Result

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.920173	**Mean dependent var**	46239.67
Adjusted R-squared	0.898401	**S.D. dependent var**	30809.58
S.E. of regression	9820.411	**Akaike info criterion**	21.41638
Sum squared resid	6.37E+09	**Schwarz criterion**	21.96238
Log likelihood	-891.1960	**Hannan-Quinn criter.**	21.63599
F-statistic	42.26573	**Durbin-Watson stat**	1.001331
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Based on the regression results with the Fixed Effect model, a value of 0.0000 was obtained. Because the F-Statistics < 5% significance level, in accordance with the provisions above, it can be concluded that there is a simultaneous influence of the independent variables (X1: HDI, X2: Population) on the dependent variable (Y: Economic Growth).

Coefficient of determination

Based on the regression results with the fixed effect model, an R2 value of 0.920 was obtained which shows that the ability of the HDI variable, population size to explain the economic growth variable is 92.0%, while the rest is explained by other variables outside the model (Adi Kusuma & Adi, 2021).

Discussion

Economic Growth and the Human Development Index Relationship

The HDI is an indicator that can influence the progress of economic growth in a country and measures the achievements of a country's socio-economic development and combines the fields of education, health and real income per capita (Arifin & Fadllan, 2021). The HDI variable significantly boosts economic growth, according to the findings of panel data regression estimate using the Fixed Effect Model. The HDI variable's regression coefficient value is 4.27, meaning that economic growth will rise by 4.27% for every 1% increase in HDI. According to studies done by Winarti et al (2022) which found that HDI had a significant positive effect on economic growth in South Sumatra for the 2018-2022 period. In this way, it can be concluded that the influence of HDI in South Sumatra Province has a positive impact, namely that if the quality of HDI increases, economic growth will automatically increase as well. And if the economic growth of South Sumatra Province increases, the HDI will increase too.

Relationship between population and economic growth

To quote Smith, one thing that can promote economic growth is population growth. Population growth can lead to market expansion, which affects the level of specialization in the economy. Adam Smith found in the classical theory that when human resources are allocated effectively, it is a sign of economic growth. As the economy begins to grow, wider capital (physical) accumulation becomes necessary to sustain this growth. In other words, efficient allocation of human resources is an important condition for economic growth (Najiya & Hasri, 2023).

The estimated value of panel data regression using the Fixed Effect Model, where the population variable's regression coefficient is -1.33 > 0.005, indicates that the negative population variable is not significant from the perspective of economic growth based on the aforementioned results. This contradicts the theory that population expansion significantly influences economic growth. When the population increases, it affects economic growth. Similarly, when the population declines, economic growth also slows. This is consistent with Adam Smith's theory that the economy grows as the population grows.

However, a population that is too large can be an obstacle to economic growth. The very high population results in an excess of labor. Labor that is not absorbed will eventually become unemployed and will have an impact on decreasing per capita income. In line with research conducted by Yenny & Anwar (2020), where the population variable has no effect on economic growth in Lhokseumawe City, because a large population does not make a productive contribution to economic growth**.**

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the HDI has been shown to have a positive and significant influence on economic growth, where every 1% increase in HDI can increase economic growth by 4.27%. This shows that investment in education, health, and community income are the main keys to supporting economic progress, as seen in South Sumatra Province's research for 2018-2022. On the other hand, the population variable shows an insignificant relationship to economic growth, with a negative coefficient (-1.33), which contradicts Adam Smith's classical theory. A population that is too large without efficient allocation of human resources can hinder economic growth through increased unemployment and low productivity. This study has limitations in terms of the scope of the area and the narrow analysis period, so it does not fully represent national conditions. Therefore, future research is advised to expand the scope of the area, extend the study period, add other variables such as urbanization and infrastructure, and integrate a multi-method approach to gain a more comprehensive understanding. The implication is that the government needs to prioritize the development of HDI, control population growth, and optimize the quality of the workforce in order to encourage inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Declaration

Authors' Contributions

1. The first author Sabardin is responsible for several stages in this study, including: conceptualization, methodology, software, data curation, and writing - initial draft preparation.
2. The second author Usman Shabur is responsible for several stages in this study, including: visualization, investigation, and supervision.
3. The third author Romi Hidayat is responsible for several stages in this study, including: writing - review and editing.
4. The fourth author Mhd Wildan Arif Dly is responsible for several stages in this study, including: software and validation.

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Informed Consent Statement

All data used in this study were sourced from publicly available secondary data, and therefore did not require consent from participants. No human subjects were directly involved in this study; Not relevant.

Availability of Data and Materials

The data used in this study were obtained from official publications of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and are openly available. Supporting materials and data processing results can be provided by the author upon relevant request.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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