

The Strategy of East Java Provincial Government in Increasing the Human Development Index

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Abstract—The human development index is one of the indicators that determine the progress of an area. The Provincial Government of East Java is still facing the problem of low Human Development Index, which is ranked 15th in Indonesia and is the province with the lowest Human Development Index in Java Island. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the East Java Provincial Government’s strategy in increasing the Human Development Index. Data collection techniques carried out through literature studies related to the provincial government strategies in increasing the human development index and analyze it by comparing the target and achievement of each development target indicators related to Human Development Index. The result shows the strategy of East Java Provincial Government in Increasing the Human Development Index Value was effective where 9 of 14 development target indicator had good achievement. Further research is needed to determine a more effective strategy in improving Human Development Index using more comprehensive range of measurement indicators in accordance with indicators determined by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and also to analyze the factors influence the acceleration of Human Development Index Value.

Keywords—human development index, strategy

I. INTRODUCTION

The Human Development Index (HDI) was formulated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990 to explain how residents can access development outcomes in earning income, health, education, and so on. Basically, the Human Development Index is a concept that wants to improve people's quality of life both physically, mentally, and spiritually. The Human Development Index is also used to classify whether a country falls into the category of developed, developing or underdeveloped countries. The achievement of human development index in each country or region will always change influenced by several factors such as life expectations and quality of education.

Improving the Human Development Index in Indonesia is still a challenge. Based on United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) data in 2019, Indonesia still ranks 111th out of 189 countries in the world with a Human Development

Index value of 0.707 (see Table 1) just below Libya which is ranked 110th with a Human Development Index value of 0.708 and above South Africa with a Human Development Index value of 0.705. Indonesia ranks 111th along with Samoa [1]. Among Southeast Asian countries, Indonesia's Human Development Index ranks 6th just below the Philippines and above Viet Nam [2].

TABLE I. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX VALUE IN ASEAN [2]

ASEAN Rank	World Rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI) Value
1	9	Singapore	0.935
2	43	Brunei Darussalam	0.845
3	61	Malaysia	0.804
4	77	Thailand	0.765
5	106	Philippines	0.712
6	111	Indonesian	0.707
7	118	Viet Nam	0.693
8	140	Lao People’s Democratic Republic	0.604
9	145	Myanmar	0.584
10	146	Cambodia	0.581

East Java Province, based on data from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, in 2019 has a human development index value of 71.50 and ranks 15th out of 34 provinces, just below South Sulawesi Province and above Bangka Belitung Islands Province. By being ranked 15th national, East Java Province became the province in Java Island with the lowest HDI value in 2019 [3].

Furthermore, East Java Province still faces various problems in increasing the value of the Human Development Index as a reflection of the quality of life of its people. These problems include the low average number of years of schooling, the low life expectancy of the community due to malnutrition, and the low ownership of a toilet in every house [4]. The Government of East Java Province has implemented a strategy to increase the value of HDI in the province of East Java. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the East Java Provincial Government's strategy in increasing the Human Development Index.

II. RELATED WORK

The growth of Human Development Index can be accelerated through the implementation of strategies and policies concerning the development of economic, education and health [5]. However, it is not easy to achieve a high Human Development Index score. In Bekasi Regency, for example, there are several factors that caused the failure to achieve the Human Development Index target during 2012-2017. These factors include the natural environment, social environment, and task environment [6]. Each region will have a different strategic emphasis to increase the value of the Human Development Index in its region. This is due to differences in environmental and social conditions in the region. In Hulu Sungai Utara District, to increase the Human Development Index, the Government needs to focus more on programs related to increasing Expectations of Length of Schooling and Average Length of Schooling in the Education sector, reducing cases of malnutrition and early age marriage in the Health sector as well as increase in economic growth and expenditure per capita in the economic sector [7].

III. METHODOLOGY

This research used literature study method in analyzing the effectiveness of strategies implemented by the East Java Provincial Government in improving the Human Development Index. The effectiveness of this strategy is measured by comparing the achievement of target performance indicators in relation to the acceleration of the human development index with predetermined targets which in turn will have an impact on the achievement of one of the objective indicators, namely the Human Development Index as part of the mission of the East Java Provincial Government. Several documents were used as data sources, including the 2019 East Java Governor's Accountability Statement Report, Changes of the 2014-2019 Regional Mid-Term Development Plan for East Java Province, and other relevant documents.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As explained in the document of Changes of The Medium-Term Development Plan of East Java Province 2014-2019, East Java Province has a Vision " East Java became more Prosperous, Just, Independent, Competitive, and Moral" which wants to be realized in the period 2014-2019. Related to the achievement of the vision, the Government of East Java Province has the following missions:

- Improving just People's Welfare;
- Increasing independent and competitive economic development based on agribusiness / agroindustry and industrialization;
- Promote sustainable development and spatial planning;
- Improve bureaucratic reform and public services;

- Increasing the Quality of Social Piety and Social Harmony

The mission of Improving just People's Welfare has the aim to increase the level of equity and expansion of access to education, health, and expansion of employment also accelerate and expand poverty reduction. This goal has 5 (five) goal indicators, namely:

- Open Unemployment Rate; with the goal:
 - Increased labor force participation, and labor absorption
 - Increased harmonious industrial relations
- Human Development Index; with the goal:
 - Increased access to quality secondary education
 - Increasing fondness and reading culture of people in East Java
 - Improving the quality of educators and educational personnel
 - Decreased infant mortality and maternal mortality
 - Improved health services in accordance with minimum service standards
 - Increasing achievements of basic infrastructure of housing and settlements
 - Improved quality of youth roles and sporting achievements
- Percentage of The Poor; with the goal:
 - Declining percentage of the poor
- Gini Index; with the goal:
 - Increasing welfare of people with social welfare problems
- Gender Development Index; with the goal:
 - Increasing gender mainstreaming in development.

This paper will specifically analyze the effectiveness of the East Java Provincial Government's strategy in increasing the human development index by measuring the achievement of target indicators related to the human development index.

East Java Provincial Government has several indicators of development goals, one of which is related to the Human Development Index. The indicator for the development goal of the Human Development Index has 7 (seven) development targets. Each of these seven targets has a target indicator along with its predeterminant targets and achievements. The table 2 presents these data.

TABLE II. THE ACHIEVEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT TARGET INDICATOR RELATED TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Goal Indicators	Target	Target Indicator	Pred. Target	Achievement	Description
Human Development Index	Increased access to quality of secondary education	Education index	0.63	-	Un-identified
	Increasing reading fondness and culture of community in East Java	Reading Interest Index	74.00	73.60	Not reached
	Improving the quality of educators and educational personnel	Percentage of high school and vocational teachers qualified at least S1/D4	99.00	99.98	Reached
	Decreased infant mortality and maternal mortality	Maternal Mortality Rate	86.00	89.81	Reached
		Infant Mortality Rate	22.00	22.46	Reached
		Stunting Percentage	23.00	26.90	Reached
	Improved health services in accordance with minimum service standards	Life Expectancy	72.70	71.18	Not reached
		Percentage of Accredited Hospitals	80.00	91.15	Reached
		Percentage of Release from Treatment Rate for Leprosy	95.00	93.40	Not reached
		Percentage of HIV sufferers who get Antiretro-viral	83.00	90.80	Reached
		Percentage of successful treatment of tuberculo-sis	93.00	90	Not reached
	Increasing Achievement of Basic Infrastructure of Housing and Settlements	Percentage of Basic Infrastructure Achievements of Housing and Settlements	78.14	98.68	Reached
	Increasing Quality of Youth Roles, and Sports Achievements	Percentage of Youth Who Participate and play an active role in the develop-ment	18.19	18.19	Reached
		Number of outstanding athletes	1288	1288	Reached

The Provincial Government of East Java has 14 development target indicators related to increasing the value of the Human Development Index. Of the total 14 target indicators, 9 target indicators can achieve and even exceed the predetermined targets. Meanwhile, the other 4 target indicators failed to reach the predetermined target. Apart from that, there is 1 target indicator whose achievement cannot be identified because there is no data regarding the achievement of the target indicator.

Indicators of development targets that do not reach the targets at most are those related to the health sector, particularly the development goal of "Increasing health services according to minimum service standards". There are 3 indicators of development targets from the development target "Increasing Health Services in accordance with the minimum service standards" which cannot reach the predetermined targets, including the percentage of successful tuberculosis treatment, the percentage of leprosy release from treatment rate, and life expectancy. Meanwhile, the other 2 target indicators can achieve the predetermined targets.

Development targets related to the education sector also still have indicators of development targets that have not reached the predetermined targets. The target of this development is to increase the reading interest and culture of the people in East Java with the reading interest index target indicator. This target indicator has an achievement of 73.60 with a target of 74.00 in 2019.

The East Java Provincial Government has been able to achieve most of the development target indicators regarding the increase in the Human Development Index score. However, greater efforts are still needed to achieve the targets of all the

predetermined development target indicators. No less important is the effort to maintain stability and increase the achievement of these development target indicators.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The strategy of the East Java Provincial Government can be considered effective in increasing the value of the Human Development Index. This can be seen from the achievement of many development target indicators related to the Human Development Index. However, more attention should still be paid to Health and Education, particularly regarding the index of reading interest, percentage of successful tuberculosis treatment, percentage of leprosy release from treatment rate, and life expectancy. Further research is needed to determine a more effective strategy in increasing the Human Development index with a more comprehensive coverage of measurement indicators in accordance with the indicators determined by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) also concerning factors influencing the acceleration of the Human Development Index Value.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Without the support of my family, colleagues, and the Provincial Government of East Java Province, this paper and research behind it would not have been possible I am also grateful for the comments offer by the peer reviewers that are precious for the improvement of this study.

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