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HUMAN CAPITAL QUALITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN BOALEMO DISTRICT, GORONTALO PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT- Purpose of the study: 1) to analyze the factors that influence economic growth in Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province, 2) to find out which government programs have been implemented in increasing HDI in Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province, 3) to formulate the right strategy in order to improve the quality of human capital to encourage better economic growth in Boalemo District, Gorontalo Province.
Methodology: The research method is adjusted to the objectives and activity plans and the research results to be achieved, namely the Mix Method which in detail consists of: (1) quantitative / multiple regression, (2) qualitative descriptive, and (3) qualitative (SWOT analysis). The data used in this study is secondary data obtained from BPS Boalemo Regency, which is supported by other secondary data obtained from Bappeda, Dikpora, Health Office, and other related agencies according to the data needs.
Main Findings: Based on the analysis of existing data, the following information is obtained: (1) Labor and human capital (AHH & RLS) factors do not have a significant effect on economic growth, while technology and savings have a positive and significant effect on economic growth. (2) The Boalemo Regency Government, through related agencies, appears to have carried out several activities in order to support the increase in the human development index, especially programs in the fields of education, health and community economic empowerment. (3) There are many things that become opportunities to increase economic growth. Not infrequently also waiting for significant challenges that require joint commitment of Tripatriates (government, BUMN, and the private sector to be able to support the economy as well as to boost human resource development in Boalemo Regency.
Applications of this study: Research results and research outputs can be used to develop concepts or knowledge on human resource management, and can also be used by local governments and even adopted by other regions in an effort to encourage economic growth through developing the quality of human capital.
Novelty / Originality of this study: In this study, human capital is measured using the Human Capital proxy by looking at the HDI (Life Expectancy Rate, Expectancy of School Years & Average School Years, and Community Purchasing Power. Meanwhile, economic growth is measured using the GRDP proxy. The factors that influence economic growth with multiple regression analysis to see whether economic growth is influenced by public savings, labor, technology, and human capital.

Keywords: Human Capital; Economic growth

I. INTRODUCTION

Development is a process of continuously improving people's welfare. Welfare in general is characterized by an increase in production, income, and public savings, known as employment-income-growth. Since 2015, all development at the global level has referred to the goals of sustainable development or better known as the sustainable development goals (SDGs). SDG's are formed by three pillars with 17 goals that must be achieved. The three main pillars serve as indicators in the formation of the SDGs development concept, namely: (1) indicators inherent in human development, namely education and health; (2) Indicators attached to their small environment (social economic development), namely the availability of environmental facilities and infrastructure as well as economic growth; (3) Indicators attached to the larger environment (environmental development) are the availability of natural resources and good environmental quality.

The three pillars are then translated into 17 goals that must be achieved. Among the 17 SDG goals, there are several targets related to human development, namely the third, fourth, and eighth goals. The third goal is to ensure a healthy life and improve the welfare of people of all ages. The fourth objective is to ensure a fair and inclusive quality of education and increase lifelong learning opportunities for all. Meanwhile, the eighth goal is to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment opportunities, and decent work for all.

In addition, the report of the World Economic Forum (2018) on global competitiveness (the global competitive index), states that Indonesia is in 45th place with a score of 64.9. Indonesia's competitiveness is still below the three other ASEAN countries, namely Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. Thailand is in 38th place with a score of 67.5, Malaysia is in 25th place with a score of 74.4 and Singapore is in 2nd place with a score of 83.5. Reviewing a regional perspective, we need to pay close attention to developments that have occurred, and our human capital must be ready to become a driver of national development, more specifically in the regions.

Boalemo Regency is one of the areas in Gorontalo Province with an area of 1,831.33 km2 (0.15% of the total area of Gorontalo) and has a population of 162,181 people. A large population can be a potential and can bring great benefits if balanced with good quality. On the other hand, the large population and low quality of human resources will actually become a burden and cause various social problems. One of the elements that can be used as a basis for measuring success in efforts to build the quality of human life (society / population) is the Human Development Index (HDI). BPS data for 2020 shows that the HDI of Gorontalo (including Boalemo Regency) is still below the national standard, namely 68.49. Three basic dimensions for the formation of HDI, namely: (1) long life and healthy life (AHH), (2) knowledge (HLS & RLS), and (3) a decent standard of living is still below the national average.

Table 1. Data of Community Life Expectancy (AHH) in Gorontalo Province

Territory	2017		2018		2019	
	L	P	L	P	L	P
Gorontalo	65,22	69,20	65,51	69,53	66,01	69,94
Indonesia	69,16	73,06	69,30	73,19	69,44	73,33

BPS 2020 data source

Table 2. Average Years of Schooling (RLS) by Gender

Territory	2017		2018		2019	
	L	P	L	P	L	P
Gorontalo	6,98	7,56	7,14	7,76	7,37	8,00
Indonesia	8,56	7,65	8,62	7,72	8,81	7,89

BPS 2020 data source

Meanwhile, the decent living dimension with indicators of people's purchasing power towards a number of basic needs shows that per capita expenditure (constant prices) of the community has reached IDR 10,070,000 million in 2019, an increase of IDR 236,000 compared to the previous year of only IDR 9,834,000. In addition, the economic growth of Gorontalo has shown a slowdown in the last 3 years, namely 2017 (6.74%, 2018 (6.51%), and 2019 (6.41%). Even if seen from the highest poverty rate is in Boalemo Regency. which is 18.87%.

The formulations of the research problems are: 1) what factors influence economic growth in Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province, 2) what government programs have been implemented in increasing HDI in Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province, 3) what is the right strategy in order to improve quality human capital to encourage better economic growth in Boalemo District, Gorontalo Province.

This research is considered very urgent because the results of the research and the results of the research can be used for the development of concepts or knowledge on human resource management, and can also be used by local governments and can even be adopted by other regions in an effort to encourage economic growth through developing the quality of human capital.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Theoretically, the initial approach to analyzing economic growth according to the theory of neoclassical economic growth by (Solow, 1956) and (Swan, 1956), is interpreted as a function of labor, physical capital

and the existence of exogenous factors from technology. According to (Barro & Martin, 2004) the important contribution of Solow (Solow, 1956) and (Swan, 1956), is a key aspect of this model, namely the form of the production function. neoclassical, a specification that assumes constant returns to scale, diminishing returns for each input, and some positive elasticity and substitution between inputs. The role of human capital in understanding the economic growth of a country or region within a country is a development of the existence of modern economic theory, namely the endogenous growth model. One endogenous growth theory that focuses on discussing the role of human capital, namely (Lucas, 1988) and (Romer, 1990), in this model the addition of physical capital and labor (uneducated) and the presence of human capital as an input in the production function. Early studies of economic growth always refer to research conducted by (Solow, 1956) which provides a basic model of economic growth in which savings are the main driver of economic growth. The development of economic growth analysis provides a basis for the role of human capital as an important part of increasing economic growth (Mincer, 1984; Becker et al., 1990). Several further studies that provide an analysis of the effect of human capital on economic growth were carried out by (Mankiw et al., 1992) using augmented Solow growth models with human capital as an additional production factor while endogenous growth models (Lucas, 1988; Romer, 1990) also linked human capital and technology adoption as important factors in increasing growth. Economic growth by itself cannot be considered an end in itself. Development must pay more attention to improving the quality of life we live and the freedom we enjoy. Jhingan (2007: 417) in Fitri (2012) states that in order to change economic backwardness and generate the ability and motivation to move forward, it is important to improve people's knowledge and skills. In reality, without improving the quality of the human factor, progress is impossible. So, it can be seen that the country is poor because it has an unqualified population. Even though physical construction is carried out such as roads, factories, hospitals, and so on, the human beings are not of good quality, the physical capital cannot be utilized properly.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Human capital or better known as human capital was originally introduced by Adam Smith (1776) in The Wealth of Nations. He revealed that the amount of skills possessed by an individual (worker) reflects the return on investment in education and skills of the worker which can be compared with the return on investment in physical capital. Furthermore, Schultz (1961) proves that the results of investment in human capital through education and training in the United States are greater than the returns on investment in physical capital. In 1991, one of the economists, Elliott, developed a theory of human capital, which emphasizes the quality and not the quantity of labor supply. He describes the decision to acquire or develop skills as an investment decision that requires the expenditure of current resources to obtain a later return.

According to UNDP (1995), the human development paradigm consists of 4 (four) main components, namely:

1) Productivity;

Increasing the productivity of the population is a major need and is an important part of the process of improving the quality of life. Productivity requires an investment in people, as well as a macro-economic environment that allows people to develop themselves to their full potential. Communities must be able to increase their productivity and participate fully in the process of earning income and wage employment. Therefore, economic growth is one of the types of human development;

2) Equity (equity);

The population must have equal opportunity to have access to all economic and social resources. All barriers that minimize the opportunity to gain access must be removed so that people can take advantage of opportunities and participate in activities that improve their quality of life;

3) Sustainability;

Access to economic and social resources should continue not only for the current generation, but it is hoped that this access can also be enjoyed for future generations. All forms of physical, human, environmental capital must be equipped;

4) Empowerment (empowerment);

The comprehensive concept of empowerment in this paradigm means that residents can carry out choices according to their wishes. This means freedom for residents to make decisions for their lives. People must fully participate in making decisions and processes that affect their lives. With the increase in ability, creativity and productivity of humans will increase so that they become effective growth agents.

Muh Syarif & Abdul Azis Jakfar (2019) in their research revealed that along with the development of industrialization areas, human resources need to be prepared. Human resource development is inseparable

from three things, namely the index of health, education and purchasing power which is known as the HDI (Human Development Index). Furthermore, Aminuddin Anwar in his article entitled The Role of Human Capital in Regional Economic Growth in Java, revealed that education and health have a positive contribution to regional economic growth. This indicates the important role of education as one of the main sources for achieving better economic development. Meanwhile, the human capital indicators used in this study are the average length of schooling for education and life expectancy for health.

Research conducted by Muhammad Novan Prasetya also found that improving the quality of Human Resources certainly needs to be planned appropriately and this is one of the driving factors for the economy. In line with them, Ita Rustiati Ridwan in her research also found that investment in education means investment in human resources whose returns are not as fast as economic returns. However, it is felt that the high quality of human resources produced by education will increase economic growth. Freshka Hasiani. S also shows that the quality of human resources as seen from life expectancy (X1) has a positive effect on economic growth, as well as the average length of schooling (X2) and per capita income (X3) also has a positive effect on economic growth.

METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted in Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province. Research aims to; (1) To analyze the factors that influence economic growth in Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province; (2) Knowing government programs that have been implemented in increasing HDI in Boalemo District, Gorontalo Province; (3) Formulating the right strategy in order to improve the quality of human capital in order to encourage better economic growth in Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province. The type of research used is survey research with a mix method approach which in its implementation is adjusted to the plan and the desired results.

Data tracing was carried out by examining various information and data from documents obtained from related agencies in Boalemo Regency, namely: the Central Statistics Agency, the RPJMD / RKPD documents at Bappeda, data on economic development / growth in the Ekbang Section of Boalemo Regency, as well as supporting data on HDI at the Education Office. Youth and Sports, and the Boalemo District Health Office.

The analytical tools used are multiple regression, descriptive analysis, and SWOT analysis. The stages are as follows:

1. Measuring the factors that affect economic growth by taking into account several important indicators, namely public savings, technology, labor and human capital (AHH, HLS & RLS, DBM).
2. Identifying and analyzing local government programs in support of HDI improvement using descriptive analysis. The review will be carried out by focusing on 3 (three) basic dimensions of forming HDI, namely: (1) long life and healthy life (AHH), (2) knowledge (HLS & RLS), and (3) decent living standards.
3. Formulate a strategy for developing the quality of human capital in an effort to encourage economic growth using SWOT Analysis.

III. RESULTS / FINDINGS

Economic growth

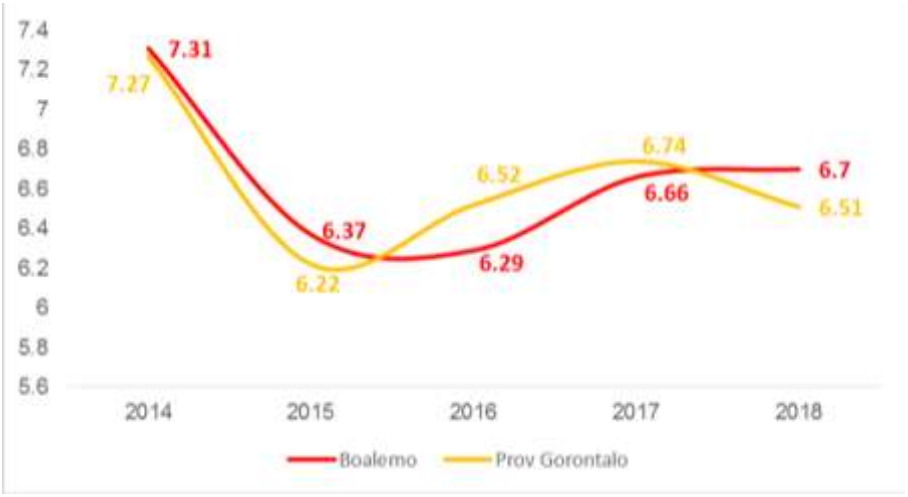
Table 3.GDP and PMTB Value at Constant Prices of Boalemo Regency in 2010-2018 (in rupiah)

Year	PDRB	PMTB
2010	1.930.376.610	403.872.500
2011	2.060.449.240	440.308.130
2012	2.213.391.100	478.817.920
2013	2.378.894.450	519.455.460
2014	2.552.687.550	565.855.550
2015	2.715.277.420	619.540.000
2016	2.886.159.370	654.581.000
2017	3.078.325.100	679.080.000
2018	3.284.453.320	709.940.000

2019	3.505.317.160	737.140.000

Source: BPS Boalemo Regency, 2020 / Processed data

Referring to table 3 above, it can be explained that GRDP at constant prices has increased steadily in the last decade, namely from 2010 to 2019. In 2010 it was still> Rp. 1.9 billion to> Rp. 2.5 billion in 2014 and became> Rp. 3.5 billion in 2019. PMTB from> Rp. 403 million in 2010 to> Rp. 565 million and becomes> Rp. 737 million in 2019.



Source: BPS Boalemo Regency, 2019b

Figure 1 Comparison of Economic Growth in Boalemo Regencyand Gorontalo Province 2014-2018

The economy of Boalemo Regency has tended to grow slowly in the last five years. Regional economy based on GRDP and economic growth calculated from GRDP growth at constant prices in 2010 shows that in 2014 the regional economy grew 7.31 percent, continues to experience a slowdown; 6.37 percent in 2015; to 6.29 percent in 2016. Economic growth strengthened slightly in 2017 at 6.66 percent; and finally 6.70 percent in 2018. Economic growth in Boalemo Regency had decreased in 2016 then increased again to 6.7 percent in 2018. Likewise with the economic growth of Gorontalo Province. In 2018, the economic growth of Boalemo Regency was above the economic growth of Gorontalo Province.

The 2001-2007 Regional Expansion Impact Evaluation Study conducted by the National Planning and Development Agency (Bappenas RI) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) states that the rate of economic growth in new autonomous regions (DOB) is lower than that of parent regions. In general, the economic growth of parent regions is more stable, with a range of 5 to 6 percent per year. Meanwhile, economic growth in new autonomous regions has been more fluctuating, partly due to the dominance of the agricultural sector as the largest component in the new autonomous region economy. The agricultural sector is very vulnerable to changes in prices, seasonal changes and climate. As a result, even a slight change in these components will greatly affect the formation of GRDP.

Savings

Table 4 Distribution of GRDP by Expenditure (%) in Boalemo District 2010-2019

Type Spending	YEAR									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Household consumption	60.02	61.16	61.43	61.61	60.85	61	60.23	60.5	60.5	60.49
Consume LNPRT	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.57
Government spending	21.61	22.13	22.54	22.32	21.80	21.51	20.50	20.39	19.7	19.02
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20.92	21.14	21.21	21.34	21.4	21.38	20.79	20.25	19.9	19.27
Inventory Changes	3.08	1.8	3.3	2.13	3.63	2.18	2.65	2.81	2.84	2.73
Net Exports of Goods and Services	-6.16	-6.75	-9	-7.91	-8.22	-6.59	-4.7	-4.5	-3.5	-2.08

PDRB	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: BPS Boalemo Regency, 2020. Processed data

From table 4 on the composition of GDP for expenditure during 2010-2019, it is known that the largest portion was used for household consumption, which reached more than 60 percent. Government spending ranges from 19 to 22 percent more in second place, then PMTB around 19 to 21 percent more. The net export of goods and services shows the notation (-) means that the value of imported goods and services is greater than those exported by the region. Meanwhile, the consumption of household non-profit institutions does not reach an average of 1 percent each year.

Based on the publication of Bank Indonesia on Regional Economic and Financial Performance, Composition of Total Individual Accounts per placement value of Gorontalo. The number of consecutive Boalemo District individual savings accounts from 2016 to 2018 are as follows: 41,889; 50,082; and 133,454 accounts.

Table 5 Number of Accounts and Placements with Banks in Boalemo Regency in 2019

No	Number of Accounts				
	Housing & Apartments	**Automotive**	**Elektronik**	**Multifunction**	**Others**
	369	1.770	24	1.333	3.387
	380	358	7	1.350	2.789
	382	385	19	1.211	2.367
	381	864	28	1.266	2.135
	378	1.685	48	25	2.385

Source: Bank Indonesia, Regional Economic and Financial Study of Gorontalo Province in 2020

The Regression Model for Saving and Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency

PMTB Partial Regression Model on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency is shown by the following equation:

$$Y = 1.217 + 0.937 X + \varepsilon;$$

With a positive relationship, PMTB has a very significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.99 and the coefficient of determination is 0.981. This shows that the savings variable proxied by PMTB has a contribution of 98.1% to the fluctuation of changes in Economic Growth proxied by GRDP and 1.9% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

Labor

Labor Regression Model and Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency

The labor variable which is regressed with the economic growth variable is the number of both formal and informal workers in the labor market in Boalemo Regency. Formal workers are those whose employment status: (1) is being assisted by permanent workers / paid laborers, and (2) laborers / employees / employees. While the status of informal employment includes: (1) self-employed, (2) working with the help of temporary / unpaid labor, (3) casual workers in agriculture, (4) casual workers in non-agriculture, and (5) family workers / unpaid workers. get paid. The partial regression model of Labor to Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency is shown by the following equation:

$Y = 2.360 + 1.465X + \varepsilon;$

With a positive relationship, the labor variable as proxy for the number of workers has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.982 and the coefficient of determination is 0.963. This shows that the variable of labor which is proxied by the number of workers has a contribution of 96.3% to the fluctuation of changes in economic growth proxied by PDRB and 3.7% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

Technology

Model of Technology Regression and Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency

The technological variable which is regressed with the variable of economic growth uses data on the number of people who access the internet. Secondary data from BPS Kabupaten Boalemo according to the number of

years (series) analyzed. The partial regression model for the Technology variable on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency is shown by the following equation:

Y = 9,179 + 0.241 X + ε;

With a positive relationship, the technology variable that is proxied with the number of people who access the internet has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.99 and the coefficient of determination is 0.98. This shows that the technology variable that is proxied by the number of people accessing the internet has a contribution of 98% to the fluctuation of changes in economic growth proxied by PDRB and 2% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

Human Capital

The Human Capital variable uses several proxies to regress and see its effect on the economic growth variable. These proxies include the Human Development Index (HDI), Life Expectancy Rate (AHH), Average Length of Schooling (RLS), Expectation of School Years (HLS) and Per Capita Expenditure or Purchasing Power. The following is data on the success indicators of human development in Boalemo Regency.

Table 6. Indicators of Human Development Success in Boalemo District, 2010-2019

Indikator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Life Expectancy (Years)	66.59	66.76	66.94	67.12	67.29	67.49	67.67	67.86	68.25	68.83
Expectation of Old School Years (Years)	10.76	11.04	11.32	11.6	11.89	12.07	12.34	12.41	12.42	12.43
Average Years of Schooling (Years)	5.79	5.91	6.01	6.12	6.15	6.23	6.3	6.38	6.53	6.54
Per Capita Expenditure (Rp thousand)	7417	7467	7516	7566	7598	7817	7895	8325	8654	8874
IPM (Indeks)	59.92	60.52	61.11	61.71	62.18	62.86	63.42	64.22	64.99	65.53

Source: BPS Boalemo Regency, Processed Data, 2020

Regression Model (Human Development Index / HDI) and Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency

Human capital can refer to investments that aim to produce healthy, intelligent and noble human resources. The quality of education and health to form a broader human capability which is at the core of the meaning of development. The partial regression model of the Human Development Index (HDI) on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency is shown by the following equation:

Y = -1,788 + 6,236 X + ε;

With a positive relationship, the human capital variable as proxy for HDI has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.970 and the determination coefficient is 0.941. This shows that the human capital variable proxied by HDI has a contribution of 94.1% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GRDP and 5.9% is influenced by other factors with the assumption of cateris paribus.

Regression Model (Life Expectancy Rate / AHH) and Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency

AHH partial regression model on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency is shown by the following equation:

Y = -13,161 + 12,345 X + ε;

With a positive relationship, the human capital variable which is proxied by AHH has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.815 and the determination coefficient is 0.664. This shows that the human capital variable proxied by AHH has a contribution of 66.4% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GRDP. While 33.6% is influenced by other factors with the assumption cateris paribus.

Regression Model (Average Length of School / RLS) and Economic Growth in Boalemo District

Average Years of School (RLS) / Mean Years School (MYS) is defined as the number of years used by the population in undergoing formal education. RLS describes the level of achievement of each resident in school activities. The higher the number of years of schooling, the higher the level of education achieved by the population, so this indicator is very important because it can show the quality of human resources. The RLS partial regression model on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency is shown by the following equation:

$$Y = 5.718 + 4.678\ X + \varepsilon;$$

With a positive relationship, the human capital variable that is proxied by RLS has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.975 and the coefficient of determination is 0.950. This shows that the human capital variable proxied by RLS has a 95% contribution to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GDP and 0.5% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

Regression Model (Old School Expectations / HLS) and Economic Growth in Boalemo District

The Expectation Rate for Old Schooling is defined as the length of schooling (in years) that the child is expected to experience at a certain age in the future. HLS can be used to determine the conditions of education system development at various levels. The partial regression model of Old School Expectations on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency is shown by the following equation:

$$Y = 5{,}651 + 3{,}521\ X + \varepsilon;$$

With a positive relationship, the human capital variable that is proxied with the expectation of school length has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.945 and the determination coefficient is 0.894. This shows that the human capital variable proxied with the Old School Expectation has a contribution of 89.4% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GRDP and 10.6% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

Per Capita Expenditure / Purchasing Power

Regression Model (Per Capita Expenditure / Purchasing Power) and Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency

The partial regression model of per capita expenditure / purchasing power on economic growth in Boalemo Regency is shown by the following equation:

$$Y = -9{,}615 + 2{,}759\ X + \varepsilon;$$

With a positive relationship, the human capital variable as proxy for the people's purchasing power has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.930 and the determination coefficient is 0.865. This shows that the variable human capital proxied with purchasing power has a contribution of 86.5% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GRDP and 13.5% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

Simultaneous Regression Model of Savings, Labor, Technology and Human Capital (AHH) Variables on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency

Simultaneous Regression Model of savings variables proxied by Saving (X1), Labor proxied by TPAK (X2), Technology (X3) and Human capital proxied by AHH on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency proxied by GRDP is shown by the following equation:

$$Y = -1.053 + 2.600X1 + 1.152X2 + 1.177X3 + 1.698X4 + Ɛ$$

The variables of savings, labor, technology and human capital, each of which are proxyed by PMTB, TPAK, the number of people accessing the internet, and AHH simultaneously have a very significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as indicated by the F-test value of 0.000.

The correlation coefficient is 1,000 and the coefficient of determination is 0.999. This shows that the Saving variable proxied with PMTB, the technology variable proxied by the number of RTs accessing the internet, the Labor variable proxied by TPAK and the Human Capital variable proxied by AHH contributed 99.9% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GRDP and 0.1% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

Simultaneous Regression Model of Saving, Labor, Technology and Human Capital (RLS) Variables on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency

Simultaneous Regression Model of savings variables proxied by PMTB (X1), Technology (X2), Labor proxied by Number of Workers (X3) and Human Capital proxied by Average Length of School (X4) on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency which is proxied by GRDP is shown by the following equation:

$$Y = 1{,}953 + 3{,}400\ X1 + 1{,}975\ X2 + 2{,}142X3 - 2{,}706\ X4 + Ɛ$$

With a positive relationship, the variables of savings, technology, labor and human capital are each proxyed by PMTB, the number of people who access the internet, the number of workers and RLS simultaneously have a very significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as shown by the value F test of 0.000. However, if observed partially, RLS has no effect.

The correlation coefficient is 0.999 and the coefficient of determination is 0.999. This shows that the Saving variable proxied by PMTB, the technology variable proxied by the number of people accessing the internet, the Labor variable proxied by the number of workers and the Human Capital variable proxied by RLS

contributed 99.9% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GRDP. and 0.1% influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

Simultaneous Regression Model of Saving, Labor, Technology and Human Capital (HLS) Variables on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency

Simultaneous Regression Model of saving variables proxied by PMTB (X1), Technology (X2), Labor proxied by Number of Workers (X3) and Human Capital proxied by HLS (X4) on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency which is proxied by GRDP is shown by the equation following:

$$Y = 1{,}177 + 3{,}484\ X1 + 1{,}282\ X2 + 1{,}784X3 - 7{,}237\ X4 + Ɛ$$

With a positive relationship, the variables of savings, technology, labor and human capital, each of which are proxied by PMTB, the number of people who access the internet, the number of workers and HLS simultaneously have a very significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as shown by the value F test of 0.000. However, if it is observed partially, it can be seen that HLS has no and insignificant effect on economic growth. Likewise with labor, where at the alpha level 5% has an effect but is not significant. Meanwhile, savings and technology are influential and significant.

Furthermore, the correlation coefficient (R) is 0.999 and the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.998. This shows that the Saving variable proxied by PMTB, the technology variable proxied by the number of people accessing the internet, the Labor variable proxied by the number of workers and the Human Capital variable proxied by HLS contributed 99.8% to the fluctuation of changes in proxied economic growth. with PDRB and 0.2% influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

Simultaneous Regression Model of Savings, Labor, Technology and Human Capital (Public Purchasing Power) on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency

Simultaneous Regression Model of savings variables proxied by PMTB (X1), Technology (X2), Labor proxied by Number of Workers (X3) and Human capital proxied by Community Purchasing Power (X4) on Economic Growth in Boalemo Regency which is proxied by GRDP shown by the following equation:

$$Y = 5{,}119 + 2{,}956\ X1 + 457927{,}753\ X2 + 1{,}898X3 - 19{,}752\ X4 + Ɛ$$

With a positive relationship, the variables of savings, technology, labor and human capital are each proxyed by PMTB, the number of people who access the internet, the number of workers and the purchasing power of the community simultaneously have a very significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency which is shown by the F Test value of 0.000. However, if it is observed partially, the purchasing power of the people has an effect but not significantly. Likewise, other proxies have a positive effect but not significant at the alpha level of 0.01 or 1%. Meanwhile, for savings proxied with PMTB, it appears to have a positive and significant effect.

The correlation coefficient is 0.999 and the determination coefficient is 0.998. This shows that the Saving variable proxied by PMTB, the technology variable which is proxied by the number of people accessing the internet, the Labor variable proxied by the number of workers and the Human Capital variable proxied by Community Purchasing Power has contributed 99.8% to the fluctuation of changes in proxied economic growth. with PDRB and 0.2% influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

IV. DISCUSSION / ANALYSIS

Economic development aims to achieve sustainable economic growth, which can be seen from the increase in real income per capita of the population in the long term accompanied by an increase in the quality or welfare of life. Economic growth is a process of changing the economic conditions of a country on an ongoing basis, leading to a better state within a certain period of time. Economic growth shows the growth in the production of goods and services in an economic area and within certain time intervals. This production is measured in terms of added value (value added) created by the industry / economic sectors in the region, which in total is known as Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).

Basically, economic growth (economic growth) comes from two main inputs, namely the capital stock (capital stock) and labor (labor). However, various literatures also state that economic growth can occur due to several determining factors, including: (1) Land and other natural resources, (2) The number and quality of the population and human resources, (3) capital goods and the level of technology (capital and technology), (4) Social systems and societal attitudes (social system and society norm).

According to Arsyad (2015), it is necessary to accumulate resources or capital to encourage economic growth and increase the production capacity of a region. There are three types of capital needed in the accumulation process, namely physical capital (capital stock), human capital (human capital) and social capital (social

capital). Apart from being the output of development, the quality of human resources is also a determining factor for economic development. Increased investment in human capital results in increased access to technology, increased quality and labor productivity.

According to Kuznets (1995), economic growth is an increase in the ability of a country to provide various types of economic goods which are numerous for its population. The ability of the state to produce these goods is largely determined by technological progress as well as the institutional and ideological adjustments it requires. From this definition, there are three main components that cannot be separated, namely:

1. The economic growth of a nation is seen from the continuous increase in the supply of goods.
2. Technological progress is a determinant of economic growth which determines the degree of growth in the ability to provide various kinds of goods for the population.
3. The widespread and efficient use of technology requires adjustments in the institutional sector.

Economic growth at the regional level is more technically translated as Gross Regional Domestic Product or GRDP, which is the level of production measured in total value added (value added) created by the industry or economic sectors in the region concerned in total. Therefore, economic growth is identical to the GDP growth rate. If "likened" to a cake, GRDP is the size of the cake. Economic growth is the same as the tendency to enlarge (or shrink) the "cake" which is measured as the percentage increase in GRDP in a certain year against the GRDP of the previous year. The GDP per capita is the average value of the population's income per person per year obtained from the nominal GRDP divided by the number of residents in a certain year.

GRDP is a description of the ability of a region to create output / value added at a certain time. GRDP according to business fields is broken down according to the total added value of 17 business sectors, including agriculture, industry, trade and services. GRDP on the basis of prevailing prices assesses the service goods produced / consumed based on current year prices. PDRB at Current Price shows the ability of economic resources produced by a region. A large GRDP value indicates the ability of large economic resources, and vice versa. ADHB GRDP or known as nominal GRDP is prepared based on the prevailing price in the calculation period, and aims to see the structure of the economy. PDRB per capita based on current prices shows the value of income per person of the population.

Furthermore, GRDP based on constant prices is a description of the ability of a region to create output (added value) at a certain time based on fixed prices in one basic year, namely in 2010. GRDP according to use at constant prices is useful for measuring the rate of growth in consumption, investment. and foreign trade from an area. GRDP by expenditure shows that goods and services are used for consumption, investment and traded with foreign parties. Six components of GRDP by Expenditure, namely:

1. Household Consumption
2. Household Non-Profit Institution Consumption
3. Government consumption
4. Gross Fixed Capital Formation
5. Changes in Inventory
6. Net exports (export - import)

In this study, we want to see and measure the effect of savings, labor, technology and human capital on economic growth in Boalemo Regency. The analytical tool used in this study is multiple regression analysis with the application of SPSS - Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. The aim is to see the interaction between variables X1, X2, X3, X4 with Y, so as to produce an equation model that shows the degree of influence, form of relationship and contribution and share of the four independent variables to the variations in the ups and downs of economic growth in the Regency. Boalemo.

Effect of Savings (X1) on Economic Growth (Y)

Domestic savings (domestic saving) is one of the determinants of the rate of economic growth. Funds usually come from the accumulation of public and private savings which are then allocated to investment activities. The higher the level of savings created, the greater the ability of regions / regions to invest. The increase in investment adds more capital and through a multiplier process results in a higher rate of economic growth and per capita income. An increase in income increases the ability of the community to save and so on, or is multiplier. Public deposits in the banking sector are an indication of the liquidity capacity of economic actors as a result of the increase in the aggregate economy. Although economic growth is not fully influenced by public savings in banks, the increase in Third Party Funds is needed to support and maintain the continuity of the banking intermediary function, namely channeling credit to various parties, especially business entities that intend to expand their business or expand their business.

Savings and investment are determinants of economic growth. In developing countries or regions that have recently enjoyed autonomy, efforts to mobilize domestic sources of funds to finance development face obstacles in capital formation. A person's consumption expenditure is the part of his income that is spent. The share of income that is not spent is called savings (saving / S). If the savings of all people in a country are added up, it is called public savings, which when added to government savings forms national savings. This national saving is a source of investment funds. Individual consumption is directly proportional to his income, or public consumption expenditure is directly proportional to national income. The greater the income, the greater the expenditure on consumption and savings.

Based on the research results, it shows that savings proxied with gross fixed capital formation (PMTB) have a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as indicated by the coefficient of determination of 98.1%. This means that 98.1% of economic growth in Boalemo Regency is greatly influenced by public savings.

The Effect of Labor (X2) on Economic Growth (Y)

Manpower is a phenomenon that needs serious attention. By increasing the number of population means leaving the supply of the number of workers. If this is not accompanied by optimal employment, it will result in high levels of unemployment. The labor force, the working population, and the labor unemployment rate are the capital for the movement of the wheels of development. The number and composition of the workforce will continue to change along with the demographic process. The Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK), indicates the size of the economically active working age population in a country or region. TPAK is measured as a percentage of the total workforce to the total working age population. This indicator shows the relative magnitude of the labor supply available to produce goods and services in an economy.

Unemployment is also a short-term macroeconomic problem nationally and regionally. Open unemployment is usually defined as those who are looking for work, who are preparing for business, who are not looking for work because they feel it is impossible to get a job and who already have a job but have not started working and at the same time they are not working (jobless). The indication of the working age population that is included in the unemployment group is measured by the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), which is the percentage of the number of unemployed to the total workforce.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the workforce proxied by the number of workers has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as indicated by the coefficient of determination of 96.3%. This means that 96.3% of economic growth in Boalemo Regency is greatly influenced by labor.

Effect of Technology (X3) on Economic Growth (Y)

Technology can be categorized as an artificial factor of production that affects the level of output and drives the economy. For Robert Solow and most economists, technological progress is the most important factor resulting from the development of methods. old or the discovery of new methods of completing traditional tasks such as farming, making clothes, or building houses (Lincolin Arsyad, 1997). One way to measure the effect of technology on economic growth can be seen from the role of TFP (Total Factor Productivity). TFP is another factor that influences economic growth apart from labor and capital. TFP is considered an exogenous technological advance.

Another way of measuring the influence of technology on the level of output or GRDP of a region can be seen from the capital per effective workforce (working labor. Sadono Sukirno (2005) states that technological growth can lead to sustainable output per labor growth. It can be seen from the capital per effective labor In this study, technology is seen from the capital per effective labor or labor force that is working.

Nowadays experts and governments have made standard measures of the level of technological literacy for certain regions and times. The Information and Communication Technology Development Index (IP-ICT) is compiled by eleven indicators which are combined to form a standard measure for the development of the ICT sector covering fixed line and cellular subscribers per 100 population. International internet bandwidth per user, percentage of households with computer control, percentage of households with internet access, and percentage of population accessing the internet. Other indicators are fixed cable and wireless broadband internet subscribers per 100 population, literacy rate, secondary gross enrollment rate (SMP equivalent and SMA equivalent). Then the tertiary gross enrollment rate (education D1 to S1). IP-TIK is useful for comparing ICT development over time and between regions. IP-ICT can show the digital divide and the potential for ICT development and development. The higher the value, the faster the development in an area.

Boalemo District already has experience and good practice (best-practice) regarding the application of information and communication technology in recent years. The teacher gives assignments using the front

office 365 application that has been introduced by LPMP Gorontalo also through google classroom, whatsapp and the facebook messenger group. The obstacles that are often faced are that the villages in the Boalemo Regency area do not have an internet network and there are also students who do not have a smartphone in the form of a smart cellphone because the economic situation of the family has not been able to provide the benefits of the internet for economic development, improving community services and providing room for increased knowledge. knowledge especially for schools in Boalemo.

In addition, the Boalemo District Government has also educated local youth to develop applications that can support public services, promote local potential and provide opportunities for advancement of knowledge. A total of 9 school units, 40 villages and 10 Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) as well as all sub-districts in Boalemo Regency have data connected to the internet network. To support internet operations, all operators have received training so that their use is in accordance with their needs and dynamics.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the technology proxied by the number of people who access the internet has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as indicated by the coefficient of determination of 98%. This means that 98% of economic growth in Boalemo Regency is greatly influenced by technology.

The Effect of Human Capital (X4) on Economic Growth (Y)

Human capital is an investment in humans in the form of skills, norms and health that are obtained from the process of education, training and health services (Todaro, 2014). Human capital affects the economy of a region or country through increasing the productivity of the economy's workforce and improving technology. Empirically, several studies show the influence of human capital on economic growth.

Human Development Index

HDI is an important indicator to measure success in efforts to build the quality of human life (society / population). IPM explains how residents can access development outcomes in terms of income, health, education, and so on. The Human Development Index (HDI) is one of the data and information used by local governments to measure the achievement of human development with a number of basic components of quality of life, namely life expectancy representing the dimensions of health, long school expectancy (HLS) and average length of schooling. (RLS) represents the dimension of education, and the average per capita expenditure is adjusted to represent the dimension of decent living.

Based on the research results, it shows that human capital proxied by the human development index has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as indicated by the coefficient of determination of 94.1%. This means that 94.1% of the fluctuations in changes in economic growth in Boalemo District are influenced by human capital proxied by HDI.

Life expectancy

Life Expectancy Rate (AHH) is one of the indicators used to assess the health status of the population. Life expectancy is an estimate of the average additional age a person is expected to live. UHH or some references call life expectancy (AHH) can also be defined as the average number of years lived by a person after that person reaches the X birthday. The measure commonly used is life expectancy at birth which reflects the current health condition. When discussing AHH, what is meant is the average number of years that a person will live since he was born.

According to Statistics Indonesia, the life expectancy at birth is the average year of life that a newborn baby will live in a certain year. Life expectancy in one area is different from other areas depending on the quality of life that its inhabitants are able to achieve. Furthermore, the success of health programs and socio-economic development can be seen from the increase in the life expectancy of the population of an area. Life expectancy can be increased due to increased health care through various health facilities (especially puskesmas), increased public purchasing power will increase access to health services, be able to meet nutritional and calorie needs, be able to have better education so that they can get a job with adequate income. , which in turn will increase the degree of public health. In summary, a person's life expectancy is determined by their lifestyle, access to health facilities and economic status. In Boalemo itself, the life expectancy of the community has shown an increase, although it is not significant and for 2019 AHH will reach the age of 69 years.

A low life expectancy rate in an area indicates that health development has not been successful, and the higher the AHH the more it shows the success of health development in that area. In addition, AHH is a tool to evaluate the performance of the government in improving the welfare of the population in general, and increasing the degree of health in particular. AHH describes the average age that a person reaches in the mortality situation prevailing in his community. For health factors have a significant effect on economic

growth because health has an impact on the entire community (labor). More and more people are afflicted with a disease means that it will destroy the vitality, productivity, efficiency and even weaken the initiatives and social activities of the workforce. Low per capita income reflects the economic production power of the local community concerned, and in this case health is another index of the economic and social efficiency figures.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that human capital proxied by the Life Expectancy Rate has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as indicated by the determination coefficient value of 98.1%. This means that 98.1% of economic growth in Boalemo Regency is greatly influenced by public savings.

Average Length of School (RLS)

One of the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely the fourth goal is to ensure the quality of education that is fair and inclusive and to increase lifelong learning opportunities for all. In this context, the RLS and HLS indicators play an important role as a determinant of the successful development of a country or a region.

The average length of schooling (RLS / mean years of schooling / MYS) is the number of years used by the population in undergoing formal education. The assumption is that under normal conditions the average length of schooling for an area will not decrease. The average length of schooling is calculated based on the population aged 25 years and over with the assumption that by the age of 25 the education process has ended. This size is in accordance with the international standards used by UNDP. In the RLS calculation, the population who graduated from elementary school for 6 years, graduated from junior high school for 9 years and graduated from high school for 12 years regardless of whether they have lived in class or not. In Boalemo, it is seen that the increase is not too significant, only the digit behind it has changed with the average length of schooling around 6.54. There was an increase of 0.01 from the previous year. Thus it can be predicted that the level of education in Boalemo District is only elementary school graduates on average when viewed from the RLS aspect.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that human capital proxied by the Average Length of Schooling (RLS) has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as indicated by the coefficient of determination of 95%. This means that 95% of changes in economic growth fluctuations in Boalemo Regency are strongly influenced by human capital which is proxied by the Average Length of Schooling (RLS).

Expectations for Old Schools (HLS)

Harapan Lama School (HLS) is one of the outputs that can be used to photograph the equitable distribution of education development in Indonesia. Because HLS measures a resident's educational opportunity starting at the age of seven. In simple terms, HLS can be defined as the school enrollment rate according to single age. HLS is an indicator that describes the length of schooling (in years) that children are expected to experience at a certain age in the future.

Based on the research data, it shows that the average length of schooling for school age children is 12 years, namely: 6 years of elementary school, 3 years of junior high school, and 3 years of high school. This shows that school-age children in Boalemo based on UNDP calculations only reach SMA level and are equivalent. With a positive relationship, the human capital variable that is proxied by HLS has a significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as indicated by the coefficient of determination of 0.894. This means that the human capital variable proxied by HLS has a contribution of 89.4% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth

Per Capita Expenditure / Purchasing Power

Per capita expenditure is often referred to as purchasing power parity. Purchasing power or PPP is defined as the cost incurred for the consumption of all household members for a month divided by the number of household members. Per capita expenditure is used to measure the standard of human living. This is also influenced by existing knowledge and opportunities to realize knowledge in various productive activities so as to produce output in the form of goods and services as income. Then the existing income creates expenditure or consumption. Per capita expenditure provides an overview of the level of purchasing power of PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) of the community, and as one of the components used in seeing the status of human development in an area.

Based on the research data, it shows that the form of the X and Y relationship is positive, where the human capital variable which is proxied with the purchasing power of the community has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. This is evidenced by the coefficient of determination of 0.865,

meaning that the variable human capital proxied with purchasing power has a contribution of 86.5% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GRDP.

As previously explained, there are several proxies that are considered capable of contributing to changes in economic growth fluctuations in Boalemo district. Among them are savings, labor, technology and human capital. After going through simultaneous testing, the analysis model shows that there is a positive and significant effect. On the one hand, if it is observed in other models where human capital is proxied by Life Expectancy, Average Length of Schooling, Expectations for School Years, and Public Purchasing Power, it can be seen that some variables are not significant, even the constant value is negative. This is most likely caused by the too far data gap between variables X and Y. It is realized that the data obtained from BPS and OPD varies greatly.

Local Government Strategies in Increasing Human Capital in Efforts to Encourage Economic Growth.

Based on the description of the SWOT analysis above in relation to regional economic development through human capital, the strategies that should be considered by the Boalemo Regency Government are:

1. Health Quality Improvement Strategy

a. The demographic bonus that Boalemo Regency has needs to be accompanied by better nutritional quality to make it more productive. The problem of malnutrition or malnutrition in young children is the cause of poor growth and development in children. This can cause certain diseases, or interfere with the child's cognitive development. The problem of malnutrition is not only related to direct food intake for the baby, but also nutritional intake for the mother since pregnancy. For this reason, the steps taken are (1) preventing malnutrition for all children by providing better nutritional intake to pregnant women. The role of government is important, especially for underprivileged families in preparing good nutritional intake for both mother and child. (2) providing good nutritional intake to children such as giving exclusive breastfeeding for at least 6 months, followed by providing adequate and adequate amounts of complementary foods, accompanied by breastfeeding for 2 years.

b. Improving the quality and access to health services needs to be done by adding more health personnel and health facilities, especially the First Level Health Facilities / Puskesmas located in each district. From health personnel, the number of doctors, for example, does not experience a significant increase every year, inversely proportional to the number of patients, which continues to increase in line with the increasing population in Boalemo Regency. The contract system for doctors that has been implemented so far should also be followed by investment in local human resources prepared as regional health workers. In addition to health workers, health facilities improvement is also carried out both to improve the quality of services and to facilitate access to health services for people in isolated and outermost areas.

2. Education Quality and Relevance Improvement Strategy

a. The integration of education delivery with information technology is both a necessity and a demand that must be met in the delivery of education in Boalemo Regency. This step requires a number of infrastructures, especially internet network infrastructure and other supporting facilities such as computers / laptops or smart phones, as well as management and technicians. Increased government attention in the field of education, demonstrated through an increase in budget policy, is an opportunity that the Boalemo Regency Government needs to take advantage of in encouraging the integration of education and information technology delivery. This integration will make the educational process easier, more dynamic and effective because teachers can develop interesting learning materials using embedded learning systems that can be accessed easily by students. In addition, the pattern of communication and guidance carried out by teachers to students and parents is also easier, can be any time and is effective.

b. The relevance of education implementation to the needs of the regions and the world of work must be increased, so that school or tertiary education graduates are easily absorbed by job opportunities or can answer regional needs. Increasing this relevance is carried out by increasing the number of vocational education institutions that are relevant to regional potential such as vocational schools and polytechnics. Boaelmo has potential in the fields of Agriculture, Marine, Animal Husbandry and Tourism. The more human resources available in this field, the better the support for the development of leading sectors. The availability of human resources that are dominant in the general field and irrelevant to the potential and needs of this area has made many high school and university graduates experience unemployment and unable to contribute positively to regional development.

c. The participation of school-age children at every level of education at their age as reflected in the Net Participation Rate (NER) must continue to be increased, especially at the higher education level. The NER of Higher Education is still very low, which is a reflection of the limited availability of skilled personnel in

Boalemo Regency. The low NER of Higher Education is caused by various factors, but economic factors are the most dominant factor affecting children's access to higher education. The availability of scholarships / study assistance has had a significant impact. Generally, those who stop after completing the SMA / SMK / MA programs are equivalent due to cost factors. To increase the APK and APM of Higher Education, various central government programs are available which are opportunities to be utilized, namely the Indonesia Smart Card Scholarship program, Bidik Misi. Even then, it must go through a long struggle and not all can be fulfilled.

d. The program in order to reduce drop out and illiteracy rates was continued, as well as the return to school movement specifically for school dropouts.

e. The 20% budgeting policy will be immediately implemented accompanied by planning based on the needs and vision of local governments.

3. Strategy to Increase Public Purchasing Power

a. Encouraging the implementation of community empowerment through the allocation of village funds and cross-sector OPD planning;

b. Build, improve, and maintain infrastructure to support community economic improvement such as village roads / farm roads, dams / irrigation, village markets, and others.

c. Creating special programs that are quick to boost the family's economy, including through the Sustainable Food Home (RPL) program, Family Farming, or the like, animal husbandry, home industry for processing fishery products, etc .;

d. Encouraging the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises with a focus on processing local food into superior products and village / regional innovation. In addition, conducting a study on the potential of the village that can be developed so that it really encourages the growth of the village economy and will certainly have an impact on the increase in the community's economy so that their purchasing power will also increase.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and the above discussion descriptions, the conclusions drawn by the researcher are;

1. PMTB has a very significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.99 and the coefficient of determination is 0.981. This shows that the savings variable proxied by PMTB has a contribution of 98.1% to the fluctuation of changes in Economic Growth proxied by GRDP and 1.9% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

2. Labor as a proxy for the number of workers has a significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.982 and the coefficient of determination is 0.963. This shows that the variable of labor which is proxied by the number of workers has a contribution of 96.3% to the fluctuation of changes in economic growth proxied by PDRB and 3.7% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

3. The technology variable that is proxied by the number of people who access the internet has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.99 and the coefficient of determination is 0.98. This shows that the technology variable that is proxied by the number of people accessing the internet has a contribution of 98% to the fluctuation of changes in economic growth proxied by PDRB and 2% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

4. Human capital variable as proxy by HDI has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.970 and the determination coefficient is 0.941. This shows that the human capital variable proxied by HDI has a contribution of 94.1% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GRDP and 5.9% is influenced by other factors with the assumption of cateris paribus.

5. The human capital variable that is proxied by AHH has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.815 and the determination coefficient is 0.664. This shows that the human capital variable proxied by AHH has a contribution of 66.4% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GRDP. While 33.6% is influenced by other factors with the assumption cateris paribus.

6. The human capital variable as proxied by RLS has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.975 and the coefficient of determination is 0.950. This shows that the

human capital variable proxied by RLS has a 95% contribution to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GDP and 0.5% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.
7. The human capital variable that is proxied with the expectation of school length has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.945 and the determination coefficient is 0.894. This shows that the human capital variable proxied with the Old School Expectation has a contribution of 89.4% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GRDP and 10.6% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.
8. Human capital variable as proxy for people's purchasing power has a significant effect on the economic growth of Boalemo Regency. The correlation coefficient is 0.930 and the determination coefficient is 0.865. This shows that the variable human capital proxied with purchasing power has a contribution of 86.5% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GRDP and 13.5% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.
9. The variables of savings, labor, technology and human capital, each of which are proxyed by PMTB, TPAK, the number of people who access the internet, and AHH simultaneously have a very significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as indicated by the F-test value of 0.000 . The correlation coefficient is 1,000 and the coefficient of determination is 0.999. This shows that the Saving variable proxied with PMTB, the technology variable proxied by the number of RTs accessing the internet, the Labor variable proxied by TPAK and the Human Capital variable proxied by AHH contributed 99.9% to the fluctuations in changes in economic growth proxied by GRDP and 0.1% is influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.
10. The variables of savings, technology, labor and human capital, each of which are proxyed by PMTB, the number of people who access the internet, the number of workers and HLS simultaneously have a very significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as indicated by the F test value of 0.000 . However, if it is observed partially, it can be seen that HLS has no and insignificant effect on economic growth. Likewise with labor, where at the alpha level 5% has an effect but is not significant. Meanwhile, savings and technology are influential and significant. Furthermore, the correlation coefficient (R) is 0.999 and the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.998. This shows that the Saving variable proxied by PMTB, the technology variable proxied by the number of people accessing the internet, the Labor variable proxied by the number of workers and the Human Capital variable proxied by HLS contributed 99.8% to the fluctuation of changes in proxied economic growth. with PDRB and 0.2% influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.
11. The variables of savings, technology, labor and human capital, each of which are proxied by PMTB, the number of people accessing the internet, the number of workers and the purchasing power of the community simultaneously have a very significant effect on economic growth in Boalemo Regency as indicated by the value of the F test. amounting to 0,000. However, if it is observed partially, the purchasing power of the people has an effect but not significantly. Likewise, other proxies have a positive effect but not significant at the alpha level of 0.01 or 1%. Meanwhile, for savings proxied with PMTB, it appears to have a positive and significant effect. The correlation coefficient is 0.999 and the determination coefficient is 0.998. This shows that the Saving variable proxied by PMTB, the technology variable which is proxied by the number of people accessing the internet, the Labor variable proxied by the number of workers and the Human Capital variable proxied by Community Purchasing Power has contributed 99.8% to the fluctuation of changes in proxied economic growth. with PDRB and 0.2% influenced by other factors assuming cateris paribus.

LIMITATION AND STUDY FORWARD

The limitation of this research is related to the sample data. This study uses secondary data / time series taken from BPS 2020 and data available in the relevant Regional Apparatus Organizations. In addition, Human capital is measured using the Human Capital proxy by looking at the Human Development Index (Life Expectancy Rate, Expectation for School Duration & Average Length of Schooling, and Public Purchasing Power). Meanwhile, economic growth is measured using the GRDP proxy. Furthermore, we also look at the factors that influence economic growth with multiple regression analysis to see whether economic growth is influenced by public savings, labor, technology, and human capital.

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AUTHORS CONTRIBUTION

In this study, the authors contributed in thinking about research ideas including the expression of the main ideas. The author is also fully responsible for the content and work of the manuscript.

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