

Human development efficiency in Indonesia = Efisiensi Human Development di Indonesia

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Abstrak

[Human development merupakan proses pengubahan sumber daya menjadi human capital, yaitu seperangkat kompetensi yang menyanggalkan manusia untuk bekerja dan menghasilkan nilai ekonomi. Human Development Index (HDI) mewakili 3 komponennya, yaitu: kesehatan, pendidikan, dan pendapatan. Pada 2013, Indonesia menempati peringkat global ke-108 untuk HDI, sedangkan Palestina ke-107, meski PDB per kapitanya hanya setengah Indonesia; mengindikasikan adanya perbedaan efisiensi. Studi ini mengukur efisiensi human development Indonesia. Menggunakan Data Envelopment Analysis, ditemukan bahwa setengah provinsi Indonesia inefisien. Provinsi kurang maju seperti Papua efisien; menandakan efisiensi tidak dipengaruhi oleh skala sumber daya. Akibat inefisiensi ini, sekitar Rp 10 Trillion terbuang setiap tahunnya, dari 2009-2013.]

Human development is the process of converting resources into human capital, which is the stock of competencies embodied by the ability to perform labor in producing economic value. The Human Development Index (HDI) represents its 3 main components: education, health and income. In 2013, Indonesia ranked 108th in global HDI, while Palestine ranked 107th despite having half of Indonesia's GDP per capita, indicating an efficiency disparity. This study aims to measure Indonesia's human development efficiency. Using Data Envelopment Analysis, the study discovers that half of Indonesia's provinces are relatively inefficient.

Underdeveloped provinces such as Papua are efficient; proving efficiency has no association with scale of resources. Due to inefficiency, approximately over Rp 10 Trillion have been wasted yearly from 2009-2013 in Indonesia. Human development is the process of converting resources into human capital, which is the stock of competencies embodied by the ability to perform labor in producing economic value. The Human Development Index (HDI) represents its 3 main components: education, health and income. In 2013, Indonesia ranked 108th in global HDI, while Palestine ranked 107th despite having half of Indonesia's GDP per capita, indicating an efficiency disparity. This study aims to measure

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