ANALYSIS OF THE RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIP OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE TOWARDS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN SOUTH SULAWESI

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ABSTRACT

Analysis of the reciprocal Relationship of local Government Expenditure towards human development index and its influence on economic performance in South Sulawesi. The purpose of the research is to 1. Analyse the influence of the development expenditure against the human development index (HDI) 2. analyse the influence of the human development index against the performance of construction economics, 3. The relationship of development spending on performance economic development. 4. The extent of the Government's efforts in the construction of human resources in South Sulawesi. The data used are the primary data and secondary data, the method of analysis used was multiple Linear regression, this research was carried out on 4 City Districts in South Sulawesi. The results of the Penelitian human development index in the city of Makassar 78.11 percent average during the period 2008-2013, higher than Regency Takalar and Gowa, Maros. The human development index Makassar city showed no significant influence on performance development, currently, Takalar and Gowa Regency Maros simultaneously GRANT and HDI member influence significant, but does show the influence of partially proportionally in support of improved performance of economic development. Economic growth in the city of Makassar during 2008-2013 is experiencing a positive trend with the average the growth of the 9.66 percent and is the highest growth rate of Regency Takalar and Gowa, Maros

INTRODUCTION

One of the important things that get attention on economic growth is a matter of sluggishness of economic growth from time to time, generally a wide economic growth slower than the growth rate that is potentially achievable, the effect of such circumstances, the economy does not always reach full employment and unemployment problems is a challenge that must be faced and always corrected.

To understand the problem of economic growth in the face in the still low level of development and prosperity to note the shape of the Government's policy to accelerate economic growth. Study of the Ramirez et al (1998) departs from there is a two-way relationship between economic growth and human development (human development). In other ways. Hers (1998) also mentions the existence of the issue simultanitas in the empirical model that is widely used in studies that examine the influence of human capital against economic growth. Simultanitas is

one of the things that flourished in the criticism of the mengestimasi studies the influence of human capital against economic growth.
As for the second chain of relationships that are intended by Ramirez dkk are as follows;

The first is from economic growth into human development. Economic performance affects human development, in particular through the activity of households and the Government, in addition to the existence of the role of civil society, such as through community organizations and non-governmental organizations. The allocation between and within those institutions and differences in behavior can be the cause of human development performance differences though its economic equivalent performance levels.
The tendency of households to spend their net income for goods that have a direct contribution towards human development (such as food/water, education and health) depending on a number of factors such as the level and distribution of income between households and also on who controls the allocation of household expenditure. It's been well known that the poor population spends a portion of its revenues more than the inhabitants of the rich to the needs of human development. Meanwhile, women also have no small role in arranging household expenditures. The higher education of women will be the more positive for human development. That is to say with a high level of education are owned by women (housewives) then it will have an impact on the choice of the use of the revenue received from either the husband or from its own revenues, for example, buy gold as jewellery as well as investment rather than buying clothes are expensive and not worth the investment ...

The second is from human development to economic growth. About the relationship of human development to the economic growth relatively widely expressed. A high level of human development will affect the economy through an increase in the population of capability and consequently also on the productivity and creativity of them. The education and health of the population largely determine the ability to absorb and manage the sources of economic growth both in relation to institutional sarnpai technology which are essential for economic growth. With a good education, utilization of technology or technological innovation become possible to happen. Similarly, social capital will increase along with the high education of course in this case is also significant presence of investment and also the distribution of income. With a good income distribution of open possibilities for the achievement of high economic growth. This is because with meratanya income distribution rate health and education also will be better and in turn will also improve the level of productivity of labor. Meanwhile, the investment also enables human resources to benefit the economic growth

Special Purpose

Specifically from this research aims to:

1. Analyse the influence of the development expenditure against the human development index (HDI) in South Sulawesi.
2. Analyse the influence of the human development index against the performance of Construction economics.

3.Analyzing the relationship of development Spending on performance of economic development.
4.Knowing the extent of the Government's efforts in the construction of Human Resources in South Sulawesi.

The Urgency Of Research

The need for an increased allocation of government spending for the social field becomes increasingly feels since Indonesia experienced an economic crisis. The crisis is not only causing a deterioration in human development is nothing but also carry an impact on poverty levels. Meanwhile, in addition to economic growth, human mbangunan pe is absolutely essential in order to reduce the level of poverty. This is because education and good health enables the poor to increase the value of assetnya is the most important power given them., so that investments in education and health are very important means for poverty reduction.

With a good education, utilization of technology or technological innovation become possible to happen. Similarly, social capital will increase along with the high education of course in this case is also significant presence of investment and also the distribution of income. With a good income distribution of open possibilities for the achievement of high economic growth. This is because with meratanya income distribution rate health and education also will be better and in turn will also improve the level of productivity of labor. Meanwhile, the investment also enables human resources to the benefit of economic growth.

In other words, the influence of human development towards economic growth would be more convincing if there is already a habit to support a good education which depends on stage of development in itself. In addition, the positive influence that too if there is a high level of investment, a more equitable distribution of income, support for better social capital, as well as a more adequate economic policy.

In the context of Indonesia, two lines of that relationship can also be seen in relation to the economic crisis. The economic crisis certainly affects the growth of regional economies. Akita and Alisjahbana (2002) shows that Java and Bali is the most degenerate perekonomiannya. Meanwhile, Irian Jaya and Maluku area is thus the lowest human development index slump (BPS-Bappenas-UNDP, 2001). Although the human development index between the two areas remain lower than other provinces and also the perkapitanya income, but this raises a question. Whether its human resources areas that are more qualified better able to withstand the economic crisis such as seen from besamya perkapitanya revenue slump? On the contrary, are areas that are already higher perkapitanya income more can to support human development in terms of his territory.

External Research

External research can find the patterns of income and expenditure budget planning area (BUDGETS) in relation to the improvement of human development index and its influence on regional economic performance by observing the pattern of budgeting made by local governments in South Sulawesi.

External research can formulate a pattern or model of budgeting in drawing up BUDGETS in South Sulawesi in relation to regional economic performance improvements and an increase in welfare of society is measured

through a human development index that reflects the level of education, level of health, the ability of purchasing power, the level of literacy in reading, so with the budgeting model proportional to human development are expected to encourage the improvement of the quality of human resources who can encourage human productivity, which in turn can encourage the improvement of economic performance. With a proper budget allocation patterns and proportional expected to encourage the acceleration of development in the field of improvement of the quality of human resources and improvement of the performance of the regional economy

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sumedi and Supadi (2002, 3), posited the theory theory of the development of a number of expert economists, ranging from the classical to Neo-classical theory to Rostow argued, for example, stages of transition from a traditional society into a modern is phasing that must be traversed by each country. Stages of development of the countries are: (1) traditional communities (the traditional society), (2) the preconditions for take-off towards sustainable growth (the preconditions for take-off), (3) the take-off stage (the take-off), (4) stages of maturity (the drive to maturity), and (5) the stage of society with high levels of consumption (the age of high mass consumption).

The phasing of economic development is based on the characteristics of the changing economic, social and political. In the process of changing economic contexts of society is characterized by the presence of a decrease in the role of the agricultural sector and increased the role of the industrial sector. This concept was then elaborated in detail by Harrod-Domar.

Theories of development that evolved is not alluded to the problem of poverty explicitly as an issue that requires a special approach in the settlement. The theory of construction convinced the problem of poverty will be resolved by itself through the mechanism of economic growth. Even the Kuznets argued that income inequality is a requirement necessity for economic growth. So at the beginning of the economic growth in economic disparities the higher level until at some stage recently dropping. Harrod-Domar's theory also stated so, where high growth is necessary for the accumulation of capital (capital) through saving (saving). Components of the community that are capable of saving are the rich, not the poor people from the group. So that economic growth can only be driven by community groups capable of fostering capital.

Thus in the early stages of growth development outcomes are only enjoyed by a small fraction of the community that has a large capital, just after the "cake" considerable development mechanism equitable automatically goes through the distribution of employment opportunities and striving.

Some opinions that argue that high economic growth will be followed by a high level of inequalities, namely: (1) the high level of inequalities in the end gave birth to poverty. The poor cannot afford to finance the education of his son so that the quality of the resulting resource is low, leading to low productivity. In the long run will affect the growth of eknonomi, (2) a rich community groups do not always invest the revenues in order to generate economic growth, but consumptive tends to be by buying luxury goods imported or shopping abroad giving rise to economic meltdowns that negatively affect economic growth

temadap, (3) Low Income gives rise to a low standard of living, health and nutrition levels are low which causes low productivity , which ultimately lowers economic growth, (4) high Gap raises pisikologis effect which affects the socio-political conditions. High gap raises the potential for social conflict created ikiim that is not whether unaccompanied for investment and endeavor and impact on economic growth, (5) the increasing income of the poor will be menstimulus request that drive economic expansion..

Empirically, Garda and Soelistianingsih (1998) has mengestimasi the influence of human capital variables (as measured by the share of the population aged 10 years and above that base level educated or medium), the ratio of pupils against teachers (to measure the coverage of educational efforts and efficiency use of resources for education), the total fertility rate (the average number of children born to each woman aged 15 to 49 years old) — in addition to the oil and gas sector share in GDP to measure the availability of natural resources — against the regional economic growth. His findings are that investment for education and health are indeed needed to reduce regional income inequality.

Whereas Wibisono (2001) inserting variables educational attaintment (as measured by level of education who successfully ditamatkan), life expectancy (life expectancy), the level of fertility {fertility rate), the level of infant mortality (infant mortality rate), the rate of inflation and also regional dummy variable was also against the growth of regional economies. Of estimation-estimation is done, obtained findings that influential variables are positive towards growth is education, life expectancy, and the rate of infant mortality. While the fertility rate of inflation and tmgkat give a negative effect against the growth rate of income.

Both of the above study also confirmed that human capital (human capital) in the form of education or health have an important contribution in economic growth and also useful to speed up the process of Equalization of income between regions

THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The human development index is a Composite Index that is also an indicator that can describe the human development progress in measurable and representative. The human development index includes three components that are considered fundamental to human and operationally easy calculated to produce a measure that reflects the human development efforts. These three components are :

1. Survival/Age life, measured by life expectancy at birth.
2. Education are calculated based on the average level of literacy among adult population.
3. Quality standard of living measured on the basis of real per capita income which is adjusted to purchasing power parity .

HDI first introduced in 1990 by UNDP. The human development index (HDI) includes three components that are considered fundamental to human and operationally easy calculated to produce a measure that reflects the human development efforts. The third component is the live odds (longevity), knowledge (knowledge) and worth living (living standards). Live odds are calculated based on life expectancy at birth; knowledge is measured based on the average of the old school and number literate population aged 15 years and over; and the worth

living is measured by expenditure per capita based on purchasing power parity (purchasing power parity).

RESEARCH METHODS

Time and place of Research

This research was carried out in South Sulawesi during 12 months in 4 district/city, by focusing attention on the analysis of the influence of construction spending and the human development index against the performance of construction, it also carried out an analysis of the relationship between spending on development and human development index against the performance of construction in South Sulawesi

This research is more oriented on secondary data, however it still requires primary data from key information (key-informent) who purposely selected carefully in the hope of being able to give accurate information, information about the human development index and a grant in conjunction with the performance development in South Sulawesi.

Types and sources of Data

The source of the data in this study sourced from:

a. Primary data, i.e. data obtained directly from the first source (informen key) using a commonly used and rare.
b. Secondary data is data that is retrieved from the second party, usually in the form of documentation for example data from BPS and other intstansi associated with this research (Grant).

Engineering data collection:

In this study, data gathering techniques used are:

a. Observation,.
b. Interview ,
c. Questionnaire.
d. Documentation,

3.4. Teknik Analisis data

For the needs of data analysis in this study, digunan regression formulas for calculating the influence of the dependent variable are independent of pariabel, with the following formulation:

(1) $Y = B_0 + B_1 X_1 + B_2 X_2 + e$

where :

Y = Performance development that can be represented by GDP
X1 = is the human development index (HDI)
X2 = is the magnitude of the development expenditure (a GRANT)

(2) Next to calculate the relationship between the free variables with variables bound, used the test of correlation (r) .

By using SPSS version 13 can be done counting the value of the constant, the value of the regression line and the direction of the koefien value kofisien relation.

THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH AND THE DISCUSSION

Analysis of The Influence of Government Spending, The IPM Against Economic Performance

A wide range of variables that come into effect in encouraging economic performance is a region (area), which are expenditures of the Government in the financing of development. Big nothingness Government spending in each year will give appropriate influence the magnitude of the budget allocated to finance development so as to encourage increased economic performance, that is, it can be seen from the economic growth that can be achieved annually.

Table 1 Government spending and economic performance according to the/Kota District in 2008-2013 (in 000)

The Fiscal Year	Government Spending According to The Tabulate / Kota			
	City of Makassar	Regency Maros	Regency Gowa	Regency Takalar
2008	**1.225.077.157 (10,52)**	**484.105.751 (5,61)**	**783.675.944 (6,92)**	**466.326.816 (6,19)**
2009	**1.325.111.876 (9,20)**	**498.315.128 (6,27)**	**815.500.431 (7,99)**	**438.217.728 (6,58)**
2010	**1.304.272.866 (9,83)**	**567.802.899 (7,03)**	**669.242.154 (6,05)**	**432.791.780 (6,85)**
2011	**1.589.355.783 (9,65)**	**655.552.661 (7,57)**	**713.877.042 (6,20)**	**546.149.116 (7,34)**
2012	**2.213.547.065 (9,88)**	**740.059.305 (8,00)**	**1.042.901.596 (7,28)**	**701.315.317 (7,40)**
2013	**2.091.629.062 (8,91)**	**977.529.569 (8,67)**	**1.049.147.708 (7,78)**	**700.682.531 (7,33)**

Source: Data of the BPS, 2014

Government spending will have an impact on the economic performance achieved in the current year, but there are various things that can lead to less government expenditure affect economic performance, when the budget year concerned where the activities of the Government in the financing of development in the less productive activities that encourage economic growth. For example happened in the city of Makassar in 2008 economic growth very pantastis i.e. reaching 10.52%, but in later periods of economic growth be decreased. This phenomenon affected by development activity conducted more Government orientation on political and administrative activities so that the multiflier effects of government spending be low resulting in economic growth that tends to decrease.

Different case with three other research area, i.e., the districts of Gowa and Takalar, Maros, government spending to economic growth from the time to time on period 2008-2013 (table 1). The trend growth of the economy's performance in the three areas of research as mentioned above, indication that expenditure Government first had a high multiflier effect can create increased economic performance along with increased spending on government financing (GRANT).

Table 2 Impact human development index against the economic performance in the Four Regions in 2008-2013

No	Years	IPM Gowa	IPM Takalar	IPM Maros	IPM Makassar

1	**2008**	**69,40**	**67,5**	**69,9**	**77,9**
		(6,92)	**(6,19)**	**(5,61)**	**(10,52)**
2	**2009**	**70,00**	**68,0**	**70,6**	**78,2**
		(7,99)	**(6,58)**	**(6,27)**	**(9,20)**
3	**2010**	**70,67**	**68,62**	**71,12**	**78,79**
		(6,05)	**(6,85)**	**(7,03)**	**(9,83)**
4	**2011**	**71,29**	**69,02**	**71,74**	**79,11**
		(6,20)	**(7,34)**	**(7,57)**	**(9,65)**
5	**2012**	**71,60**	**70,14**	**72,54**	**74,49**
		(7,28)	**(7,40)**	**(8,00)**	**(9,88)**
6	**2013**	**72,12**	**70,77**	**73,48**	**80,17**
		(7,28)	**(7,33)**	**(8,67)**	**(8,91)**

Source: BPS Regency Gowa, 2014, BPS . Regency Takalar, 2014, BPS Regency. Maros 2014, BPS Makassar city by 2014

In addition to the magnitude of the budget released by the Government, the economic performance of an area may also be influenced by a variety of other factors such as the quality of human resources (IPM). High low the construction of the index of man will have an impact on performance-based development of a region. Therefore, the human development index (HDI) to the attention of the Government in the development of not only in Indonesia but has already become the world's attention. The human development index becomes important in measuring the success of the development of a country or a region, so that it gets serious attention from all over the Government of the region in pushing an increase in the human development index regions respectively. Increasing development index, a region will ultimately boil down to an improvement in economic performance of regions, because the HDI measures the ability of purchasing power, the level of education and degree of public health. The higher the ability of local purchasing power, causing the flow of goods and services become more quickly and will have an impact on economic growth. On the regional economic growth more Indonesia caused by levels of consumption of investment the higher purchasing power will be correlated with the HDI, due to the increased purchasing power of the community to bring consumption impacts on the education and public health

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services become more quickly and will have an impact on economic growth. On the regional economic growth more Indonesia caused by levels of consumption of investment the higher purchasing power will be correlated with the HDI, due to the increased purchasing power of the community to bring consumption impacts on the education and public health.

1. **Regression testing for city of Makassar**
   Based on the results of the regression formula by using SPSS Version 20, produced the following output:

The Results of the Regression in Makassar City

coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coeffiencents		Standardized Coeffiencents	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-4.231.372.723	11957181371		-.354	.747
	IPM	109592465.3	154882510.6	.261	.708	.530
	APBD	-.064	.029	-.818	-2..218	.113
R		.788[a]				
R^2		.622				
FHitung		2,465				**0,233**

Performance Development

$$Y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_1$$

$$Y = -4231372723 + 109592465.3X_1 + 0,064$$

Based on the results of the regression formula by using SPSS Version 20, can be interpreted as follows:

bo = - 4.231.372.723 This means that if your budget and shopping area of acceptance is not increased, then the performance of the economy may experience a decrease of 4,231,372,723 units.

b1 = 109.592.465,3 This means that if the budget revenue and spending increased one unit area, then economic performance will be increased by 109,592,465.3 unit

b2 = - 0,064 This means that if the human development index is not increased the budget then it will cause a slowdown in economic performance of 0.064 unit

R = 0,788 This means that the relationship between grant and HDI on performance of economic development are strong together is of 78.8 percent.

R^2 = 0,622 This means that the ups and downs of the performance economic Makassar city 62.2 percent determined by budgets and the rest of the HDI, 27.8 per cent determined by other factors not included in this model.

F-hitung= 2,465 This means that the budgets simultaneously and IPM does not give the influence of singginifikan, as well as a partial test does not show the influence of the singgifikan. This means that the budgets currently in Makassar city proporsinal have not been able to support the improvement of economic performance

2. Regression testing for Gowa Regency

Based on the results of the regression formula by using SPSS Version 20, produced the following output:

The Results Of The Regression Of Gowa Regency

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coeffiencents		Standardized Coeffiencents	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.225E + 10	15263532299		-8.028	.004
	IPM	185.448.730.9	21027935.92	.899	8.819	.003
	APBD	-.011	.010	-.114	-1.123	.343
R		.995[a]				
R^2		.990				
F.Hitung		146,920				**0,001**

Performance Development

$$Y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$$

$$Y = -1.225E + 10 + 185448730.9 + 0{,}011$$

Based on the results of the regression formula by using SPSS Version 20, can be interpreted as follows:

bo = - 0,1225 This means that if your budget and shopping area of acceptance is not increased, then economic performance may be decreased by-0.1225 unit

b1 = 185.448.730.9 This means that if the budget revenue and spending increased one unit area, then economic performance will be increased by 185.448.730.9 unit

b2 = - 0,011` This means that if the human development index is not increased the budget then it will cause a slowdown in economic performance of 0.011 unit

R = 0,995 This means that the relationship between grant and HDI on performance of economic development are strong together is strong of 99.5 percent

R^2 = 0,990 This means that the ups and downs of the economic performance of Gowa, 99.0 percent determined by budgets and HDI, the remaining 1 percent is determined other factors

F-hitung= 146,920 This means that the budgets simultaneously and HDI influencer singginifikan, while with the partial grant test

(X 2) showed no influence on singgifikan. This means that the budgets currently in Gowa Regency proporsinal have not been able to support an increase in the performance economic

4**. Takalar Regency for Regression testing**

Based on the results of the regression formula by using SPSS Version 20, produced the following output:

The Results of the Regression Takalar

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coeffiencents		Standardized Coeffiencents		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
2	(Constant)	-9201412730	1317277640		-6.985	.006
	IPM	146727269.0	19089728.57	.952	7.686	.005
	APBD	-.006	.003	-.254	-2.054	.132
R		.977[a]				
R^2		.954				
F.Count		31,44				**0,010**

Performance Development

$Y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$

= -9201412730 + 146727269.0 +0,006

Based on the results of the regression formula by using SPSS Version 20, can be interpreted as follows:

bo = -9201412730 This means that if your budget and shopping area of acceptance is not increased, then the performance of the economy may experience a decrease of 9,201,412,730 units

b1 = 146727269.0 This means that if the budget revenue and spending increased one unit area, then economic performance will be increased by 146727269.0 unit

b2 = -0.006 This means that if the human development index is not increased the budget then it will cause a slowdown in economic performance of 0.006-unit

R = 0,977 This means that the relationship between grant and HDI on performance of economic development are strong together is strong of 97.7 percent..

R^2 = 0,954 This means that the ups and downs of Takalar Regency ekonmi performance, 95.4 percent determined grant and the rest of the HDI, 4.6 per cent other factor determined

F-hitung= 31,44 This means that the budgets simultaneously and HDI influencer singginifikan, while with the partial grant test (X 2) showed no influence on singgifikan. This means that the budgets currently in Takalar Regency

proporsinal have not been able to support an increase in the performance econmic

4. Regression testing for Maros

Based on the results of the regression formula by using SPSS Version 20, produced the following output:

The Results Of The Regression Maros

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coeffiencents		Standardized Coeffiencents		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
3	(Constant)	-179.731	56.056		-3.206	.049
	IPM	2.669	.853	1.243	3.194	.050
	APBD	-4.057E-009	.000	-.269	-.690	.540
R		.985[a]				
R^2		.971				
F.Hitung		49,946				**0,005**

Performance Development

$$Y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$$

$$= -179.731 + 2.669 + -4.057E-009$$

Based on the results of the regression formula by using SPSS Version 20, can be interpreted as follows:

bo = -179.731 This means that if your budget and shopping area of acceptance is not increased, then economic performance may be decreased by – 179,731 unit

b1 = 2.669 This means that if the budget revenue and spending increased one unit area, then economic performance will be increased by 185.448.730.9 unit

b2 = - 0,406 This means that if the human development index is not increased the budget then it will cause a slowdown in economic performance of 0.406 unit

R = 0,985 This means that the relationship between grant and HDI on performance of economic development are strong together is strong of 98.5 per cent

R^2 = 0,971 This means that the ups and downs of the performance ekonmi Maros, 97.1 percent determined by budgets and the rest of the HDI, 2.9 percent determined other factors

F-hitung= 49,946 This means that the budgets simultaneously and HDI member singginifikan influence, while with the partial grant test (X 2) showed no influence on singgifikan. This means that the budgets currently in Maros proporsinal have not been able to support an increase in the performance econmic.

Based on the results of the analysis of multiple regesi, discovered the meaning of the research areas that generally describe the objective conditions that spending on

shopping for regional development at the four locations of the research was not yet signfikan, meaning development spending that issued yet proporsional in support of economic activities that can push the performance of the economy.
That the four areas of research that analyzed gives an overview that there are three areas that showed a significant effect on performance of the HDI development, being the city of Makassar showed no significant influence.

Based on the results of the analysis of the human development index, dimensions of education seem to be placed as top priority. The increase in the number of literacy must be focus and policy orientation. The reason this dimension is relatively much younger handled or other dimensions rather then intervened. Numbers are relative low literacy also let loose more interventions.

The second dimension is to increase the average length of the old school. This dimension is relatively more difficult compared to the number of dimensions of literacy because based on the results. Achievement of this dimension is determined by various factors, which are often outside the control of the Government. However, increasing the average length of the old school still relative younger than increasing life expectancy and average spending per capita.

Increased IPM Strategies

In the short term, the strategy of increased human development index should be resting and focusing on dimensions of education, especially fixing the number of literacy and increase the average length of the old school. Both of these indicators should be attempted.
To improve the average indicator of the old school, then the intervention strategy should be developed that is;

1. How to make sure that children who are sitting on the bench while the schools remain skewed school
2. How to attract children who dropped out of school to return to sit school.
3. How to order educational services really is able to reach all school-aged children, including those that are in remote area.

To increase the number of indicators of Literacy should be directed at the

1. How to encourage people who are illiterate in order to be motivated to learn to write and read.
2. Encourage the involvement of the various elements of society to get involved in efforts for the eradication of illiteracy.

In the medium and long term, the main starategi to increase revenues or expenditures per capita should be focused on two main aspects, namely to maintain and improve the rate of economic growth. To maintain and increase economic growth, the thing to do is:

1. Increasing government spending on the infrastructure sector, especially those that support the activity of the economy, such as roads, irrigation and warehousing, etc.
2. Give attention to economic sectors value has high elasticity for economic growth and the creation of employment opportunities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis conducted inconclusive

1. The human development index in the city of Makassar 78.11 percent average during the period 2008-2013 is higher than Regency Takalar and Gowa, Maros.
2. Makassar city development index showed no significant influence on performance development, Currently, Takalar and Gowa Regency Maros simultaneously grant and the HDI gives significant influence, is being partially does not show the influence of proportionately in support of improved performance of economic development.
3. Economic growth in the City of Makassar during 2008-2013 is experiencing a positive trend with the average growth of 9.66 percent and is the highest growth rate of Regency Takalar and Gowa, Maros.

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