

Analysis And Improvement Strategy Quality Of Economic Growth in North Konawe District Province Sulawesi Tenggara - Indonesia

Gamsir Bachmid, Muh. Yani Balaka, Jamal Nasir Baso, Majiani Tahir,
Manat Rahim

Faculty of Economics and Business, Halu Oleo University

Abstract: This research was conducted with the aim of: (1) knowing how the quality of economic growth of Konawe Utara Regency so far; (2) to analyze the factors that determine the quality of economic growth in North Konawe Regency; and (3) to formulate strategies to improve the quality of economic growth of Konawe Utara Regency in the future. Data collection is done by using documentation techniques, with data sources including publication materials published by BPS, Bank Indonesia, and other relevant agencies. The analysis method used is elasticity analysis and descriptive analysis.

The result of the research shows that: (1) Economic growth of North Konawe Regency is sufficiently qualified to be seen from indicators of decreasing the number of poor people, increasing employment opportunities, increasing PMTB, and tradeable sector contribution; while seen from the ICOR indicator, economic growth that occurred during in i classified as less qualified; (2) Factors determining the economic sustainability of North Konawe Regency are: the success of the poverty reduction program, the increase of investment activity that opens employment, as well as the increased production of sectors involving the community as well as the wider community; and (3). In order to maintain and improve the quality of future economic growth, the strategy should target consistent reduction of the number of poor people, uniform job opening, increased investment, and the reduction / elimination of various forms of activities that are the source of inefficiency in economic / investment activities.

Keywords - strategy, improvement, quality of economic growth

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I. Introduction

Realizing the economic growth b erkualitas a major challenge for Indonesia. The positive impact of high economic growth is expected to be felt fairly and equitably in the society. These efforts are reflected in Indonesia's development strategy that is *pro-growth, pro-jobs and pro-poor* or so-called *triple-track strategy*. The vision of the Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP) 2005-2025 is Indonesia Mandiri, Maju, Adil and Makmur which is further described into eight missions, one of which is Realizing Equitable Development and Justice. Furthermore, the vision of the mission is described later on the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), in which the theme of RPJ MN 2015-2019 is to strengthen the overall development in various fields by emphasizing the achievement of competitive competitiveness of the economy based on the superiority of natural resources and quality human resources, and the ability of science and technology continue to increase.

The Government Work Plan (RKP) of 2015 addresses the development theme of "Continuing the Development Reform for Accelerating the Development of Equitable Economy". These development themes contain the meaning that Indonesia's economic development targets are not merely calling for high economic growth but achieving equitable and equitable development for all Indonesians. In the APBN Act, it is also mentioned that the Government in implementing the State Budget should seek the fulfillment of the target of quality economic growth.

The quality of Indonesia's economic growth is currently low. Indonesia's economic growth is quite high, but the effect on society is still t erlalu low. Every 1 percent of Indonesia's economic growth absorbs only 250 thousand new workers (Adi, 2011). Departing from Sodik et al (2007) study which states that the overall pattern of regional capability as a result of social and economic environment so as to determine the pattern of activity in achieving the goals is reflected in the regional characteristics affecting economic growth ie the aspects of regional quality which consists of labor force, population, capital man age (education), inflation and net exports.

Economic growth of Konawe Utara Regency over the last four years (2011 - 2014) in quantity continued to decline, ie 9.04 % in 2011, then decreased to 8.58% in 2012, then in 2013 down again stayed at 7.01%, and even in the year 2014 "tumbled" stay by 3.15% after the reduction / cessation of nickel ore exports (GDP North Konawe 2010-2014). However, it continues to decrease in quantity (this should be a macroeconomic commitment for the government and stakeholders to change its direction to increase), the quality of economic growth in North Konawe Regency is interesting to study amid the downward trend in the quantity of economic growth. However, there has been no specific study to see how far or how besar kualitasnya economic growth. That is, the quality of economic growth in North Konawe Regency still needs to be seen whether it is also not satisfactory such as economic growth in quantity (at least for the last four years) , or vice versa?

In research attempts to analyze how the relationship between economic growth and the rate of growth of employment, the rate of decline in poverty, and the role of human capital investment and the creation of economic growth in North Konawe, as the main indicator of economic growth in viewing quality of an area / region.

This study was conducted in order to determine: (1) How can the quality of economic growth in North Konawe during the past 10 years; (2) What factors determine the level of quality of economic growth North Konawe; and (3) how to improve the quality of economic growth in North Konawe Regency in the future.

II. Literature Review

Economic Growth: Quantity versus Quality

One of the main indicators in measuring successful economic development of a country is the rate of economic growth. The economy is said to grow if the production of goods and services rises from the previous year and generates additional income or to the welfare of society over a period of time. In some developing countries, except in Indonesia, high economic growth is a key development suggestion. But the problem is that the goal of high economic growth is not enough to guarantee that the welfare of society will increase equally.

Therefore, the pace of economic growth should be accompanied by equitable distribution of income so that the results of growth are enjoyed by all levels of society. In other words, development targets not only end up with a high rate of economic growth just as it has been done. Rather, quality economic growth premises to account for equal distribution of income and poverty alleviation and unemployment. In addition, economic growth is getting better as the larger community engages and enjoys productive economic outcomes in the economic system.

Good economic growth can open wide employment opportunities if supported by the growth and development of the real sector. Where the real sector will absorb far more labor than the growth of the financial sector. Conversely, low economic growth will absorb less labor which further increases the number of poverty. However, large inequalities in the distribution of income (economic disparities) and poverty levels are two major problems in many developing countries.

Economic growth measures the achievement of an economic development. Measurement of the progress of an economy requires a precise measuring instrument, a means of measuring economic growth such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or at the regional level called the Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) that is the amount of goods or services produced by an economy within a period of one year and expressed in market price.

According to classical economist, Smith, the classical economic growth is influenced by two main factors namely the growth of total output and per plant population. Economic growth is strongly influenced by the productivity of natural sectors using the factors of production. Productivity can be improved through better education, training and management (Sukirno, 2008)

According to the traditional neoclassical growth theory, output growth is always sourced from one or more of three factors, namely the increase in labor quality and quantity, the addition of capital (savings and investments) and technological advances (Todaro and Smith, 2008)

Mankiw, Romer and Weil (MRW) modified the neo classical growth model in which they proposed the use of human capital accumulation variables. The source of economic growth thus originated from the growth of capital, labor and human capital. The estimation result from the MRW model is better than the neo classical model (Mankiw, 2006)

The new growth theory provides a theoretical framework for analyzing growth that is endogenous. Economic growth is a result of within the economic system. Technological advances are endogenous, growth is part of the decisions of economic actors to invest in knowledge. The role of capital is greater than just part of income when capital is growing not only physical capital but about human capital. Accumulation of capital is the main source of economic growth (Mankiw, 2006)

The rate of population growth and matters relating to the rise in the labor force has traditionally been regarded as a positive factor in stimulating economic growth. The truth of such poetic relations depends on the ability of the economic system to absorb and impose additional produktif. Teori workers stated that the labor neoclassical merupakan one of the factors that explain the high and low growth ekonomi. Sodik et al (2007) in research trying to examine the influence of agglomeration in economic han pertumburegional. Hasilnya shows that regional economic growth influenced one sat unya by the labor force .

The Solow Theory (Neo Klasik) also states that the rate of growth of the labor force has a positive and significant effect on the growth of the economy, which is due to the increasing number of labor force working, the ability to produce higher output . With so many outputs being able to generate, it will drive aggregate supply rates that will drive economic growth.

The Concept of Quality of Economic Growth

UNDP Report (*UNDP Report* , 2006) states that the quality of economic growth can be realized if economic development can provide high economic growth and tend to increase from year to year. So as to encourage the creation of economic development in all fields. Economic development in question is the growing production of goods and services increased from the previous year and generate additional income or welfare community within a certain period of time. The rate of economic growth should be accompanied by equitable distribution of income so that the results of development are enjoyed by all levels of society.

According to Prasetyo (2008), quality economic growth is a growth that creates equity of income, poverty alleviation and open up wide employment opportunities. So economic growth can be said to be qualified if a country or region there is an increase in high economic growth accompanied by equal distribution of income so as to create equitable distribution of economic development results in all regions and able to reduce the poverty rate of its population. It further mentioned that economic growth is said to be of good quality if it has been able to raise standard of living and reduce fundamentally intrinsic and social poverty. Quality economic growth should be able to improve the welfare of individual communities and be able to demonstrate the achievement of its success in tackling various social economic vulnerabilities. (Monfort Mlachila *et al* ., 2014).

In an area sometimes has a high economic growth but not in line with the distribution of income distribution. Economic growth that tends to increase but only sustained from the components of household consumption followed by Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) is not necessarily qualified. Furthermore, behind the high economic growth and even create inequality of income distribution causing the gap and imbalance between regions also can not be said quality economic growth.

Development targets not only pay attention to the high rate of economic growth, but by taking into account the equal distribution of income and poverty alleviation and unemployment (Prasetyo, Eko. 2008). Moreover, quality economic growth can occur as more and more people engage and enjoy productive economic outcomes in the economic system (Firmanzah, 2014). It further said that, good economic growth can open up wide employment opportunities supported by the growth and development of the real sector. Because the real sector will absorb labor compared to the financial sector. Conversely, low economic growth will absorb less labor which causes the increase in poverty. This happens due to inequality of income distribution (economic disparities) in various economic activities in every economic sectors. (Amrin, Hamden, 2013).

According to Barro (1995), the assessment of economic performance is to look at the dimensions of the quality of economic growth assessed by the pattern of economic growth in development, income distribution, improvement of standard of living between regions so as not to limp and able to improve the standard of living to reduce poverty. Improving the quality of economic growth should be measurable quantitatively and qualitatively by looking at improvements in living standards that can be felt by all people from various aspects including the distribution of income distribution, improvement of health services, improvement of public institutions, and the increasing provision of basic facilities of basic needs of society on a regular basis . which can promote income growth equitably and equally for all communities.

Economic Growth Quality Indicators

Indicators that often become a reference in showing the level of quality of economic growth include: (1) change of poverty rate; (2) Gini rate change (Gini Ratio); (3) the role of the tradeable sector (agriculture, mining and manufacturing) in the formation of economic growth; (4) the rate of employment; (5) number / index of regional disparities ; and (6) economic efficiency figures (ICOR); and many other indicators.

III. Research Method

The research was conducted in Konawe Utara District, with research objects covering various data and indicators related to quality of economic growth, namely sectoral employment, poverty rate, labor force participation rate, human capital quality, investment (investment inequality between regions), and others.

The type of data used is the annual data (time series) covering the period 2007 - 2015. Data and information required include data and information related to the following variables:

- a. Grow Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Konawe Utara Regency at constant 2000 prices
- b. Number of Labor Force and employment by sector
- c. Number of Population Growth
- d. Number of educated workers
- e. The amount and growth of investment
- f. The number and growth of consumption
- g. Inflation Rate by Province in Indonesia in 2006-2010
- h. Value of Export and Import
- i. And other related data / variables.

To find out the level of quality of economic growth of Konawe Utara Regency is also used Elasticity Analysis of the changes of various related indicators (the number of poor people, the amount of human capital, the amount of investment, the amount of consumption, and other indicators) 'due to the per material growth rate of the economy.

IV. Result and Discussion

Quality economic growth is in fact a concept that questions the extent to which quantitative economic growth can be represented in real terms on the level of economic prosperity perceived by society. The economic welfare data that often become the reference in seeing the economic growth 'persistence' that takes place in a region include: poverty rate, income per capita, income distribution, regional disparity, employment, gross fixed capital formation as a proxy of investment, and economic efficiency (ICOR), as well as the human development index.

Therefore, in describing the 'economic growth' or the level of quality of economic growth in North Konawe District, the annual economic growth figures will be 'confronted' with data which is the economic welfare attribute generated by economic growth at the same time. These data include: number and percentage of poor people, job opportunity, Human Development Index (HDI), *tradeable* sector contribution to GRDP, PMTB as a proxy of investment, and ICOR. Since the available data is not sufficient enough for quantitative techniques, for example with Multiple Regression techniques, then in this presentation will be done descriptively with the method of comparison and or cross tabulation.

Referring to the data published by BPS of Konut Regency (various years), it can be seen that the quantity of Konk's miskindi population, both in absolute and relative numbers (percentage) has consistently decreased from 2008 to 2014; while economic growth, although experiencing fluctuations but has a downward trend. Theoretically, the decline in economic growth will mean a decrease in capability in the creation of goods and services, the utilization of resources, and the acquisition of economic benefits enjoyed by the people; which means a potential impact on the increasing number of poor people.

Table 1: Economic Growth and Total Poor People of Konawe Utara District, 2008 - 2014

Year	Economic growth (%)	Poor people	
		Number of people)	Percentage (%)
2007	5.13	-	-
2008	9.40	8,200	16.50
2009	11.99	7,730	15.19
2010	8.22	7,000	13.70
2011	9.01	6,750	12.80
2012	7.43	6,440	11.78
2013	7.52	5,960	10.62
2014	7.63	na	na
Elasticity *)	$\Sigma \Delta = 2.5$	$- 2.240 / 2.5 = - 896$ **)	$- 5.88 / 2.5 = - 2.35\%$ ***)

Source: BPS (Various years)

Note: *) (Δ jum hp en d l a u d uk **poor**: Δ GROWTH economic uhan);

**) Meaning: every 1% increase in economic growth will decrease the number of poor people 896 people ;

***) Meaning: every 1% increase of economic growth will decrease percentage of poor people by 2,35% .

The situation in Konut, at least for the last 6-8 years, shows an anomaly, despite the relief anomaly, where when economic growth has been relatively consistent (as a result of declining nickel mine production), the number of poor people continues to decline a more consistent trend.

In the context of the quality of economic growth, as economic growth in quantity increases and at the same time the number of poor people decreases, it is said that the ongoing economic growth is quite qualified. What if the economic growth experience a negative trend, as happened in Konut, but at the same time the number of poor people also continues to decline? Can this be said that economic growth in Konut is highly qualified? There are several notes that can be related to this .

1. The poverty reduction program implemented in Konut is not directly related to the performance of economic growth; that is, poverty reduction programs continue to show improved performance unaffected by declining economic growth;
2. The sector causing the decline in economic growth is not a sector / economic activity that involves a lot of people. So even though the economic sector is decreasing but the population still earn revenue because they work in other economic sectors whose performance remains stable;
3. Technically it should be an evaluation material for the institution responsible for providing data of the poor. Lest the data of poor people who just ru unrealistic.

One of the indicators of quality economic growth is the increase in the number of new job creation as economic growth grows .

Data-the data to assert that during the period 2007 - 2014, the economic growth created in Konut able to actually encouraged the creation of new employment opportunities as many as 581 people .In absolute terms, this figure is quite small, but for North Konawe condition with the number of job seekers (according to which recorded in Disnaker Konut) averaged only 1,090 people per year during the period 2008 - 2014, then this figure is relatively adequate. That is, it only requires additional economic growth of 2 - 3%, the number of job seekers can be accommodated (of course with various assumptions).

Table 2: Economic Growth and Employment Opportunities Kabupaten Konawe Utara, 2007 - 2014

Year	Economic growth (%)	Employment Opportunity (Person)
2007	5.13	-
2008	9.40	22410
2009	11.99	21.290
2010	8.22	24209
2011	9.01	25.046
2012	7.43	23124
2013	7.52	22.895
2014	7.63	23.863
Σ Changes	2.5	1.453
Elasticity *)	1.453: 2.5 = 581 **)	

Source: BPS (Various years)

Note: *) (Δ jumlah h **employment**: economic uhan GROWTH Δ);

**) Meaning: 1% economic growth can increase the number of job opportunities by 581 people ;

These data indicate that judging from the ability of employment creation, economic growth in Konut during the period of 2008 - 2014 is of sufficient quality.

Viewed from the side of the source, economic growth can be created one of them is caused by investment activities which of course produce goods and services forming PDB / PDRB. Furthermore, economic growth created in a period will further enlarge the process of capital creation that will encourage investment (PMTB).

A quality economic growth can also be observed by looking at what happens to the investment activity / gross fixed capital formation in line with the achievement of quantitative economic growth.

Table 3: Economic Growth and PMTB Kabupaten Konawe Utara, 2007 - 2014

Year	Economic growth (%)	PMTB (Million Rupiah)
2007	5.13	-
2008	9.40	-
2009	11.99	-
2010	8.22	445.546,57
2011	9.01	456.909.24
2012	7.43	479.838.49
2013	7.52	493.484.17
2014	7.63	584.900,18
Σ Changes	2.5	139.353,61

Elasticity ^{*)}	1.453: 2.5 = 55.741,4 ^{**)}
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Source: BPS (Various years)

Note: ^{*)} ($\Sigma \Delta \text{GFCF} : \Sigma \Delta \text{ uhan GROWTH economy}$);

^{**)} Meaning: 1% economic growth able to increase PMTB as much as Rp.55.741.400.000 ;

The analysis shows that when quantitative economic growth is experiencing a negative trend in Konut, at the same time the data of PMTB shows a consistent increase from year to year. This situation indicates a descriptive relationship that is less consistent with the theory between economic growth and PMTB. This is most likely due to the declining economic growth during the last 4 years in Konut, strongly dominated by the decline in nickel ore mining performance, while investment activity (PMTB) in other economic sectors continued to increase with the amount that could compensate for the decline PMTB in the mining sector.

Overall, it can be seen that in the elasticity measure, during the period of 2007 - 2014, the change / increase of economic growth rate of Konut Regency by 1 percent can increase the PMTB of Rp. 55,741,400,000; This figure shows that from the elasticity aspect of PMTB change due to economic growth, the quality of economic growth of North Konawe Regency can be quite adequate.

Increasing the contribution of *tradeable* sectors (agriculture, mining and manufacturing) to PDRB in line with the increase of economic growth is one of the indicators of the quality of economic growth that takes place in a region. Agricultural, mining and manufacturing sectors are potentially a productive sector which involves a lot of energy work, and is expected to contribute greatly to the improvement of welfare.

The data shows that over the past five years, the contribution of the *tradeable* sector in GDP formation in Konut has been relatively constant during the downward trend of economic growth .

Table 4
Economic Growth and Tradeable Sector Contribution In Konawe Utara District, 2007 - 2014

Year	Economic growth (%)	Tradeable Sector Contributions (%)
2007	5.13	-
2008	9.40	-
2009	11.99	-
2010	8.22	65.63
2011	9.01	66.26
2012	7.43	66.80
2013	7.52	66.73
2014	7.63	63.75
Σ Changes	2.5	0.2
Elasticity ^{*)}	0.2: 2.5 = 0.08 ^{**)}	

Source: BPS (Various years)

Note: ^{*)} ($\Sigma \Delta \text{ Contributions } \textit{tradeable sectors} : \Sigma \Delta \text{ uhan GROWTH economy}$);

^{**)} Meaning: 1% economic growth can increase the contribution of *tradeable sector* by 0.08%

Although economic growth data and *trade* sector contribution data do not refer to the same number of years, but on average it can be seen that the elasticity of changes *intradeable* sector contribution as a result of changes in economic growth is 0.08%. This means that every economic growth of 1% has the potential to increase *tardeable* sector contribution to PDRB Kabupaten Konut by 0,08%.

Theoretically, when economic growth (quantity) has increased, and at the same time *tradeable* sector contribution also increased, it is an indicator of the quality of economic growth achieved by a region. That is, seen from the indicator of *tradeable* sector contribution , economic growth achieved by North Konawe Regency is quite qualified, how p un is in the downward trend.

The efficiency of the economy is generally indicated by the extent to which investment is able to increase output with an increasing trend.

By using PMTB figures as a proxy of investment and GRDP value as a proxy of economic output, it can be seen that during the last 5 years there is a tendency of decreasing ICOR in Konut, even though in 2014 there is a spike due to the sharp increase of PMTB but the value of output increased smaller due to the decline in mining production .

Table 5: Economic Growth and ICOR In Konawe Utara District, 2007 - 2014

Year	Economic growth (%)	ICOR (%)
2007	5.13	-
2008	9.40	-
2009	11.99	-
2010	8.22	4.11
2011	9.01	3.12
2012	7.43	3.18
2013	7.52	3.69
2014	7.63	9.09
Σ Changes	2.5	1.25
Elasticity *)	1.25: 2.5 = 0.5 **)	

Source: BPS (Various years)

Note: *) ($\Sigma \Delta \text{ICOR} : \Sigma \Delta \text{GROWTH economy}$);

**) Meaning: 1% economic growth causes ICOR to increase by 0.5 unit.

The results of the analysis show that during the last five years (2010 - 2014), ICOR in Konawe Utara increased by an average of 1.25 per year. This means that the economy of North Konawe Regency tends to decrease its efficiency.

Associated with the economic growth figures during the period of 2007 - 2014 which grew an average of 2.5% per year, then in the elasticity measure shows that every 1% economic growth associated with the rise of ICOR of 0.5 units. This indicates the lack of quality economic growth in Konut seen from ICOR indicator. Referring to the five indicators outlined above, it appears that 4 indicators (poor population decline, increased employment opportunities, increased PMTB, and *tradeable* sector contribution) provide an indication that economic growth in Kabupaten Konawe Utara is of sufficient quality; while 1 indicator that is change of ICOR, indicating less quality.

By using indications derived from the five indicators, it can be described descriptively the factors that determine the level of quality of economic growth in North Konawe District as follows:

1. Success rate of poverty reduction program. The more successful the efforts made by *multi-stakeholders* in various forms of poverty reduction programs, then along with the achievement of quantitative economic growth in certain quantities, the quality of economic growth will be better. So far, Kabupaten Konawe Utara has been categorized as good (category 3) in poverty alleviation programs, along with 236 other districts / cities in Indonesia (Profiles and National Poverty Analysis, 2013) .
2. Level of achievement in job creation efforts. The availability of employment in various sectors and occupations, particularly in the areas of business that fit the skills and expertise of most labor forces, including the provision of a conducive business climate, will lead to an increase in the percentage of the labor force absorbed by the labor market. Achievement in the provision / creation of employment opportunities in Konawe Utara, although the increase is relatively small every year, but becomes one of the determinants of the sufficiently high quality of economic growth achieved.
3. Increased investment spending from local budget allocations, and increased efforts to promote regional potential and competitiveness, which cumulatively increase investment activities. Increased investment in the region should also pay attention to its association with labor absorption, so that investment will not only increase the growth of output / economic growth but also increase the income of the community. Thus, the increase in PMTB that enhances the quality of economic growth goes hand in hand with other quality economic growth indicators that are directly related to the welfare of the community. This is within certain limits achieved so far in Konut.
4. Growth rates and contribution of the sector that absorbs much of the workforce. The growth of the economic sectors to which most of the population is dependent is another determining factor for the quality of economic growth achieved in Konut.
5. Level of efficiency in the use of factors of production, especially in investment activities. The more efficient the implementation of investment activities, including the diminishing of all forms of *high cost economy* such as illegal levies, corruption, and so on, the more qualified economic growth achieved by a region. From this aspect / indicator, Konut still have a lot of 'clean up' themselves. In an effort to maintain and / or improve conditions that indicate the achievement of a quality economic growth in Konut, consistent steps are needed to maintain or improve the performance of various programs related to the indicators of the quality of economic growth.

V. Conclusion And Recommendation

Based on the results of the analysis, the points that come to the conclusions of this study are as follows:

1. North Konawe economic growth is quite low. Quality of visits of indicators decline in the number of poor people, increasing employment opportunities, improvement of GFCF, and the sector contributes *tradeable*; while the views of Indicator ICOR, the growth of economy that occurred during this relatively less qualified;
2. Factors determining the level of economic sustainability of North Konawe Regency are: the success of the poverty reduction program, the increase of investment activity that opens employment, as well as the increased production of sectors that involve the wider community participation;
3. In order to maintain and improve the quality of future economic growth, the strategy should target consistent reduction of the number of poor people, uniform job opening, increased investment, and the reduction / elimination of various forms of activities that are the source of inefficiency in economic / investment activities.

Referring to kesimpulan, then put forward the following recommendations:

1. Since the level of economic growth is urgently needed as a material for evaluation and control for the real success of economic development activities, and the level is highly dependent on the indicators used, the programs / activities undertaken should pay attention to the targets associated with indicators of quality of economic growth;
2. The strategy formulation proposed in this study is still general, but it is expected to be one of the sources of information to formulate more specific strategies for each *stakeholders*;
3. The extent to which the results of this study are in accordance with what is perceived by the community, certainly depends on the 'quality' of secondary data associated with the monitored indicator. Therefore, the quality of data published by related institutions, and the main source of data / information used for this study, should also be ensured.

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