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Analyzing Public Infrastructure and Economic Growth in Indonesia

Muhammad Ramadhan

Abstract— Demand for infrastructure services varies for each economic activity. The higher the income, the higher the demand for infrastructure. Therefore, to improve welfare, there needs to be a realization of the budget for the development of public infrastructure development, because this also relates to public administration reform in Indonesia. This study aims to see the relationship of budget realization from public infrastructure financing to welfare in Indonesia. The research method used is the Least Square Panel used on the type of panel data consisting of time series data and cross-section. In this case, the researchers tried to use panel data with the 2014-2018 time series in several provinces that experienced massive infrastructure development in Indonesia. The results showed that the economic driving infrastructure and education infrastructure had a significant impact on GDP per capita. Thus it is necessary to strengthen budget planning for the development of public infrastructure to improve economic welfare.

Keywords— public infrastructure, Budget realization, panel least square

1 INTRODUCTION

In the public sector, the functions of public administration are institutions that influence inputs, produce outputs and have a significant impact on government policy outcomes (Kis-Katos and Sahrir, 2014; Uhaib and Djani, 2018; Guenduez, Muller and Scheldt, 2019). Public administration has an important influence on the efficiency and effectiveness of public spending. The roles and responsibilities of various government departments have been reviewed to simplify public administration organizations. Trends towards public sector externalities also affect management practices in public administration. Experience shows that the design of an appropriate reform strategy needs to be based on a good understanding of the dynamics of the national public administration system (Kunder, 2002; Uhaib and Djani, 2018). The public administration system that is the focus of this research is related to the role of public services, especially public infrastructure. Economic growth needs to be understood because it is associated with a high level of income and tends to lead to higher demand for infrastructure services. Increased demand can be met with a variety of policies including policies in demand management, greater levels of efficiency and increased supply (Ansar *et al.*, 2016; Pardo-Bosch and Aguado, 2016). Other factors that influence demand also originate from changes in economic structure, although it is very difficult to predict. The quality and existence of infrastructure networks have a significant impact on economic growth and can reduce inequality and poverty (World Economic Forum, 2016).

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To achieve higher economic growth, Indonesia has designed infrastructure targets for the 2016-2019 period set out in the Medium-Term Development Plan. The Logistics Concept contained in the RPJM is one of the concepts developed to support Indonesia as the world's maritime axis with the Sea Toll concept. Besides strengthening connectivity through air transportation infrastructure, developing urban transportation, developing and maintaining land transportation, reducing logistics costs for the development of railroad infrastructure (Bappenas, 2019). Whereas about Energy, the development plan is in the form of achieving an electrification ratio of 96.0% in 2019 through improvements in generating capacity, achieving food sovereignty through improving irrigation systems, as well as fuel production efficiency by optimizing domestic refineries. Indonesia in recent years has experienced multidimensional reforms related to public administration including substantial and structural law (Prabono, 2015; Winarno, 2017; Uhaib and Djani, 2018). One of the reasons for Indonesia to reform public administration is that it wants to encourage development after the economic crisis that occurred, especially the 1997/1998 crisis. The role of government is needed in public administration reforms, especially in planning national welfare development. The form of restructuring of public administration by the Indonesian government is the realization of decentralization by issuing Law Number 22 the Year 1999 concerning Regional Government and then amended to Law Number 32 the Year 2004 and then amended again to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government still valid today.

Evidence of the application of the principles of good governance and bureaucracy that is by implementing a government that is clean and free of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN). The responsibilities carried out by the legislature and the executive can realize good public administration and lead to the good government (Bersghir and

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1 INTRODUCTION

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Tekneci. 2008; Uhaib and Djani. 2018). The implementation of reform management by the Indonesian government is one of them through a strategic plan and budget performance which is part of the national development planning system by using efficient and effective resources and increasing transparency and accountability. Management of public finances and public controls must be specifically regulated for long, medium and annual periods.

2 Literature

Infrastructure growth provides support and positive growth for economic development in both urban and urban areas. (Sun and Cui. 2018) elaborates on the benefits of economic infrastructure, the impact of investment, the impact of government spending and external demand in China's autonomous regions. The results show that the impact of economic infrastructure, the impact of investment, the impact of government spending and external demand increases the benefits of urban economic infrastructure. 2-sides Beyzatlar, Karacal, and Yetkiner (2014) explained that there is a positive two-way relationship between transportation infrastructure and 2 economic growth. García (2007) concluded in his research that there is evidence of a positive relationship between investment in transportation infrastructure and economic growth. Also, public infrastructure generates positive externalities (Duque, Velásquez & Agudelo. 2011).

Vergara, Mejia & Martínez (2010) in a study showed that for the state of Mexico social infrastructure determines economic growth, especially at the municipal level. On the other hand, Barajas & Gutiérrez (2012) shows that economic infrastructure has an impact on per capita income. In general, infrastructure can reduce inequality and improve living standards. However, other literature on research subjects in Indonesia's East Java Province state that budget efficiency in the education, health and infrastructure sectors does not always have a positive impact on the level of community welfare (Yabbar *et al.*, 2014).

3 Methods

This research is based on a reference empirical study conducted by Ramirez and Vargas (2018). In this study, the model specification was also adopted from the empirical study of Ramirez and Vargas (2018) by using the IPE variable as a proxy for productive economic infrastructure represented by economic adequacy budget data and IPS data as a proxy for social infrastructure as reflected in budget data for health and education and GDP data per capita in rupiah units for each data. Data sourced from the Central 6 statistics Agency and the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance of the Ministry 3 of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on the purpose of this study to see the effect of spending on infrastructure both economic and social infrastructure on welfare that is reflected in GDP per capita, then regression analysis using the PLS method is used. The PLS (Panel Least Square) method is used for panel data

types that consist of time series data and cross-sections. In this case, the researchers tried to use panel data with the 2014-2018 time series in several provinces that experienced massive infrastructure development in Indonesia. This was motivated by the incessant development of infrastructure carried out during the 2014 administration of Ir. Joko Widodo. Also, the development of infrastructure is a form of Nawa Cita and the development mission to reduce disparities between regions so that infrastructure development becomes very necessary.

PLS method is the same as OLS (Ordinary Least Square) simple regression method, only the difference in data usage where OLS method uses time-series data and PLS is used for panel data. The use of panel data is also more beneficial because researchers can obtain high flexibility in sample modelling (Greene, 2012). In panel data analysis, it is important to choose the best model which will then be estimated further. The selection of the model is then carried out through several tests so that it will be known which model is best used for further estimation. The model consists of the model *Pooled Least Square*, *Fix Effect Model* (FEM) and *Random Effect Model* (REM). To compare the best model between the pooled-square square and the fix effect model, a test is performed through the chow test. If the probability value is smaller than the alpha value (5% or 10%) then it can be said that the best model is the Fix Effect Model (FEM) and vice versa. Meanwhile, to see the best model between FEM and REM, the Hausman test was performed by looking at the probability value. If the probability value is greater than the alpha value (5% or 10%) then the best model used is the REM model and vice versa. Meanwhile, to see the best model between REM and pooled least square, the Lagrange Multiplier (LM Test) is used so that when the probability value of Brunch-Pagan is greater then the best model is pooled least square and vice versa (Gudjarati. 2004).

In this study, the model specifications adopted from the research of Ramirez and Vargas (2018) are used as follows:

$$GDP / Cap_{it} = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 economy_Infrastructure_{it} + \beta_2 educationInfrastructure_{it} + \beta_3 HealthyInfrastructure_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

with the statement that GDP / Cap shows the welfare of the community over infrastructure development; infrastructure economics reflects the realized budget in the productive economy; infrastructure education reflects the realized budget for development in the field of education; healthy infrastructure reflects the budget realized for development in the health sector and reflects the symbol of panel data and reflects the error terms or errors that may occur.

4 Analysis Results

Infrastructures are one of the development steps aimed at accelerating growth especially for regions with high disparity levels to increase mobility and access to services. Besides, infrastructure development is also one of the keys to massive development both in terms of human development through education and health and economic development in terms of mobilizing infrastructure in the productive economy. Several infrastructure objects have been carried

out to improve the quality of human resources in the long run through public investment in the context of developing educational infrastructure. In the long run, education can be an instrument that has an important role in improving human quality through knowledge and skills so that it can contribute to the productivity produced (Becker and Thomes, 1986). This research uses a panel data analysis method with the best model is the Random Effect Model (REM). The results of the analysis are shown in the following Table 1.

Table 1. Panel Data Estimation Results with REM Model

Variable	Coefficient	Probability	Information
LogEco_Infra	970.2320	0.0695	Positive Significant
LogHealth_Infra	-408.1784	0.4198	Negative Not Significant
LogEdu_Infra	578.8360	0.0207	Positive Significant

Source: Processed Results, 2019

The results of the analysis in Table 1 show that the realization of the budget on the economic driving infrastructure has a positive impact on increasing per capita income through GDP per capita. This result was confirmed by a positive coefficient of 970.22320 and a probability smaller than 10% alpha, 0.0695. This result means that when there is an increase in one unit budget realization in the construction of productive economic driving infrastructure, it will increase income per capita by a coefficient value. Conversely, when there is a decrease in budget realization in infrastructure development by one unit, it will reduce the people's per capita income. One of the infrastructures included in the driving force of the people's economy such as development in traditional markets, which has been carried out a lot from the past 4 years, can move the people's economy so that it can improve people's welfare. Meanwhile, the realization of the budget on health infrastructure showed negative and insignificant results which were confirmed with a coefficient of -408.1784 and a probability greater than alpha of 5% and 10%, amounting to 0.4198. This result means, when there is an increase in the realization of the budget for health infrastructure by one unit, it will reduce the income per capita of the community by a coefficient value and vice versa.

While the realization of the budget on education infrastructure also has a significant positive impact on increasing income per capita through GDP per capita that

has been done in various regions in Indonesia. The coefficient and probability values in the education infrastructure are indicated by the coefficient values of 578.8360 and the probabilities are less than alpha 5% and 10% which is equal to 0.0207. This result means that when there is an increase in the budget realization by one unit, it will increase public welfare through GDP per capita as a proxy for income per capita by a coefficient value. And vice versa, when there is a decrease of one unit in the realization of the education infrastructure budget, it will have a reduction in income per capita by a coefficient value. The realization of the development of educational infrastructure has an urgency in improving the quality of human resources in the long run. This can be interpreted that the development of education infrastructure is also one of the public investments in the education sector which in the long run will be able to influence the ability and positive knowledge that can have an impact on increasing productivity. The construction of schools in several regions with facilities and infrastructure that is evenly carried out in various regions in Indonesia, especially in eastern Indonesia which still has inequality or high disparity compared to the western part of Indonesia. This is done as an effort to equalize development and the quality of human resources in the long run so that they can compete and have higher added value.

5 DISCUSSION

During the dual transition of Indonesian politics towards democratization and devolution in the 1990s provided an opportunity to reform local political institutions with fiscal decentralization (Hofman and Kaiser, 2006; Skoufias et al. 2014). The reform assigned several hundred local governments throughout Indonesia with broad responsibility for providing basic services for education, health, infrastructure and general administration; and introduce change, gradually. The role of government in public welfare can be done by managing the budget efficiently. If efficiency is achieved, it can increase local economic capacities such as education capacity, health capacity and infrastructure capacity. The capacity building above will improve social welfare through regional economic growth and reduce poverty.

Infrastructure is a basic community need that must be met to support social and economic activities of the community (Admiraal, Sequeira, McHenry, & Doepel, 2017; Aleixo, Pena, Heller, & Rezende, 2019). The success of a development is the result of the success of a plan so that one measure of the success of regional autonomy can be seen from development, such as fulfilling infrastructure development for the community (Ahmadabadi & Heravi, 2019; Fu et al., 2018). National development can be obtained with the support of development from the regions, especially villages. One of the state's recognition of villages is that there are a provision and distribution of budgets for village

development and empowerment of rural communities sourced from the State Budget (APBN).

After fiscal decentralization (Government spending), local governments have indeed become more responsive to lower levels of local public infrastructure. Policy planning in infrastructure development does not directly affect economic growth, but through several aspects that allow a positive influence on the national economy. Likewise increasing infrastructure investment can lead to improved health that can be through improved air quality and the environment (reducing greenhouse gas emissions) which does not directly affect GDP, but through improving workforce performance because the environment and air are healthier. Besides, when reducing congestion can increase leisure or family time rather than economic growth, this can contribute to improving the quality of life. Therefore, there is a need for careful planning, especially on the development budget plan and infrastructure development, so that it can have a significant impact on all aspects. Evidence that the government is concerned about the development of public infrastructure can be seen in the realization of the APBN budget based on the function that has increased each year, which shows more aspects involved in it. Comparison of the realization of the APBN budget based on economic function, health function and education function can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Expenditures by Function in the Realization of the Regional Budget

Year	Function Economic	Function Health	Function Education
2017	67.718.990.294	134.896.701.688	295.688.682.471
2018	68.520.141.137	145.527.391.892	311.270.439.256

Source: Ministry of Finance, processed

Based on the Ministry of Finance publications related to the 2019 APBN information book, there are several policies and breakthroughs in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of state spending, optimizing revenue revenues state and independence of the state budget. Strategies in strengthening the health sector through integrated stunting reduction programs are through specific nutrition interventions and sensitive nutrition interventions in 160 districts/cities. Strategies in sharpening the education budget through enhancing the quality and relevance of vocational education and allocating an endowment of research funds to accelerate research development. The strategy of accelerating infrastructure development through the PPP scheme (Cooperation between governments and business entities) with the involvement of the role of the private sector and SOEs

6 CONCLUSION

Based on the estimation results and analysis shows that the realization of the budget for the construction of educational infrastructure and the construction of community economic infrastructure has a significant positive impact on improving the welfare of the people, which is reflected in an increase in GDP per capita in eastern Indonesia. This result is also one of the government's efforts to reduce disparities that are too large while increasing the equalization that has occurred in the western, central and eastern parts of Indonesia. Meanwhile, the realization of the budget on health infrastructure development that is not yet on target can reduce the welfare of the community.

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