THE FLIP SIDE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH - PREDICTIONS FROM INDONESIA

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Abstract

Special attention in the future will emphasize patterns or studies that are relevant and new in highlighting sustainable economic growth. We seek to identify the role of factors outside of fiscal and monetary policy on economic growth in Indonesia, such as happiness, demographic pressures, labor force, and human development. For this purpose, time-series data (2015-2019) has presented using the OLS method. Prediction studies show that happiness, demographic pressures, and human development can increase economic growth in a significant direction. Another finding is that the labor force cannot significantly control economic growth, which will slowly decrease growth with a negative slope. Practical contributions to developing countries can account for endogenous (internal) growth over the long term. The quality of human resources must prioritize productivity, income, and real welfare. The government needs to plan a policy framework that is not only oriented to the fiscal and monetary side.

Keywords: Economic growth, Labor, Population, Human resources, Time-series, Indonesia

JEL Classification: A10, J21, J24, C22

Abstrak

Atensi khusus dimasa depan lebih menekankan pola atau studi yang relevan dan kebaruannya dalam menyoroti pertumbuhan ekonomi secara berkelanjutan. Kami berusaha mengidentifikasi peran faktor-faktor di luar kebijakan fiskal dan moneter terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia, seperti kebahagiaan, tekanan demografis, angkatan kerja, dan pembangunan manusia. Dari tujuan tersebut, data runtun waktu (2015-2019) disajikan dengan menggunakan metode OLS. Prediksi studi menunjukkan bahwa kebahagiaan, tekanan demografis, dan pembangunan manusia dapat meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi ke arah yang signifikan. Temuan lainnya adalah bahwa angkatan kerja tidak mampu mengendalikan pertumbuhan ekonomi secara signifikan, yang secara perlahan akan menurunkan pertumbuhan dengan kemiringan negatif. Kontribusi praktis terhadap negara-negara berkembang dapat membertimbangkan pertumbuhan endogen (internal) untuk jangka panjang. Kualitas sumber daya manusia harus mengedepankan produktivitas, pendapatan, dan kesejahteraan yang nyata. Pemerintah perlu merumuskan kerangka kebijakan yang tidak hanya berorientasi pada sisi fiskal dan moneter.

Kata kunci: Pertumbuhan ekonomi, Populasi, Sumber daya manusia, Rentang waktu, Indonesia.

Introduction

Since the 20th century, there has been new empirical evidence with a broad presentation of social science through the literature to provide new theoretical insights into the relationship between productivity, socioeconomic development, and gender equality. In particular, the initiation and long-term pace of intensive socio-economic development and a major determinant of productivity variation in developed countries with the slogan "gender equality" (Anderson & Kohler, 2015).

Some of the relevant literature has discussed the relationship between education on social realities, such as democracy, economic development, human development, and happiness, and interaction (Zainurossalamia et al., 2021). However, only a few have investigated these social realities on the success of economic development. Empirically, the relationship between social reality and economic success is two-way. There are many possibilities that influence this democracy, health, education, and social happiness (Demirbolat, 2018).

In addition, there is much controversy over whether demand factors can affect the rate of economic growth in the short run since wage contracts and asymmetric information can extend adjustments to long-run equilibrium. Apart from unanimity among economists on the role of the supply side, such as physical, human, and technological capital, to foster human development, to create economic growth and sustainable employment (Daud, 2017).

This supported by what we showed in *Figure 1*, that economic growth from year to year (y-o-y) fluctuates. They recorded the highest GDP growth rate, reaching 10.92%. Meanwhile, the lowest growth occurred in 1998 which reached -13.13%. The Indonesian economic recession occurred because of the economic crisis, especially the transition from 1997 to 1998. In comparison, the average economic growth at the global level in 2019 was 2.77%, so the average value of Indonesia's economic growth from 1961 to 2019 reached 5.60% of 183 countries. This achievement explains that Indonesia's GDP growth is at least still on the world average, namely 2.60%. Several factors, including demographic pressures, the happiness index, the human development index, and the labor force, caused the difficulties of Indonesia's GDP growth.

Most demographers and economists agree that essential elements for improving one's standard of living include the existence of the industry, urbanization, improving the quality of health and education, and increasing opportunities for employment in the non-

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agrarian sector. Thus, all these factors lead to changes and perceptions of the human being himself towards the cost of living, which will determine the whole (Sinding, 2009).

Figure 1 . The rate of change of real GDP in Indonesia, 1991-2019
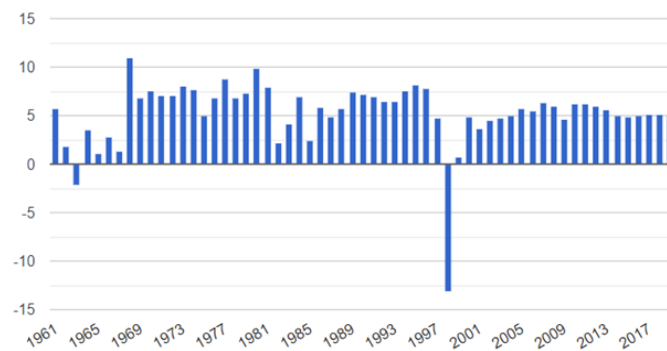
Source: The GE (2020).

Jones (2011) also expressed the revolution against this view, who connected the concept of development and population growth. These two dimensions will always be a topic of concern and always give a special part in debates as time changes. Since the 1960s, the most dramatic changes have been to both economic growth and population explosion in historical civilizations. These two relationships are very relevant and always interesting to discuss. On the one hand, the exploration of predictions about the employment and share of individuals globally also raises many conflicts (Wijaya et al., 2021). In fact, currently, the world has entered a digital era where humans are always racing to develop technology. This did not occur in this way and statistics cannot prove this congruence. With the rapid presence of technology, it should be able to help people's work.

However, expectations and reality are very contradictory, so that it reduces the number of jobs and affects the transformation of the workforce. It has integrated the progress in the development of information technology with all economic sectors (Wiedmann et al., 2020). At least, there is a reduction in some employment in certain sectors through the intensity of the increasing demand for labor in other sectors, such as services, finance, administration, banking, and government (Stryzhak, 2020). This study tries to see the determination of happiness, demographic pressure, labor force, and human development on performing economic growth in Indonesia during the last 5 periods.

According to Raisová & Ďurčová (2014), Malthus's model of per capita income is an important part of measuring the welfare of the people of a country. In relation to economic growth, when per capita income exceeds the equilibrium level, we expect that the level of productivity will increase and vice versa, the poverty rate suppressed. However, from the last ten decades, this model is not supportive of case studies in some poor countries.

Yiew & Lau (2018) also shared the understanding of economic growth theory to discuss the congruent problem, which was pioneered by two stages in neoclassical theory. The explanation for the "Solow model" in the first stage is that even though population increases can affect exogenously stable economic growth. From the second stage, economic development in the economic growth model affects the birth rate, so the level of productivity predominantly affects endogenous factors in the economic system (Karra et al., 2017).

Sometimes, the assumption about people having a happy life, from this understanding, is almost the same as the perception that they have a prosperous life to fulfill their daily needs (physical and non-physical). Using the word "happy" is a term of evaluation in equating perception. In this way, the level of happiness is that people live well tautologically, meaning that it is only a measure of a decent life. Jency (2019) confirmed three basic views on measures of happiness, but only two have received significant attention in the philosophical literature. Something closely related me to family relations, so their treatment determines whether they are comfortable in the bond. Hedonism viewpoints can actually reduce the balance value in happiness because pleasure and displeasure are subject to nature (Conger et al., 2010). They defined happiness as "experience" as a whole and in part in life done with pleasure as an object to interpret it.

In developing countries, there are currently demographic dynamics because of population explosion and the availability of relatively adequate food. In facing the demographic bonus in the coming decades, the proportion of the population of productive age to the demand for work will increase (Hatton & Williamson, 2003). For case studies in most of the countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), pensions in the public sector and health care are both very universal. In developing countries, it entitles only a small proportion of those who are old entitled to protection against health care costs and social security (Bovenberg, 2008). These two factors imply a lower state fiscal burden in the future. There is a "ceteris paribus"

which raises the potential to offer "growth dividends" from several countries to their residents.

The level of labor force participation or commonly known as the term "labor force", refers to individuals economically actively work in certain economic sectors (Doğan & Akyüz, 2017). The number of workers includes those who have taken part in the labor market and who do not work or take care of households but are looking for work. People who can work are those who enter the labor force so that from the population that is not actively working. Polkowska (2019) and Pulignano (2019) state that those who do not work are not necessarily without income because this excluded such as people who work in the informal sector, wives who take care of the household, children, parents, people with disabilities, and residents of institutions.

Although the characterization in applied economic analysis takes place, in theory the special search for labor is very specific to be discussed and plays a role in determining a policy. Seeking to review performance, the theoretical structure centers on labor market analysis. Labor force participants determined by a particular population in a country, so this illustrates that the resulting goods and services can reduce the frequency of unemployment (Doğan & Akyüz, 2017).

Figure 2. Relationships in the concept of development
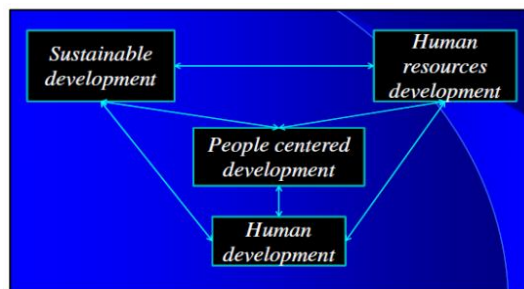
Source: Jalal (2014).

Wijayanti & Darma (2019), Nafukho et al. (2004), and Capuzzi et al. (2016) view that problems in human resource civilization have caused negative effects because of development so that the concept of sustainable development needed. By world experts, this requires a perspective to analyze and evaluate the current condition of human resources. When the productivity of human resources increases, it will make life on earth better.

Human development must be in line with an informed population which includes four and interrelated concepts, i.e. People-Centered Development (PCD), Human Development, Human Resource Development (HRD), and Sustainable Development. With the synergy of these four concepts, it can link the output to the Population-Oriented Development Index (PODI). In his measurement, Jalal (2014) uses five dimensions, namely sustainability, participation, equality, siding with the poor, and integration (see *Figure 2*).

In order to develop some hypotheses in this article, we need to present some opinions and confirm the previous empirical findings, so that it can build the hypothesis. A theory is simply an explanation or interpretation of a set of phenomena. However, this has not tested with certainty, but can be extensively, well supported, and accepted as an accurate description by the scientific community around the world (Gänswein, 2011; UNDP, 2014; Dasic et al., 2020).

This study is very appropriate to be reviewed and become the focus because it considers the novelty aspect. The existence of empirical reviews and supporting theories appears to have created a gap in Indonesia in terms of happiness because of the spatial impact caused by large demographic pressures. The effect that arises is the lack of a labor force that can trigger unemployment and increase poverty (Mubarak, 2020). Unproductive labor market competition also has a fatal impact on welfare, which is marked by an inadequate minimum wage. The consequences for efforts to improve HD hampered and the eventual results in socio-economic development will also be uneven.

Method

In this work, we collect data based on secondary data from The Global Economy report for Indonesia. Under the study objectives, the data referred to is happiness, demographic pressures, labor force, human development, and economic growth for 5 periods (2015-2019).

The objectivity of our study is decisive in Indonesia because this country very much depends on the primary sector (agriculture), but there is a degradation of human development and demographic pressures. With the quality of human development declining in parts of Eastern Europe because of reduced birth rates of those who are busy working and losing their "productive age", demographic pressure is widening. Productivity in human development declines and high demographic pressure will affect the level of

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one's happiness, resulting in a decrease in productivity at work and this will lead to a recession in economic growth (Iosif, 2014; Duguleană, 2011).

The study approach carried out quantitatively because it focuses on empirical models and the data summarized in time series for 5 periods. By some researchers, they consider the quantitative approach a "symbol of the scientific approach" because they explore it in depth through certain models or analysis tools (Quick & Hall, 2015). Broadly, this study can summarize the effect of happiness, demographic pressures, labor force, and human development on economic growth in Indonesia.

To answer each of the hypotheses we have designed, the econometric method, in this case, is the Ordinary Least Square (OLS). This estimation method is most commonly used when applied to regular regression because it can display many of the desired properties. In addition, OLS is a statistical model to determine the relationship between certain variables. This analysis has broad coverage and applied in most fields of science (Mahaboob et al., 2018). In a linear relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable it can form a linear mathematical model with the following conditions:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \varepsilon_i, i = 1,2,\ldots\ldots,n$$

Where: Y (dependent variable), β (coefficients), X (independent variable), ε (error term), i (parameter), n (observations). The model to be used in operation is:

$$EG_t = a_0 + a_1 H_t + a_2 DP_t + a_3 LF_t + a_4 HD_t + \varepsilon_t$$

Where: EG (economic growth), α (constant), H (happiness), DP (demographic pressures), LF (labor force), HD (human development), t (time series), and ε (error term). To facilitate data analysis, we processed it with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 25. The program will present descriptive statistics, Person Correlation, correlation coefficient and coefficient of determination, and partial test stages.

Results and Discussion

Kaur et al. (2018) inform that descriptive statistics are used to summarize data in a measured manner by describing the relationship between variables in an observation. Researchers need to take this step before making inferential statistical comparisons because

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descriptive statistics are the first part. The overall variables in this study are the ratio (percentage) of basic indicators in achieving economic development in Indonesia with a measure of frequency.

Table 1. Value of descriptive statistics (obs. 25)

Variables	Mean	Std. deviation
Economic growth	4.8600	1.30681
Happiness	5.8980	.23616
Demographic pressures	3.1600	.42778
Labor force	54.5760	.53854
Human development	.8086	.00623

Source: Author's tabulation.

The second step is the achievement of the Pearson correlation, where the value in the correlation related to the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. According to Ratnasari et al. (2016), Pearson correlation is a type of correlation coefficient that explains the relationship between two variables as measured by the similarity of the ratio scale. In addition, this value also shows the strength of the relationship between two continuous variables.

The achievement in descriptive statistics determines the various mean values of the five variables. *Table 1* explains that the highest mean for the labor force for 5 periods is 54.5760 and the lowest in human development, namely 0.8086. Given that the size of each variable is different, it cannot be uniform. From other calculations, economic growth is precisely the variable with the highest standard deviation reaching 1.30681.

Meanwhile, the most dominant performance of the Pearson correlation is from economic growth with the variables that influence it, where the four variables, only human development has the lowest correlation up to -0.9% and the highest in shaping economic growth is the labor force amounted to 30.7%. There are three variables with negative values in determining demographic pressures (happiness, labor force, and human development). Only one variable is positive in shaping demographic pressures, namely economic growth reaching 3.9%.

Table 2 also reflects the one-way probability that highlights the relationship between economic growth, happiness, demographic pressures, labor force, and human development. Here, it can see if there are no variables that are significantly consistent with their relationship to other variables. On economic growth and labor force, none of the

variables have a significant impact. However, there are two variables each that have a significant effect on happiness, demographic pressures, and human development. Please note, to measure a one-way relationship, we use a probability level of 5%.

Table 2. Value of Pearson correlation and sig. (1-tailed)

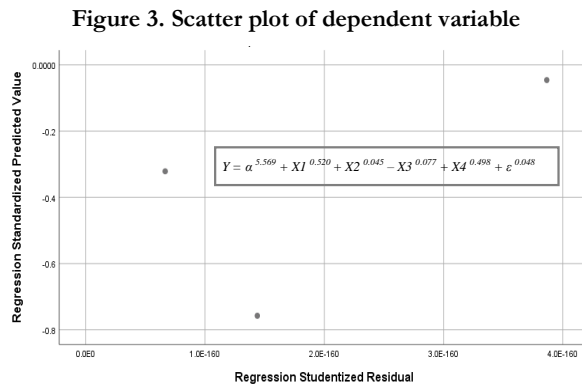| Component	Variables	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Pearson correlation	Economic growth	1.000	.195	.039	.307	-.009
	Happiness	.195	1.000	-.951	.463	.975
	Demographic pressures	.039	-.951	1.000	-.463	-.993
	Labor force	.307	.463	-.463	1.000	.429
	Human development	-.009	.975	-.993	.429	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Economic growth	.	.377	.475	.307	.494
	Happiness	.377	.	.006	.216	.002
	Demographic pressures	.475	.006	.	.216	.000
	Labor force	.307	.216	.216	.	.235
	Human development	.494	.002	.000	.235	.

Source: Author's tabulation.

Figure 3 reports that a scatter diagram (distribution) shows the correlation between pairs of two kinds of variables and presents the closeness of the relationship between the two variables, which is often expressed as a correlation coefficient. The scatter plot function can also assess whether a variable replaces other variables (Ilmi et al., 2020). Here, there is a positive correlation, and it means that the combination of four variables (happiness, demographic pressures, labor force, and human development) can determine economic growth in Indonesia so that economic growth to be controlled.

Regression analysis is linear, so the increase in the dependent variable must follow proportionally the increase in the independent variable. If does not meet the linearity test, it can carry data transformation out using quadratic, exponential, or other models that match the non-linear relationship pattern. We can use the correlation coefficient and determination in various statistical calculations. In OLS, the independent variable gives rise to the dependent variable.

The relationship between variables is linear, where changes in the independent variable followed by changes in the dependent variable constantly. The coefficient of determination results from the square of the correlation coefficient. The calculation of the correlation coefficient and the coefficient of determination have a similar function, namely

calculating the strength or absence of the relationship between two variables (Suparjo et al., 2021). Interpretation for the correlation coefficient, the relationship between variables between 0 (very weak) to 1 (very strong), while the measure in the coefficient of determination can also determine the value of the residual factor.

Figure 3. Scatter plot of dependent variable

$$Y = \alpha^{5.569} + X1^{0.520} + X2^{0.045} - X3^{0.077} + X4^{0.498} + \varepsilon^{0.048}$$

Source: Author's tabulation.

Meanwhile, the regression structure proves that the correlation value (R) is 97.6%, meaning that the closeness of the variables used is very strong because it is almost close to 100%. The quadratic correlation (R^2) reached 95.2% which illustrates the value of confounding factors of 4.8% outside of the study model. Based on *Table 3*, the Durbin-Watson (DW) value describes a test used to detect the occurrence of autocorrelation on prediction errors from a regression analysis, so the condition is that there is negative autocorrelation or is free from autocorrelation problems.

Table 3. Model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.976	.952	.939	.15128	.952	2.289

Source: Author's tabulation.

At this stage, we need to describe the alignment between the study hypothesis and partial testing. The absolute requirement is whether the hypothesis is accepted or rejected based on statistical criteria in OLS. *Table 4* describes the extent of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

Constantly, the involvement of happiness, demographic pressures, labor force, and human development to predict economic growth in Indonesia is positive. If divided based on the relationship of each variable, only the labor force has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth. This means that an increase in the labor force of 1% will actually reduce the achievement of economic growth by 7.7% in the long run. Other analysis results confirm the positive and significant relationship between happiness, demographic pressures, and human development on economic growth. The continuity of these three variables implies that in the future it can still consistently determine the increase in economic growth. The most dominant variable for the sustainability of economic growth is demographic pressures because the probability is the smallest compared to the others.

Table 4. Estimates of regression

Hypothesis	Coeff.	SE	t-Statistic	Prob.	Tolerance	Accepted	Rank
(Constant)	1.389	1.750	1.023	.030			
H1	.520	.133	1.185	.045	.012	Yes	3
H2	.045	.102	.179	.016	.035	Yes	1
H3	-.077	.081	-.352	.252	.014	No	4
H4	.498	.278	1.214	.038	.048	Yes	2

Source: Author's tabulation, Note: Dependent variable (economic growth)*.

Based on our results, we find that most of the hypotheses are acceptable (H1, H2, and H4). For the rest, there is one hypothesis that is rejected (H3). It should be noted, this article has answered the differences between some of the literature and previous studies.

The major problem with the increase in economic growth is that there are increasingly actual differences between the poor and the rich, causing inequality in income from a country and even globally. Initially, when the leading economies (Adam Smith) first laid the foundations in economic theory, the income gap between the poor and the rich was narrower (Acemoglu & Dell, 2010). After that, when the presence of the industrial revolution in developing countries in order to reduce poverty, disparities widened and the experience of countries classified as advanced was the opposite. Initially, several countries in the Asian region, such as South Korea, Singapore, and Japan, which were classified as developing countries, could economically develop the level of welfare of their population compared to other countries. This is considered more similar to what developed countries do through export expansion through increasing production capacity for goods and services (Soyer et al., 2020; Stefan, 2012).

Since 2010, observers and economists have been researching happiness, providing empirical knowledge of the mechanisms of happiness, and creating a model that looks at the processes that make people happy. The public has accepted the success of the work because it contributes substantially to describing one's happiness and well-being. With the emergence of positive psychology, there has also been an increase in interest from the positive side in paying attention to positive things because of human involvement in economic activities, organizational life, affective experiences in the world of work, and their satisfaction with work (Furnham & Cheng, 2000; Haybron, 2003).

Explicitly, the demographic transition begins in the 21st century and alleged amidst unprecedented differences. Infant mortality rates have dropped sharply with adult life expectancy also increasing. Although the fertility rate decline significantly from the 20th century in developed countries, it has penetrated developing countries. The existence of this demographic change in industrialized countries (such as China, the USA, and Japan), has sharp consequences in influencing the age structure of the population, resulting in a reduction in the number of young (productive) people in adults. This transition has continued today. Developed countries will experience severe population decline in the coming decades. As a result, because most of the population postpone the "marriage period" and "desire to have children", the fertility rate will decrease and progressively the dependence of the elderly will increase significantly. This comparison ratio will also occur in developing countries (Lee, 2003; Bello-Ochende et al., 2010).

Case studies in many countries show that the supply of labor closely related to the dynamics of the business cycle, which shows that the labor market is in a "perfect competition" point with the supply of labor that is tight so that the unemployment rate also increases drastically (Darma et al., 2020). The explanation for this phenomenon is very popular because, during the economic recession, workers give up and become desperate to find work. Economists view these problems because of their very low chances of finding a job, so the psychological and monetary costs of finding utility are much lower when compared to the labor force consequences. The policy that can pursue is through the wages of workers which are determined based on rates or turnover in the business cycle. Variations will arise in the supply of labor in certain sectors.

The highlighting of the importance of absolute value over ranking in dealing with the dimensions and indicators of HDI has become a concern with this issue. This is because countries are competing to display HDI rankings compared to solving genuine problems

such as quality of education, quality of health, and connectivity of income distribution so as not to experience a significant gap. For this reason, the government needs to make efforts to design and practice development priority programs (Panigrahi & Sivramkrishna, 2002; Morse, 2003; Osberg & Sharpe, 2003; Cherchye et al., 2004; Segura & Moya, 2009).

Figure 4. Demographic pressures and labor market between young age v.s old age

Source: Peeters & Groot (2012), Note: Labor market (%) and demographic pressures (% of GDP)**.

In recent decades, studies of pure demographic pressures, labor force, and economic development have reviewed. We expect something new about the process is expected to increase employment and economic growth. The period of transition from demographic pressures affects the lives of the population (for example, the environment in which they live). The decline in fertility is the beginning of social development factors in certain periods (Fox et al., 2018). Many deaths have created fresh problems for labor productivity (Rizal & Fitrianto, 2021).

Figure 4 highlights the dynamic perspective between demographic pressures and the labor space for the 2008-2020 period. It is interesting that it centered most countries in the middle of going through a slight increase in the combination of a relatively high variation in the labor space, although case studies in several countries appear to have seen a sizeable increase. As for the average demographic pressure of total GDP from 2010 to 2020 at 8%.

However, the limited set is heterogeneous for several countries that are preparing to face a decline in fiscal spending. This phenomenon also describes changes in demographic pressures versus the labor market space. Thus, a summary of these figures provides graphical information on the ranking of countries. They measured their performance by indicators of demographic pressure that have an explicit two-way relationship with economic growth. The lack of seriousness of poor and developing countries in determining direction through instruments that are less synergistic with the provision of employment can also lead to new problems such as reduced labor happiness and fatal consequences for not achieving sustainable human development.

The highlight of this study, with the empirical results conducted by previous researchers, is important for comparison. First, the relationship between economic growth and levels of well-being as measured by happiness over time is like this study. Stevenson & Wolfers (2008) and Clark et al. (2008) found that absolute income contributed to the level of happiness. Second, the results of studies by Nuṭă & Nuṭă (2020) and Fent el. (2008) found that demographic factors contribute to economic growth in parts of Europe and this has been contradicting the outcome of our study. Third, Altuzarra et al. (2019) and Herman (2011) found that increasing female labor force participation can improve conditions for economic growth in several EU countries. The existence of a "U" shaped relationship between economic development and the female workforce confirms that the study hypothesis is in line with this. Only economic growth will guarantee new jobs, generate human development, and conditions for inclusive economic growth. Fourth, this work displays the human development represented by HDI in positive synergy for economic growth. The results are also in line with the study by Leiwakabessy & Amaluddin (2020) which reveals that there is a strong two-way relationship between development and economic growth in Indonesia. As additional information, Ali & Cantner (2020) found empirical evidence of a positive level of welfare, capable of significant human development for 20 European countries in 1996-2010.

It is also no less interesting to see the happiness that arises from a person. Residents who live in an area can felt something that is comfortable and, it is a sign that they will create harmonious conditions. The family environment is not the only aspect that plays an important role in the population, but social relations, culture, health, education, work, and household income (Li, 2016). The presence of the government can accommodate these aspects to create security so that they can carry out activities as usual.

We can imagine, in conflict-prone countries like Africa and the Middle East, it is very worrying for those who live there. This tense situation has a terrible impact on running the economy from the labor side and getting a decent life.

Conclusion

From the calculations using OLS analysis, we can conclude some points are that happiness, demographic pressures, and human development have had a significant effect on Indonesian economic growth in the last 5 periods, while the labor force did not have a significant effect. To rank, demographic pressure is the main variable that can determine the dominant economic growth, so that demographic pressure comes first. The performance of human development and happiness only leads to the second and third ranks. Happiness and human development also play an important role in increasing economic growth even though the relationship is not that big when compared to demographic pressures.

Reduced per capita income can become an additional problem for the social disparity. Inclusive economic growth is a space where they can carry out the economic process itself. Whether it is in terms of production, distribution, and sustainable consumption of the population, all of them become the benchmarks of every country. There are issues that remain open regarding the important questions in this article so that we provide encouragement for future research. Overall, we recognize that there is still a lack of conformity with the study objectives. With these limitations, we hope it can provide something more varied so that it can develop according to the topic being studied.

Policy recommendations need to be implemented by the government, which has a role as regulator, allocator, stabilizer, and distributor to revitalize several technical policies related to social mobility, education, health, and market structure to provide good public needs.

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