



Systematic Literature Review: The Role Of Higher Education Institutions In Driving Economic Growth Through Innovation And Human Resources

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the role of higher education in promoting economic growth through innovation and human capital development using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach. The study reviews 30 open-access articles published between 2016 and 2026, selected based on their relevance to higher education, innovation, and economic growth. The findings show that higher education plays a strategic role in supporting economic growth both directly and indirectly. Direct contributions occur through the enhancement of human capital quality, while indirect effects are mediated by innovation, technological development, and cross-sector collaboration. The results also indicate that the quality of education, particularly at advanced levels, has a greater impact than the quantity of graduates. However, challenges such as regional disparities, limited infrastructure, and weak institutional collaboration remain significant barriers. Therefore, strengthening education quality, innovation capacity, and policy support is essential to achieve sustainable economic growth.

INTRODUCTION

The increasingly rapid development of the globalization era has brought significant changes across various aspects of life, particularly in the fields of economics and education (Wilson et al., 2024). Advances in science and technology drive the creation of various innovations capable of transforming societal living patterns into ones that are more modern, effective, and efficient. This transformation is also marked by the emergence of the concept of a knowledge-based economy, in which the role of human resources and innovation becomes the primary factor in driving a country's economic growth (Wilson et al., 2024). As such, institutions capable of producing superior human resources and generating highly competitive innovations are essential — one of which is the higher education institution. (Abdillah, 2024)

Higher education institutions are formal educational establishments that play a strategic role in creating quality human resources through the processes of education, research, and community service. In the context of economic development, higher education institutions function not only as venues for the transfer of knowledge, but also as centers for innovation development capable of making tangible contributions to improvements in productivity and economic competitiveness. Through the academic and research activities they undertake, higher education institutions are expected to produce graduates who possess the competencies, skills, and critical and creative thinking abilities required in the world of work. (Abdillah, 2024; Sulistyaningsih, 2021)

A country's economic growth today is no longer solely dependent on the availability of natural resources, but is instead determined more by the quality of its human resources. High-quality human resources are capable of managing existing potential optimally, creating new innovations, and improving efficiency across various economic sectors. In this regard, higher education institutions bear a great responsibility in producing a workforce that is not only job-ready, but also capable of creating employment opportunities through entrepreneurship and technology-based innovation. (Oltular, 2025)

Beyond their role in human resource development, higher education institutions also play an important part in generating innovation through research and development activities. The innovations produced may take the form of new technologies, business models, or solutions to various social and economic problems faced by society. The results of such research can then be implemented in the industrial world through a downstream process, thereby providing significant economic added value. Higher education institutions thus contribute not only theoretically, but also practically in driving economic growth. (Xu et al., 2020; Marlinah, 2019)

Nevertheless, despite their considerable potential, the role of higher education institutions in driving economic growth still faces a range of challenges. One of the primary issues is the persistently low level of collaboration between higher education institutions and the industrial sector (Llopis-Albert et al., 2021). Yet the synergy between the two parties is critically important in ensuring that research outputs can be utilized optimally in the business world. Furthermore, many research findings have yet to be maximally leveraged due to insufficient support in the commercialization and downstream processes of innovation. (Llopis-Albert et al., 2021)

On the other hand, the increasingly rapid development of digital technology also demands that higher education institutions continuously adapt in producing human resources relevant to the needs of the times. Capabilities in technology, data analytics, and innovation have become highly sought-after competencies in the face of global competition. Therefore, higher education institutions need to develop curricula and teaching methods capable of enhancing these skills, so that the graduates they produce can contribute maximally to economic development. (Abdul et al., 2024; Pratama & Khairunnisa, 2025)

Furthermore, higher education institutions also serve as agents of social change capable of driving sustainable economic development. Through community service activities, higher education institutions can help enhance the capacity of communities to manage local economic potential — such as the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and community-based economic empowerment. This role demonstrates that the contribution of higher education institutions is not limited to the academic sphere, but also encompasses broader social and economic dimensions. (Sulistyaningsih, 2021; Sahrin et al., 2022)

Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that higher education institutions play a vitally important role in driving economic growth through the development of human resources and innovation (Wandy, 2024). However, various challenges remain that must be addressed in order for this role to function optimally. Therefore, a more in-depth study is needed to understand how higher education institutions contribute to driving economic growth and the factors that influence it.

In line with this, the present study employs the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to identify, examine, and analyze various relevant studies pertaining to the role of higher education institutions in driving economic growth through innovation and human resources. By adopting this approach, the study is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the contribution of higher education institutions, while simultaneously serving as a reference for the development of education and economic policy in the future.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Human Capital Theory (HCT) is a theory developed by Theodore Schultz and Gary Becker, which holds that human beings can be viewed as capital that can be invested in through education, training, and experience. Investment in human capital is believed to enhance individual productivity, which in turn contributes to a country's economic growth. This theory serves as an important foundation for understanding why education particularly higher education plays a strategic role in economic development (Oltulular, 2025).

In the context of this study, Human Capital Theory is used as a conceptual framework to analyze how improving the quality of human resources through higher education can drive economic growth. The theory asserts that the quality of education, especially at advanced levels such as master's and doctoral programs, has a more significant impact than simply increasing the number of graduates. As such, investing in the quality of higher education is a key factor in creating a productive and innovative workforce (Ma et al., 2025).

Higher education institutions are the highest level of formal educational institutions, functioning as centers for the development of science, technology, and the arts. Through the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education encompassing teaching, research, and community service universities play an active role in producing high-quality human resources, generating innovation, and making tangible contributions to national development. This strategic role positions higher education institutions as one of the primary pillars in driving a country's economic growth (Abdillah, 2024).

In an era of globalization and increasingly intense global competition, higher education institutions are expected to continuously innovate in developing curricula, teaching methods, and research capacities in order to produce graduates who are relevant to the needs of industry and the labor market. Furthermore, universities also serve as agents of change, capable of driving social and economic transformation through community engagement activities. Consequently, the quality and relevance of higher education become determining factors in a country's ability to compete at the global level (Zakiah et al., 2024).

Innovation is the process of creating and applying new ideas, products, services, or methods that add value to society and the economy. In the context of higher education, innovation is generated through research and development activities carried out by lecturers, researchers, and students. The resulting innovations can then be implemented in the industrial sector through a downstream process, thereby making a significant economic contribution (Harsanto, 2024).

University-driven innovation plays an important role as a bridge between scientific knowledge and its practical application in the industrial world. Collaboration among universities, industry, and government within an innovation ecosystem has proven capable of driving economic growth through increased productivity, job creation, and the development of new technologies. However, the effectiveness of university-based innovation is highly dependent on policy support, research infrastructure, and the strength of cross-sector collaborative networks (Dogan, 2025).

Human resources (HR) constitute the most decisive factor of production in the modern economy. High-quality human resources — encompassing competence, skills, and the capacity for innovation — are the primary key to driving productivity and economic competitiveness of a

country. Higher education institutions bear a great responsibility in developing superior human resources through quality education, ensuring that graduates are able to contribute optimally in the world of work (Rohmah, 2025).

Human resource development in higher education encompasses not only academic knowledge, but also character building, entrepreneurial spirit, and the ability to adapt to technological change. In the era of Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0, competencies in digital technology, data analytics, and artificial intelligence are in high demand. Therefore, higher education institutions must continuously update their curricula and teaching methods to ensure that graduates are adequately prepared to face global challenges (Abdul et al., 2024).

Economic growth refers to the increase in a country's productive capacity, as measured by a sustained rise in gross domestic product (GDP). Inclusive and sustainable economic growth requires adequate investment in education, innovation, and technology. Endogenous growth theory affirms that internal factors — such as the accumulation of human capital and technological advancement — play a more significant role than external factors in determining the long-term pace of economic growth (Xu et al., 2020).

The contribution of higher education to economic growth occurs through two primary channels: directly, through improvements in human resource quality, and indirectly, through the strengthening of innovation capacity and cross-sector collaboration. Empirical research indicates that investment in higher education has a significant multiplier effect on the economy, particularly in regions with strong innovation ecosystems and adequate policy support. As such, strengthening the role of higher education institutions represents an important strategy for achieving sustainable economic growth (Herlina & Heru, 2024).

A good literature review does not merely summarise relevant previous research. In the literature review, the researcher critically evaluates, re-organizes and synthesizes the work of others (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005:84). In a sense, compiling a literature review is like making a smoothie or fruit shake: The end product is a condensed mix that differs totally in appearance from the individual ingredients used as inputs. The key to a successful literature review lies in your ability to “digest” information from different sources, critically evaluate it and present your conclusions in a concise, logical and reader-friendly” manner.

First-time researchers often naively believe everything they read or are scared to criticize the work of others. However, academic research is all about critical inquiry! It is, therefore, extremely important that you critically evaluate the material that you read. Do you agree with the arguments and conclusions of other researchers? If you disagree, why? Can you identify contradictory arguments or findings? How could one explain these contradictions? Do the findings of previous studies apply in all contexts or are the findings context-specific? What are the criticisms against the conceptual models or measurement approaches discussed in the literature? Which limitations should be considered when interpreting the results of previous research?

You have to carefully read the most recent available literature to identify specific gaps, inconsistencies and/or controversies that may form the basis of your own research. Always show that you have considered an issue from several angles and that you are aware of the arguments for and against a specific point of view. Many researchers in services marketing, for example, use the SERVQUAL measurement scale without considering existing criticisms against it.

To compile a proper literature review, one has to overcome three specific challenges, namely: finding appropriate literature on a specific topic, managing the information, and presenting a logical, synthesized, and reader-friendly review of the current knowledge relating to a specific topic.

METHODS

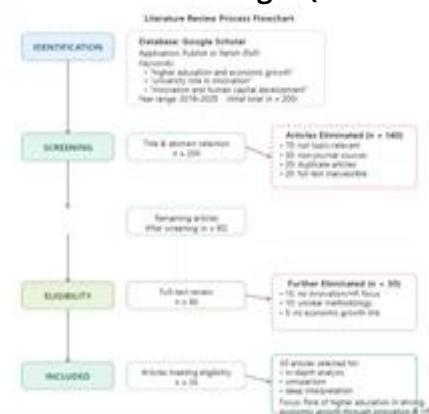
This study employs a literature review approach using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method. SLR is a technique carried out systematically to identify, evaluate, and interpret various research findings relevant to the topic under investigation. In this study, the researcher collected and examined a number of scientific articles related to the role of higher education institutions in driving economic growth through innovation and human resource development.

The SLR was conducted in a structured manner by following the stages established in previous research (Dini et al., 2024). This process was not limited to the collection of literature, but also encompassed a critical analysis of the selected articles. As such, the findings obtained are expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the topic under study.

The SLR method in this study consists of five main steps: (1) formulating the research questions that serve as the basis of the review, (2) conducting a search for relevant literature, (3) carrying out a selection process based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, (4) organizing and presenting the data obtained, and (5) performing analysis and drawing conclusions based on the review findings (Latifah et al., 2020). In the initial stage, the researcher defined the research focus as "the role of higher education institutions in enhancing economic growth through innovation and human resources." Literature searches were subsequently conducted through the Google Scholar database with the assistance of the Publish or Perish (PoP) application. The keywords used in the search process included "higher education and economic growth," "university role in innovation," and "human capital development." To ensure the relevance and currency of the data, the researcher limited the publication period to articles published between 2016 and 2026.

Following the search process, the next stage involved article selection. The researcher screened articles based on the alignment of their titles, abstracts, and content with the research topic. In addition, selected articles were required to have a clear and scientifically accountable methodology. Articles that were irrelevant or failed to meet the criteria were eliminated from the analysis process. The subsequent stage involved data processing and analysis. Articles that passed the selection process were then classified and arranged in tabular form to facilitate the identification of research findings. Based on these results, the researcher conducted an in-depth analysis to identify patterns, relationships, and research gaps pertaining to the role of higher education institutions in economic growth. The final stage of this study was the interpretation of results and the drawing of conclusions. The researcher integrated the various findings from the analyzed literature to arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the contribution of higher education institutions to driving economic growth through innovation and human resource development. The findings of this study are expected to make a scholarly contribution and serve as a reference for future research

Figure 1. Flowchart Of The Article Exclusion And Inclusion Process In The Systematic Literature Review Stages (N = Number Of Articles)



Source: Compiled by the author, 2026

Results

(Table 1) below presents a summary of research findings from 30 scientific articles selected based on inclusion criteria, encompassing topic relevance, open access availability, and relevance to the variables of higher education, innovation, and economic growth. Each study is summarized based on its key findings in order to provide a comprehensive overview of the contribution of higher education institutions to driving economic growth across various contexts and regions

Table 1. Literature Review on the Role of Higher Education Institutions in Driving Economic Growth through Innovation and Human Resources

No	Researcher & Year	Journal	Research Findings
1	(Oltulular, 2025)	MDPI	Higher education contributes to economic growth through the strengthening of human resources, with master's-level education having the greatest influence on economic growth compared to other levels. Furthermore, improving education quality and knowledge production capacity is considered more important than simply increasing the number of students.
2	(Wei et al., 2025)	SAGE Open	Higher education expansion (HEHCE) has been shown to contribute significantly to improved economic well-being (common prosperity) through the enhancement of corporate technological innovation and industrial structure transformation. Its impact varies across regions and is influenced by the level of investment in education, technology, and corporate digital transformation.
3	(Aslam et al., 2025)	Discover Sustainability	Human capital through education has a significant effect on financial inclusion in developing countries. Low educational investment and weak governance hinder access to financial services, necessitating skills enhancement and policy reforms to drive inclusive economic growth.
4	(Zhang, 2025)	Journal of Education and Educational Research	Higher education directly influences regional economic growth, and indirectly through the enhancement of human capital and innovation. Its impact varies across regions, highlighting the need for work environment optimization to maximize contributions to economic growth.
5	(Ma et al., 2025)	Finance Research Letters	Investment in higher education has a significant effect on comprehensive development through the enhancement of human capital. Its impact is stronger in regions with high human resource accumulation, indicating regional disparities and the importance of tailored education policies to drive economic growth.
6	(Zakiah et al.,	JlIP (Jurnal Ilmiah	Adaptive and innovative leadership in higher

	2024)	Ilmu Pendidikan)	education plays a crucial role in addressing global challenges. Technology integration, human resource development, and strategic partnerships are key to enhancing competitiveness and supporting higher education's contribution to economic growth.
7	(Xu et al., 2020)	MDPI	Higher education, innovation, and economic growth interact and reinforce one another in sustainable development. However, regional disparities and low educational investment remain barriers, making improvements in education quality and equitable investment essential for supporting economic growth.
8	(Hasan, 2026)	The International Journal of Management Education	Entrepreneurship education in higher education enhances innovation readiness through digital competence, AI capabilities, and social capital. These factors have a significant influence, mediated by innovation adoption, underscoring the importance of technology integration and collaboration in driving innovation-based economic readiness.
9	(Dogan, 2025)	MDPI	Institutions, innovation, and education have a significant positive effect on economic growth in G20 countries. All three factors unidirectionally drive growth, making institutional reform, innovation investment, and human capital development key drivers of sustainable economic development.
10	(Li et al., 2024)	SAGE Open	The structure of human capital influences innovation by engaging various forms of capital, including financial, informational, and entrepreneurial. Technological change affects these mechanisms and helps explain the imbalance between human capital enhancement and innovation efficiency in developing countries.
11	(Mudrikah et al., 2026)	Indonesian Journal of Development Economics	Higher education plays a strategic role in driving economic growth through innovation, human capital development, and cross-sector collaboration. This contribution is shaped by regional context, institutional governance, and policy integration in building an innovation ecosystem.
12	(Harsanto, 2024)	Humanities and Social Sciences Communications	Technological innovation in higher education shows an upward trend, with a focus on e-learning, engineering education, and learning innovation. The study emphasizes the importance of technology development, intellectual capital, and advanced research in supporting improvements in education quality and innovation.
13	(Marlinah, 2019)	Jurnal IKRA-ITH	Higher education plays a role in producing

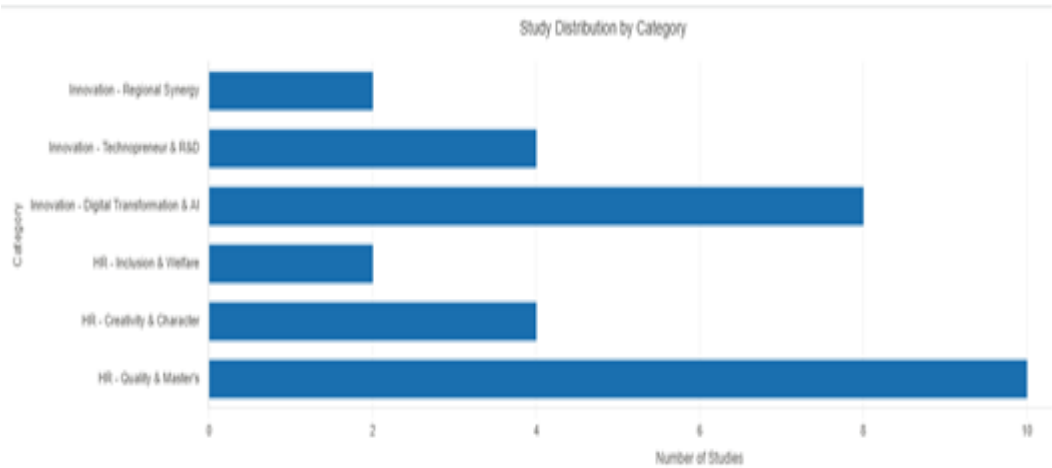
		Ekonomika	technopreneurs through the strengthening of innovation and technology. Developing IT-based creative human resources drives knowledge-based economic growth, yet requires policy support and collaboration to enhance national competitiveness.
14	(Abdillah, 2024)	EDUCAZIONE: Jurnal Multidisiplin	Higher education plays a strategic role in improving human resource quality through the Tri Dharma — namely education, research, and community service. These efforts produce competent graduates, beneficial innovations, and tangible contributions to national development and economic growth.
15	(Jodang & Nur, 2024)	Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam	Higher education contributes to the development of the creative economy through research, skills training, technology development, and intellectual property rights protection. This role supports improvements in human resource quality and promotes welfare and creativity-based economic growth.
16	(Sahrin et al., 2022)	Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan dan Sosial	Higher education contributes to enhancing regional competitiveness through human resource development, research, and government partnerships. This collaboration supports the resolution of social issues such as unemployment and poverty, and accelerates regional economic development.
17	(Rohmah, 2025)	Jurnal Ilmiah Nusantara (JINU)	A reciprocal relationship exists between economic development and human resource quality. Technology integration, character education, and the strengthening of MSMEs and the creative economy are important factors in shaping superior human resources that drive sustainable economic growth in Indonesia.
18	(Abdul et al., 2024)	Journal of Indonesian Scholars for Social Research	Technology-based educational transformation in higher education enhances the quality of competitive human resources. However, infrastructure limitations, lecturer readiness, and curriculum gaps remain obstacles, necessitating technology reinforcement, training, and industry collaboration to support economic growth.
19	(Pratama & Khairunnisa, 2025)	Educatus: Jurnal Pendidikan	Education and innovation play an important role in improving human resource quality and economic growth. However, access disparities, curriculum relevance, and weak innovation remain challenges, necessitating synergy among government, education, and industry for sustainable development.
20	(Aman et al., 2023)	Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pascasarjana	Higher education plays a role in shaping creative human resources through the development of creativepreneurship in the Society 5.0 era.

		Universitas Negeri Semarang	Strategies include relevant curricula, strengthening innovation, and industry partnerships to enhance employability and drive economic growth.
21	(Sugiharto et al., 2025)	Journal of Sharia Economics Scholar	Collaboration between higher education institutions and MSMEs and cooperatives enhances human resource creativity through training, mentoring, and technology. This synergy drives innovation, operational efficiency, and business competitiveness, thereby contributing to sustainable economic growth.
22	(Elisari, 2021)	Seminar Nasional Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang	Science and technology innovation in higher education plays an important role in improving education quality and global competitiveness. Strengthening educational strategies, technology policies, and human resource development are key to generating innovation and supporting knowledge-based economic growth.
23	(Jusman & Wahira, 2025)	Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan	Higher education contributes to fostering digital entrepreneurship through curricula, business incubators, and industry collaboration. These efforts enhance technology-based entrepreneurial performance, although challenges remain in funding, academic culture, and digital skills gaps.
24	(Sulistyaningsih, 2021)	Jurmas Sosial dan Humaniora	Higher education contributes to improving human resource quality through community service as part of the Tri Dharma. These activities leverage the outcomes of education and research to empower communities and enhance welfare and economic development.
25	(Pulungan et al., 2021)	Konferensi Nasional Sosial dan Engineering Politeknik Negeri Medan 2021	Higher education develops quality plantation human resources through collaborative strategies with industry, enhancement of learning programs, and the creation of innovation ecosystems. This approach improves graduate competence and work readiness in line with industry needs and economic growth in the agricultural sector.
26	(Indah et al., 2025)	Jurnal Sahmiyya	Education and higher education contribute to the development of the halal creative economy through halalpreneurship curricula, training, and business incubation. Research support and industry collaboration enhance innovation and drive sustainable sharia-based economic growth.
27	(Surahman & Setyowati, 2026)	Prosiding Seminar Nasional Universitas Insan Budi Utomo	Higher education plays a strategic role in national development through impact-oriented Tri Dharma. Strengthening human resources, research innovation, and community service are key, supported by synergy with government and industry to achieve sustainable development.
28	(Salmi, 2024)	Jurnal Andi Djemma	Educational innovation in higher education is essential for improving learning quality and

			curriculum relevance. Through industry collaboration and the utilization of digital technology, higher education can produce competitive graduates and contribute to economic and social development.
29	(Rustyawati et al., 2020)	Jurnal Penelitian dan Pemikiran Pendidikan Islam	Higher education plays a role in developing resilient human resources through social entrepreneurship training. These programs enhance students' creativity, social awareness, and innovation capacity, enabling them to create solutions for society and support inclusive economic growth.
30	(Herlina & Heru, 2024)	Journal of Applied Business and Economic (JABE)	Higher education, government expenditure in the education sector, and the presence of universities have a significant positive effect on economic growth and the human development index. These factors simultaneously drive improvements in human resource quality and economic development in Indonesia.

The findings from the review of 30 articles indicate that higher education institutions play a strategic role in driving economic growth through two primary channels: the enhancement of human resource quality (human capital) and the strengthening of innovation capacity (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Distribution diagram by category



Source: Compiled by the author, 2026

DISCUSSION

In general, the research findings indicate that higher education does not only contribute directly to economic growth, but also exerts indirect effects through various mediating mechanisms.

First, the role of higher education institutions in developing human capital stands as the dominant factor in driving economic growth. This is demonstrated by Oltulular (2025), who found that master's-level education has the most significant influence on economic growth compared to other levels of education. This finding affirms that education quality — particularly

at the advanced level — plays a greater role than simply increasing the number of graduates. In line with this, Herlina and Heru (2024) also show that higher education and government investment in the education sector contribute significantly to improvements in the human development index and economic growth.

Second, innovation serves as a critical mechanism linking higher education to economic growth. Wei et al. (2025) reveal that the expansion of higher education is capable of enhancing economic well-being through technological innovation and industrial structure transformation. This is further supported by Zhang (2025) and Xu et al. (2020), who demonstrate that the relationship among higher education, innovation, and economic growth is mutually reinforcing. As such, higher education institutions function not only as educational establishments, but also as centers for the development of innovation and technology. (Wei et al., 2025; Xu et al., 2020)

Third, investment in higher education and policy support are key factors in determining the effectiveness of higher education's contribution to economic growth. Ma et al. (2025) show that investment in higher education has a greater impact in regions with high levels of human capital accumulation. Furthermore, Dogan (2025) affirms that education, innovation, and institutions simultaneously play a role in driving sustainable economic growth. This indicates that the contribution of higher education cannot be separated from effective policy support and governance. (Ma et al., 2025; Dogan, 2025)

Fourth, the findings also reveal regional disparities in the contribution of higher education to economic growth. Several studies — including Wei et al. (2025), Zhang (2025), and Ma et al. (2025) — found that the impact of higher education is stronger in more developed regions than in underdeveloped ones. This condition indicates that equitable access, education quality, and investment represent the primary challenges in maximizing the role of higher education institutions. (Wei et al., 2025; Zhang, 2025; Ma et al., 2025)

Fifth, in the context of the modern economy, higher education institutions also play a role in fostering entrepreneurship, the creative economy, and cross-sector collaboration. Research by Hasan (2026) shows that digital and artificial intelligence-based entrepreneurship education enhances students' innovation readiness. In addition, various other studies affirm that collaboration among higher education institutions, industry, and government is key to building a sustainable innovation ecosystem. (Hasan, 2026; Sugiharto et al., 2025)

Nevertheless, several challenges remain, including imbalances in the structure of human capital (Li et al., 2024), limitations in infrastructure and technological readiness (Abdul et al., 2024), and disparities in education quality across regions (Pratama & Khairunnisa, 2025). These challenges indicate that an increase in the number of graduates does not always align with improvements in innovation quality and economic growth.

Overall, the findings of this review affirm that higher education institutions play a vitally important role in driving economic growth through the strengthening of human capital, innovation, and cross-sector collaboration. However, the effectiveness of this role is heavily influenced by education quality, supportive policies, and regional conditions. Therefore, an integrated strategy is needed — one that encompasses improvements in higher education quality, the strengthening of innovation ecosystems, and the equalization of educational access — in order to achieve sustainable economic growth. (Mudrikah et al., 2026; Herlina & Heru, 2024).

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings from various studies, it can be concluded that higher education institutions play an exceptionally strategic role in driving economic growth through the strengthening of human resources and the enhancement of innovation capacity. Higher education institutions function not only as educational establishments, but also as centers for the development of science, technology, and entrepreneurship that contribute to economic

development. This contribution occurs both directly — through improvements in workforce quality — and indirectly — through innovation, technological transformation, and cross-sector collaboration.

Furthermore, education quality has proven to be more influential than quantity, particularly at the advanced higher education level, which is capable of enhancing knowledge production capacity and innovation. However, the effectiveness of higher education institutions' role continues to face a range of challenges, including disparities in education quality across regions, limitations in infrastructure and technology, and the as-yet suboptimal synergy among higher education institutions, industry, and government.

LIMITATION

Strategic efforts are needed to improve the quality of higher education through the strengthening of innovation-based curricula, the development of digital competencies, and the enhancement of research capacity and industry collaboration. In addition, the government needs to promote equitable access and educational investment across various regions in order to reduce disparities and increase the contribution of higher education to sustainable economic growth. Higher education institutions are also expected to be capable of adapting to technological developments and labor market demands, so as to produce graduates who are innovative, competitive, and relevant to the needs of the times.

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