

Economic Development and Equity Policy in Islamic Economic Perspective

Elyanti Rosmanidar^{1*}, Agustina Mutia²

{elyantirosmanidar@uinjambi.ac.id¹, iguet@gmail.com²}

Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi^{1,2}

Abstract. Economic inequality is still a problem in Indonesia. Development is essentially a process leading to changes for the better and the realization of social welfare that is distributed fairly and equitably. Development is carried out to achieve three main objectives, namely achieving growth, equity, and sustainability. Although economic growth as one of the points of economic development has increased, we need to accelerate the reduction of inequality and break the chain of poverty, unemployment, inequality, and social inequality to achieve a more prosperous society. The risk of increasing inequality is slowing growth in Indonesia in the long term. Inequality not only reduces economic growth but also affects its sustainability. By using a content analysis approach, this paper aims to provide a comprehensive picture of current economic development and growth in Indonesia and the policies carried out by the government in ensuring the sustainability of economic development and ensuring economic equity in Indonesia. For further comparison with the Islamic way of looking at the development and economic equity of society as well as the policies that need to be taken in increasing development and economic equity according to the perspective of Islamic Economics.

Keyword: Economic Development, Economic Growth, Economic Equity, Economic Policy, Islamic Economy

1 Introduction

Economic development that grows and distributes evenly is a mandate from all Indonesian people to the government by Pancasila as the national principle, especially the third principle is the unity of Indonesia, and the fifth principle is the social justice for all Indonesians. As well as stated in the 1945 Constitution concerning the National Economy and Welfare in Article 33 wherein the National Economy is organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, justice, sustainability, environmental insight, independence and maintaining a balance of progress and national economic unity. Development is essentially a process of improvement in the fair and equitable distribution of welfare (Erlinda, 2016). Development is held to achieve three objective keys, namely achieving growth, equity and sustainability.

To achieve sustainable economic development and overcome the Middle Income Trap (MIT), need synergy between the three pillars of Economic Development Policies (KPE), namely increasing efficient economic growth, stability and equity by reducing poverty, unemployment and the Gini coefficient (Tuwo, 2017, p. 2). KPE Indonesia is encouraged to achieve economic growth above 6% with the hope of absorbing a larger workforce. Stability is expected to occur by maintaining inflation at 3%, and equity is encouraged by increasing People's Business Credit, Improvements in Social Assistance and Subsidies and increasing Village funds.

Compared to many other countries, both developed and developing countries, Indonesia's economic growth is relatively high. Economic growth could return to the level of 5.02% in 2016, an increase compared to 2015 which was 4.88%. Despite growing 5%, the unemployment rate fell from 6.18% in 2015 to 5.61% in 2016 and the poverty rate fell from 11.2% in 2015 to 10.7% in 2016. This achievement was followed by a decline in the level of The gap between the population is shown by the increasing Gini ratio which returned to the level of 0.39 percent after always being above 0.4% since 2011(Media Indonesia.com, 2017).

In line with this decline, economic stability was well maintained. Inflation in the last two years was maintained at 3 percent, down significantly from 8.36% in 2014. In 2016, inflation reached 3.02% or lower than in 2015 which reached 3.35% percent. This can mainly be achieved by controlling the prices of basic food commodities, especially rice, meat, and cooking oil, supported by increased production and successful price control, and smooth distribution (Media Indonesia.com, 2017).

This improvement momentum continued in 2018. Economic growth in the third quarter of 2018 compared to the third quarter of 2017 (yoy) grew by 5.17 percent and compared to the second quarter of 2018 (qtq) grew by 3.09 percent. In November 2018 there was inflation of 0.27 percent, higher than the conditions in November 2017 which experienced inflation of 0.20 percent. The inflation rate for the calendar year 2018 is 2.50 percent and the year-on-year inflation rate is 3.23 percent, lower than the average for the last five years which reached 5.5 percent (yoy), and the unemployment rate is getting better at 5.34 percent. , decreased compared to August 2017 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2018).

Although in general there has been an improvement in the quality of economic growth, we need to accelerate the reduction of inequality and break the chain of poverty, unemployment, inequality, and social inequality to achieve a more prosperous society. According to research conducted by the IMF (2014), OECD (2015), SMERU Research Institute (2015), the risk of increasing inequality is slowing growth in Indonesia in the long term. Inequality not only reduces economic growth but also affects its sustainability.(Gibson, 2017) This is in line with the Minister of Finance Sri Moelyani's recognition that Indonesia's economic growth does not lead to equality and its impact is even decreasing. For example, in 2012, 1 percent of economic growth reduced 0.106 percent of poverty, while in 2016, 1 percent of economic growth only reduced 0.033 percent. (Anugerah, 2017)

The survey results from the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) in the 2022 World Inequality Report, stated that Indonesia experienced long-term income inequality. During the period 1900-2021, 40-50 percent of the total national income was controlled by the top 10 percent of rich people in Indonesia. Meanwhile, in the same period,

the bottom 50 percent of the population only controlled 12-18 percent of the total national income.(Triono, 2022).

Furthermore, based on the average Gini index released by the World Bank in the 2022 World Happiness Report, of the 146 countries studied, Indonesia is ranked as the 87th most unequal country in the world with a Gini index of 0.354.(Jayani, 2021) For the record, the level of inequality in rural areas has even increased from 0.315 to 0.317 in the last year. (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021) It is interesting to observe whether the village fund and labor-intensive program launched by the current government can reduce inequality in rural areas.

2 Method

This paper uses a qualitative approach with a focus on library research. The study was conducted by observing the phenomena that occur in the world of economy, and comparing them to the literature related to economic growth and equity. This study uses the technique of data validity triangulation and persistence of observation.(Creswell, 2014; Sekaran & Bougie, 2013; Sugiyono, 2019)

3 Result and Discussion

Economic development is a series of business activities and policies that aim to improve people's living standards, expand employment opportunities, equalize the distribution of people's income, and seek to shift economic activity from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors. Economic development aims to improve the standard of living of people in developing countries, by solving the main problems of poverty, unemployment, and equity. Development in developing countries in practice has given rise to different patterns, methods, or models among them. This difference has become a worldwide paradigm or view in carrying out development. (Sukirno, 2010)

Economic growth is one of the benchmarks that can be used to see the success of a region's development from various economic sectors which indirectly describes the level of economic change.(Sukirno, 2010, p. 104) Economic growth itself is a process of increasing a country's economic production which is manifested in the form of an increase in national income.(Huda, 2015) High and sustainable economic growth is the main condition or a must for the continuity of economic development and improvement of welfare. Economic growth is a process of increasing regional income per capita in the long term and is one of the important objectives of macroeconomic policy to determine the economic progress of a region. Economic growth is a process, not an economic picture at a time. Here we look at the dynamic aspects of an economy, namely how an economy develops or changes over time. The emphasis is on change or development itself.(Boediono, 1999, p. 1)

According to Prof. Simon Kuznets(Todaro & Smith, 2006, p. 44), economic growth is an increase in the long-term capacity of the country concerned to provide various economic goods to its population. The increase in capacity is made possible by advances or technological, institutional, and ideological adjustments to various existing conditions. To measure the appearance of the national economy, Indonesia uses an economic aggregate

indicator called Gross Domestic Product (GDP), while at the provincial and district/city levels it uses Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). GRDP figures presented in series from year to year can provide an overview of economic growth, and income development as well as evaluation material of the results of economic development that have been carried out by various parties, both government and private.

People are said to be prosperous if at least the output per capita increases, the level of welfare is measured by GDP per capita, the higher the increase in GDP per capita, the people are more prosperous, furthermore if output increases, employment opportunities will also increase. Good income distribution is seen by the more even level of income of the community. This will happen if it fulfills at least two conditions, namely expanding job opportunities and increasing productivity. With the expansion of job opportunities, the access to income is getting bigger. Economic growth is a ladder to reach the next stage of economic progress because an economy that can continue to grow in the long term generally can become modern (Rahardja & Manurung, 2001).

However, the economic growth that occurs is 'just' because it is measured by all goods and services produced by all Indonesian residents which are valued in rupiah. Population growth is not always related to the growth in the average level of population welfare. For example, very low economic growth, accompanied by high population growth, indicates a decline in the average welfare of the population. So the GDP approach does not reflect the condition of society as a whole, because the unit price indicator (as the basis for calculating GDP) does not explain the level of economic welfare. (Malik, 2018)

In actual economic activity, economic growth means the development of the fiscal economy that occurs in a country such as an increase in the number and production of industrial goods, infrastructure, an increase in the number of schools, an increase in the production of existing economic activities and several other developments. In macroeconomic analysis, the level of economic growth achieved by a country is measured by the development of real national income achieved by a country, namely Gross National Product (GNP) or Gross Domestic Product (Agustianto, 2015).

The low welfare of a country can be seen from various indicators, one of which is the amount of poverty that occurs in a region. To assess whether a family is classified as poor or not, it is assessed based on certain sizes/limits. Poverty is a person's inability to meet his basic needs. Poverty is measured by determining the minimum level of income to meet a person's physical (biological) needs with calorie standards. For example, BPS uses the standard of 2,100 calories per day or based on the calculation of Prof.'s income. Sayogyo is 40 kg of rice per month. If the price of rice is Rp. 15,000.00 per kg, then at least, that person's income is Rp. 600,000.00, excluding other needs, such as clothing, the need for nutritious side dishes, toiletries, electricity, school fees, and so on. (Susilowati, 2006, p. 96)

According to data released by BPS (Central Statistics Agency) in 2018, the number of poor people in Indonesia has decreased, from 27.77 million to 26.58 million people, or a decrease of 1.119 million. But the standard poverty line used by BPS with an income of Rp. 400,995.00 for urban areas and 370,910 for rural areas. (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2018) The determination of the poverty line based on this figure has been criticized by many people, they generally think that the amount of money that is used as a benchmark as the basis for determining this is not correct.

There are several criteria for determining the poverty threshold. According to the World Bank Criteria, the determination is at 2 Dollars per day, if 1 USD = Rp. 14,500 rupiah, then the figure is Rp. 29.000,00 per person per day, or about Rp. 870,000 per month. Meanwhile, the criteria set by the Asian Development Bank is 1.25 US Dollars per day or around Rp. 652,500.00 per month.(Indonesia Investments, 2017) This criterion is much higher than the criteria set by BPS which is only Rp. 400,995.00 per month.

Besides poverty, there is another problem, namely economic distribution. In an area (for example village A), the population is 2,000 families with a total income of the village community as much as 6 billion per month, so on average, each family earns 3 million rupiahs. But this figure is only an average number. This is because one group owns acres of land for rice fields and plantations, while most of the other groups do not own land, and work as farm laborers with an average income of less than 1 million per month. This causes the World Bank to issue a standard to measure inequality based on 40 percent of the population of a region (country) having a total income greater than 17 percent of the total income earned. (Muheramtohad, 2018)

Methods for measuring the magnitude of inequality often use the Gini ratio, or a measure of inequality calculated by coefficients, ranging from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect equality).

Table 1. Benchmark of Gini Coefficient Value(Todaro & Smith, 2006)

| No | Quantity | Quality |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | < 0,35 (small than 0,35) | Low Inequality |
| 2 | 0,36 – 0,49 | Moderate Inequality |
| 3 | > 0,50 | High Inequality |

3.1 Factors Affecting Economic Growth

According to Jhingan, economic growth is influenced by two kinds of factors, namely economic factors and non-economic factors.(Jhingan, 2007, p. 67)

Economic Factors

Natural Resources. The main factor influencing the development of an economy is natural resources or land. In developing countries, natural resources are often neglected and not processed at all due to a lack of technology and human resources. As J.L Fisher rightly puts it “It is not reasonable to expect the development of natural resources if people are indifferent to the products and services that these resources can provide”, and Professor Lewis, “The value of a natural resource depends on its use, and their uses are changing all the time due to changes in tastes, changes in techniques or new inventions”. When such changes occur, each nation can develop itself economically through the full utilization of its natural resources (Yudianti & Herispon, 2018).

Capital Accumulation (Investation). Capital means the supply of factors of production that can be physically reproduced. When the stock of capital rises within a certain time limit, this is called accumulation or capital formation. According to Nurkse, capital formation is when

people do not carry out their current activities as a whole just to meet urgent consumption needs and desires, but lead to the manufacture of capital goods.

The process of capital formation is cumulative and self-financing and includes three interrelated stages:

- (i) The existence of real savings and their increase,
- (ii) The existence of financial and credit institution to promote savings and channel them to the desired channel,
- (iii) Using savings to invest in capital goods.

Organization. Organization is an important part of the process of economic growth. Organization is concerned with the use of factors of production in the economy. Organizations are complementary to capital, labor, and help increase productivity.

Technology Advances. Technological change is considered the most important factor in the process of economic growth. This change is related to changes in production methods which are the result of renewal or the result of new research techniques, technological changes will increase the productivity of labor, capital, and other factors of production.

Division of Labor and Scale of Production. Specialization and division of labor will increase productivity, both of which lead to a large-scale production economy which in turn helps the development of industry.

Non-Economic Factors. As Kaldor points out, the study of the dynamics of economic growth, apart from the analysis of economic factors, leads us to an examination of the psychological and sociological determinants of these factors. So, changes occur in the main non-economic factors below.

Social Factors (Facilities and Infrastructure). Social and cultural factors also influence economic growth, in underdeveloped countries, there are social and cultural traditions that do not support economic development. Therefore, for development, there must be a free society with a strong middle class capable of increasing income through trade and commerce. These two factors have resulted in modern economic growth in developed countries.

Human Factor (Education). Human resources are an important factor in economic growth. The increase in GNP per capita is closely related to the development of human resources that can create efficiency and increase productivity among workers. According to Crissmaning in Ahmad Mahyudi (2004) there are at least four main characteristics of labor market segmentation that cause economic growth to be hampered, namely (1) there are large and continuous wage differences between various market segments, second) the concentration of workers with different characteristics (especially according to experience, education, and gender) in different segments, third) lack of worker mobility between segments, fourth) higher labor productivity in high-wage market segments (Mahyudi, 2004).

In the modern economy, specialization of the function of labor allows each person and each region to make the best use of distinctive differences in skills and resources. Specialization and division of labor will increase productivity, both of which lead to large-scale production economies which in turn foster industrial development. Adam Smith emphasized the

importance of the division of labor for economic development, the division of labor improves the productive capacity of workers.

Labor has a positive relationship to economic growth, meaning that the more people work, the larger the output and the more even income distribution, the lower the unemployment rate. So the potential for economic growth will be higher.

Political and Administrative Factors (Security). Political and administrative factors have also contributed to the growth of the modern economy. Weak political and administrative structures are major obstacles to economic growth.

Meanwhile, according to Sadono Sukirno, the factors that influence economic growth namely, land and natural resources; number and quality of population and workforce; capital goods and the level of technology and social systems and attitudes of the people.

In such a clean and strong administration justice can fully stimulate economic growth. As Lewis aptly put it, "No country has succeeded in progressing without sufficient positive encouragement from its government.(Sukirno, 2010)

3.2 Economy Equity Policy

Economic policy in general aims to obtain development resources, increase national productivity, and improve individual and social standards of living. The macroeconomic policy framework should be oriented towards the improvement (transformation) of the economic structure. It is necessary to formulate a grand design with policy options that support the linkages between the service sector and industry continuously, but also create a multiplier effect and economic linkages between sectors (Erlinda, 2016). According to Firdaus (2013), the regional development framework is a development process that can identify various factors in increasing local capacity¹.

The economic sector of a region can be divided into two groups, namely the basic sector and the non-base sector. In the basic sector, where the advantages and disadvantages that occur in the process of meeting the needs lead to the availability of an inter-regional export and import mechanism. The basic sector industry will produce goods and services, both for the regional domestic market and markets outside the region. The non-base sector is a sector with economic activity that only serves the market in its area, and the export capacity of the region has not yet developed. The ability to spur economic growth in a region or country depends on the competitiveness of the economic sectors of the region. However, the strategic value of each sector becomes the primary mover of regional economic growth.(Rustiadi et al., 2009)

Inequality between communities and improvement of welfare are overcome by economic equality policies (KPE) by providing opportunities for the community to access land, opportunities, and human resource capabilities. The government's priority programs include agrarian reform, including the legalization of transmigration land, education and vocational training, the provision of housing for the urban poor, and retail development for the integration of modern and traditional retail. Increasing the role of MSMEs in economic growth is carried out by making it cheaper, expanding, and facilitating access to financing for

¹ Firdaus M., *Ketimpangan Pembangunan Antar Wilayah di Indonesia: Fakta dan Strategi Inisiatif*. Orasi Guru Besar Tetap Fakultas Ekonomi dan Manajemen IPB (Bogor, 2013)

MSMEs. The ceiling of the KUR program was increased by providing opportunities for Non-Bank Financial institutions, including Cooperatives, with the requirements of KUR being easier and faster. The portion of KUR distribution in the production sector is targeted to be doubled every year. Acceleration of development and equitable distribution of infrastructure throughout Indonesia, as well as improving the investment climate by simplifying and accelerating the licensing process, lowering raw material costs, and cutting various kinds of regulations that are felt to be burdensome and a burden to the business world. (Gibson, 2017)

3.3 Factors Affecting Economic Growth from an Islamic Economic Perspective

In the perspective of Islamic economics, there are several factors that will affect economic growth itself. (Khursid, 1997) These factors are:

Investable Resources. Economic growth is in dire need of resources that can be used to produce physical assets to generate income. These physical aspects include natural resources, human resources, and capital resources (Almizan, 2016). On the other hand, the role of capital is also very significant to note. Thus, the process of economic growth includes resource mobilization, transforming these resources into productive assets, that can be used optimally and efficiently. Meanwhile, the sources of capital are divided into two, namely domestic/internal sources and external sources.

Human Resources. Another important determining factor is human resources. Humans have the most active role in economic growth. Their roles cover several fields, among others, in terms of exploitation of existing resources, accumulation of capital, as well as the development of socio-economic and political institutions of the community.

To achieve the expected economic growth, it is necessary to have efficiency in the workforce. Efficiency requires professional qualities and moral qualities. These two qualities must be met and cannot stand alone. The combination of the two is combined within rational boundaries (Khursid, 1997), of them :

- a. An employment contract is a promise and trust that should not be broken even a little. This provides a moral guarantee in the event of a denial of contractual obligations or specified services.
- b. A person must work optimally when he has received his full salary. He is reproached if he does not do a good job.
- c. In Islam, work is worship so it has implications for someone to work fairly and professionally.

Entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is the key to the process of economic growth and is very determinant. Entrepreneurs are considered to have a dynamic function that is needed for economic growth. The Prophet Muhammad, in several hadiths, emphasizes the importance of entrepreneurship. In the hadith narrated by Ahmad, he said, "You should trade (business) because it contains 90% of the doors of sustenance". In another hadith, he said, "Verily the best of work is commerce (business)".

Thus, the spirit of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship must be grown and built in the soul of the community. Dr. Muhammad Yunus has emphasized the importance of developing an entrepreneurial spirit in economic development in Muslim countries that are classified as poor.

In this case, he said: "Labor wages are not a smooth path for poverty reduction, it is entrepreneurs who have greater potential in increasing individual asset bases than that of working wages.(Agustianto, 2015)

Technology. Economists claim that technological progress is the most important source of economic growth. Economic growth is considered not to follow a gradual historical process, it does not occur continuously in an indeterminate condition. These dynamics and discontinuities are closely related and determined by innovations in technology. (research and development) that results in technological change. In the Qur'an, there is also an order to explore everything that is on earth for human welfare. This exploration requires research to make these natural resources useful and beneficial for humans.(Almizan, 2016)

3.4 Integration of Growth with Equitable Islamic Economic Perspective

Dr. Muhammad Qal'ah Jiy in the book *Mabahits fi Al-Iqtishad al-Islamy* said that one of the goals of Islamic economics is to realize economic growth in the country. But at this point, there is a big question, namely, whether the priority in economic growth is equity (growth with equity) or growth itself (growth). The answer to this question is that Islam requires both aspects simultaneously, both growth and equity. Islam will not sacrifice economic growth, because growth is needed. On the other hand, Islam also still views the importance of equity, because economic growth does not describe overall welfare, especially if income and production factors are mostly concentrated for a small group of people.(Agustianto, 2015)

To achieve equity, according to M. Umer Chapra, there are at least five main elements that must be done. First, conducting training and providing job vacancies for job seekers, so that full employment is realized. Second, provide a fair wage system for employees. Third, prepare mandatory insurance to reduce unemployment, work accidents, old-age benefits, and other benefits. Fourth, assist those with mental and physical disabilities, so that they can live a decent life. Fifth, collect and utilize zakat, infaq, and sadaqah, through laws such as tax laws. With these efforts, wealth is not concentrated among certain people. The Qur'an clearly says, "wealth should not continue to circulate among the rich only".² Chapra proposed five policy actions for economic development (economic development) accompanied by justice and stability, namely: Providing comfort to the human factor, Reducing the concentration of wealth, Conducting economic restructuring, Conducting financial restructuring, and Strategic policy plans.(Chapra, 1992; Chapra et al., 2008)

Humans are the main element of any development program. They are a goal as well as a development goal. If they are not properly prepared to be able to make a positive contribution to development, it is unlikely that they will succeed in actualizing the main goals of Islam in development. Therefore, the most challenging task in front of every Muslim country is to motivate the human factor to carry out constructive activities for equitable development. Each individual must give his best by working hard and efficiently accompanied by integrity, honesty, discipline, and being ready to sacrifice to overcome obstacles in the development journey.

In addition, the practice of corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN) in all lines must be eradicated seriously. Because KKN has a big contribution to inequality and the sustainability

² QS. Al-Hasyr:7

of people's poverty. Tax revenues must be monitored closely, so that leakage does not occur, as well as SOEs that are hotbeds of corruption must be cleaned of practices that can never be eradicated because a lot of state funds leak into the hands of officials and corruptors. One of the bad effects that are entrenched is that wealth is concentrated in certain people, as a result, people's poverty continues.

4 Conclusions

In the development and distribution of economics from the perspective of Islamic Economics, it is necessary to pay attention to important factors that influence economic growth, namely, investable resources, human resources, entrepreneurship, and technology. In the Islamic Perspective Economic Development Policy, two aspects are needed, namely growth and equity simultaneously. Islam will not sacrifice economic growth, because growth is needed. On the other hand, Islam also still views the importance of equity, because economic growth does not describe overall welfare, especially if income and production factors are mostly concentrated for a small group of people. In addition, there must be a serious effort to eradicate KKN, because the leakage of state funds has a big contribution to inequality and poverty in society.

References

- [1] Agustianto: PERTUMBUHAN DAN PEMBANGUNAN EKONOMI DALAM PERSPEKTIF ISLAM. Iqtishad Consulting. www.iqtishadconsulting.com (2015)
- [2] Almizan: Pembangunan ekonomi dalam perspektif ekonomi islam. Maqdis : Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Islam. Vol. 1(2), pp. 203–222 (2016)
- [3] Anugerah, P.: Harta empat orang di Indonesia setara gabungan kekayaan 100 juta orang termiskin. BBC News Indonesia. <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-39060857> (2017)
- [4] Badan Pusat Statistik: Laporan Bulanan Data Sosial Ekonomi Edisi 103 Desember 2018. Badan Pusat Statistik (2018)
- [5] Badan Pusat Statistik: Gini Ratio Maret 2021. <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2021/07/15/1845/gini-ratio-maret-2021-tercatat-sebesar-0-384-.html> (2021)
- [6] Boediono: Seri Sinopsis Pengantar Ilmu Ekonomi No. 4 Teori Pertumbuhan EKonomi. BPFE (1999)
- [7] Chapra, M. U.: Islam and The Economic Challenge. The Islamic Foundation and IIIT (1992)
- [8] Chapra, M. U., Khan, S., & Al-Shaikh-Ali, A. S.: The Islamic vision of development in the light of maqāṣid al-sharīah (Vol. 15). International Institute of Islamic Thought (2008)
- [9] Creswell, J. W.: RESEARCH DESIGN, Qualitative, (A. Fawaid, Trans.; Fourth). Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta (2014)
- [10] Erlinda, N.: Pembangunan wilayah berkelanjutan di Provinsi Jambi dan Implikasi Model Jamrud [PhD Thesis]. Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor (2016)
- [11] Gibson, L.: Laporan Ketimpangan Indonesia: Menuju Indonesia Yang Lebih Setara. Oxfam di Indonesia. <https://indonesia.oxfam.org/latest/policy-paper/laporan-ketimpangan-indonesia-menuju-indonesia-yang-lebih-setara> (2017)
- [12] Huda, N.: Ekonomi Pembangunan Islam. Prenadamedia Group, Jakarta (2015)
- [13] Indonesia Investments.: Infrastruktur di Indonesia. In Indonesia Investments. www.indonesia-investments.com/id/bisnis/risiko/infrastruktur/item381? (2017)

- [14] Jayani, D. H.: Ketimpangan Ekonomi Penduduk Indonesia Masih Melebar di Tengah Pandemi | Databoks [Berita]. Databoks. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2021/07/15/ketimpangan-ekonomi-penduduk-indonesia-masih-melebar-di-tengah-pandemi> (2021)
- [15] Jhingan, M. L.: Ekonomi Pembangunan dan Perencanaan. Raja Grafindo Persada, Depok (2007)
- [16] Khursid, A.: Pembangunan Ekonomi dalam Perspektif Islam. Risalah Gusti, Surabaya (1997)
- [17] Mahyudi, A.: Ekonomi Pembangunan & Analisis Data Empiris. Ghalia Indonesia, Bogor (2004)
- [18] Malik, A.: Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Belum Tentu Mengindikasikan Masyarakat Sejahtera? In Kumparan. www.kumparan.com (2018)
- [19] Media Indonesia.com.: Mendorong Pertumbuhan, Menjamin Pemerataan. <https://mediaindonesia.com/politik-dan-hukum/117888/mendorong-pertumbuhan-menjamin-pemerataan> (2017)
- [20] Muheramtohad, S.: AKTUALISASI EKONOMI ISLAM DALAM MENURUNKAN TINGKAT KETIMPANGAN DI INDONESIA. BISEI: Jurnal Bisnis dan Ekonomi Islam. Vol. 3(1) (2018)
- [21] Rahardja, P., & Manurung, M.: Teori Ekonomi Makro (suatu pengantar). Lembaga Penerbit Fakultas Ekonomi UI, Depok (2001)
- [22] Rustiadi, E., Saefulhakim, S., & Panuju, D. R.: Perencanaan dan Pengembangan Wilayah (kedua). Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, Jakarta (2009)
- [23] Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R.: Research Methods for Business: A Skill-Building approach (Seventh). John Wiley & Sons, Unirted States (2013)
- [24] Sugiyono.: Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D (1st ed.). Alfabeta, Bandung (2019)
- [25] Sukirno, S.: Pengantar Teori Makro Ekonomi. Raja Grafindo Persada, Depok (2010)
- [26] Susilowati, S. H.: Pendekatan Skala Ekivalensi untuk Mengukur Kemiskinan. Forum Penelitian Agro Ekonomi. Vol. 28, pp. 91–105 (2006)
- [27] Todaro, M., & Smith, S. C.: Pembangunan Ekonomi di Dunia Ketiga. Erlangga, Jakarta (2006)
- [28] Triono, A. L.: Data Ketimpangan di Indonesia: Mulai Pendapatan, Gender, hingga Ekologis. [nu.or.id. https://www.nu.or.id/nasional/data-ketimpangan-di-indonesia-mulai-pendapatan-gender-hingga-ekologis-xSNIT](https://www.nu.or.id/nasional/data-ketimpangan-di-indonesia-mulai-pendapatan-gender-hingga-ekologis-xSNIT) (2022)
- [29] Yudianti, D. & Herispon: Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pertumbuhan i Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Provinsi Riau. Eko & Bisnis, 5(October) (2018)