

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA'S INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN THE VILLAGE LEVEL, CITY AS WELL AS VILLAGE AND CITY PERIOD 2011.3- 2018.3

¹SUGIARTININGSIH, ²ANESA BELA PUTRI, ³MUHAMMAD RICKY IQBAL, ⁴
MAULANA DAFI MAHESA, ⁵WITARI TAMIYANTI

ABSTRACT

The goal of the community economic system is to realize equitable distribution of income throughout Indonesia. The Indonesian government since the beginning of development has tried hard to improve it in order to achieve social welfare. The purpose of this study is to find out the development of inequality in Indonesia's income distribution at the village, city and village and city levels in the period 2011.3-2018.3. The phenomenon is that the income distribution gap in Indonesia is still high at the village, city and village and city levels. From the results of data processing shows that during the period under study the development of inequality in income distribution decreased in the three regions. The main factor is the large role of the government in providing infrastructure in the village with the formation of the Ministry of PPDT and Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning PID. Whereas in the City with the opening of business opportunities for foreign investors, increasing the competency of vocational students, the creativity of the informal sector and the rise of the entrepreneurial spirit and societalism. As for the Village and City the role of the government is to improve infrastructure that supports the digital industry and the tourism sector.

Keywords: *the role of government, income distribution, infrastructure, villages, cities*

BACKGROUND

Since the New Order, the Indonesian development process has been strategized to achieve equitable distribution throughout the region. To make this happen by focusing on development activities in several islands and regions that are considered important such as Java and Western Indonesia (KBI). If these regions are able to achieve high productivity then the impact of GNP/Capita is also high. Welfare is allegedly going to spread to other areas both between islands and from cities to villages so that there is equity in all fields (Tulus T.H. Tambunan, 2015).

But entering the end of the Long Term Development Phase (PJPT) I proved the GNP/Capita gap was quite high. This condition is contrary to the populist economic system which has the aim of creating an equitable distribution of income (Suharsono Sagir, 1999). Even after the reform, the income gap between villages and cities is quite large which will become an obstacle in achieving social welfare.

¹ Widyatama University-Bandung. *corresponding author: Sugiarti.ningsih@widyatama.ac.id

² Widyatama University-Bandung.

³ Widyatama University-Bandung.

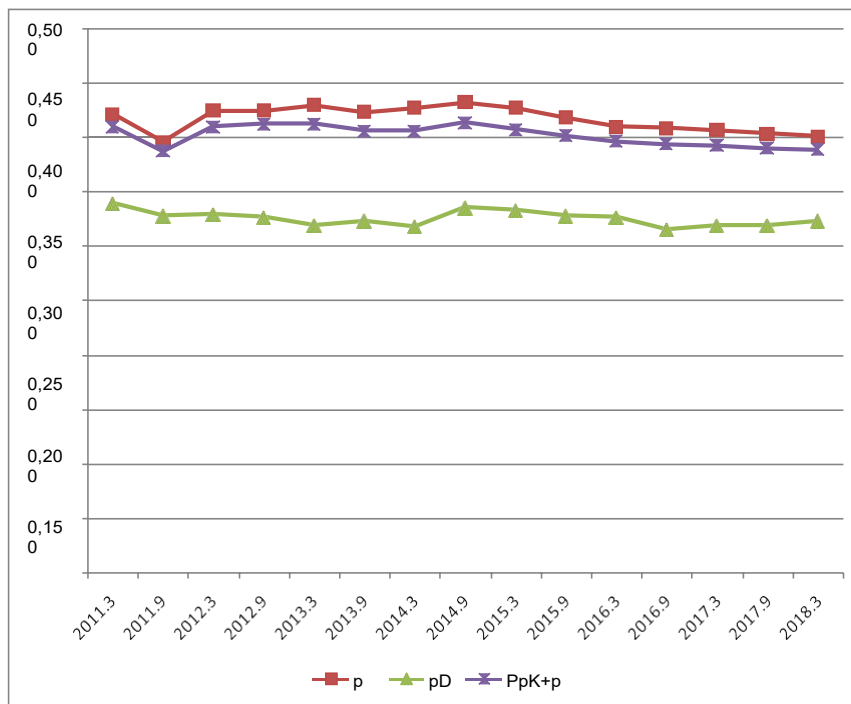
⁴ Widyatama University-Bandung.

⁵ Widyatama University-Bandung.

This phenomenon is a burden as well as the responsibility of the government to be able to suppress it. To anticipate this, the government has rolled out various supporting policies and programs such as infrastructure development throughout the region. Furthermore, the government is also determined to make Indonesia a middle to upper income country. This is reinforced by the government's optimism to welcome one hundred years of Indonesian Independence by targeting GNP/Capita of USD 23.19 and equitable regional development especially KTI with the Gini Ratio at the ideal level of 0.34 in 2036 (Suharso, 2019).

To find out more about income inequality in Indonesia at the village, city and village and city levels during the period 2011.3-2018.3 as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1



From Figure 1, it can be seen in 2011.1 The Indonesian Gini Ratio is quite high for villages, cities and villages and cities respectively of 0.340, 0.410 and 0.422. Then fluctuations occurred and reached the highest value for villages 0.336, cities 0.433 and national 0.414 in 2014.9. Entering 2015.3-2016.9 the value of the village Gini Ratio decreased and reached the lowest value of 0.316 and continued to increase until it reached 0.324 in 2018.3. Conversely, the Gini Ratio in the city decreased from 2015.3-2018.3 with the lowest value of 0.401. A similar picture also occurred at the village and city level. Gini Ratio decreased from 0.428 in 2015.3 to 0.389 in 2018.3.

Based on this statement shows the value of the Village Gini Ratio although lower than the City, but from 2017.3 to 2019.3 there was an increase. While the value of the City Gini Ratio and the combination of Village and City is greater than the Village and tends to decrease until the end of the period. These differences encourage to examine the development of inequality in Indonesia's income distribution at the village, city and village and city levels in the period 2011.3-2018.3.

Formulation of the problem

Based on the description of the background of the problem, the problem formulation is as follows:

How is the development of inequality in Indonesia's income distribution at the village, city and village and city levels in the period 2011.3-2018.3?

Research purposes

The aim of this research is:

To find out the development of inequality in Indonesia's income distribution at the village, city and village and city levels 2011.3-2018.3.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory of Income Distribution

The main problem of developing countries is the magnitude of poverty and inequality. One type of inequality that is quite crucial is income inequality. The measurement can be seen from the distribution of individual income or factors of production. The measurement of income distribution can be described as follows (Todaro, 2011).

a. Personal Income Distribution

The measure of the distribution of personal income is most commonly used by economists only by calculating the amount of personal or household income. How to earn income is not considered. An important factor is how much people or households earn without questioning whether the income is only derived from salary due to work or generated from other sources such as interest, profits, rent, grants or inheritance.

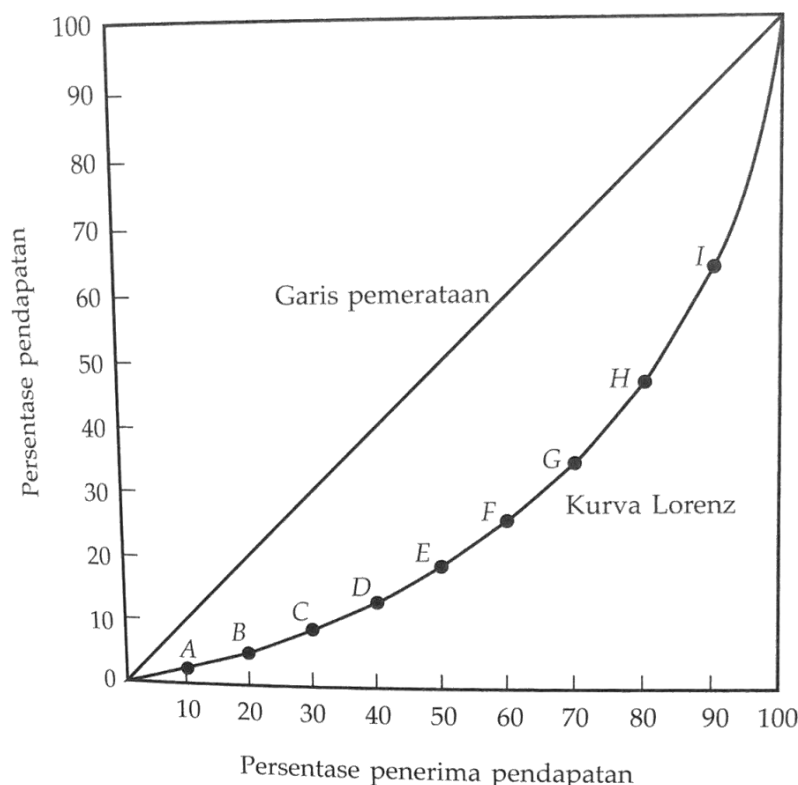
In addition, the type of location (village or city) and type of employment from income sources (agriculture, manufacturing, trade, services) are also ignored. So if two people A and B receive the same amount of individual income, they are placed in a similar classification without questioning whether A might work 15 hours a day as a doctor while B does not work at all and only collects interest from inheritance.

Therefore, economists and statisticians tend to rank all these individuals according to the income received and divide the total population into different groups or sizes. The usual method is to divide the population into five groups, quintiles or ten groups, deciles. The general measure of income inequality can be obtained from the ratio of income received by the top 20% of the population and 40% of the lowest population. To show a more detailed division of income can be grouped into 10 groups or deciles (10%). This ratio is called the Kuznets ratio.

b. Lorenz curve

Another common way to analyze individual income statistics is to make a Lorenz Curve. The formation of the Lorenz curve is simple by preparing a horizontal plane for the percentage of the number of recipients of income and vertical for the percentage of income. As a realization of the statement as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Lorenz Curve



In Figure 2, you can see the diagonal line that divides the square will have the same percentage of the number of recipients of income with the percentage of income. For example 60% of recipients of income receive 60% of income. Likewise for 80% of revenue recipients will receive 80% of income. This condition shows that there is "perfect equality".

The Lorenz curve shows the actual quantitative relationship between the percentage of recipient income and

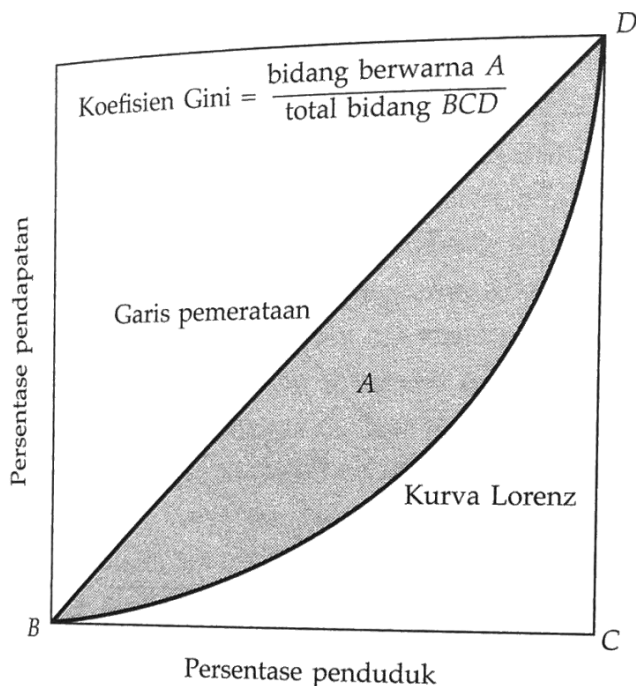
the percentage of total income actually obtained during a certain period. Figure 2 shows the number of recipients of income and income divided into 10 groups. At point A illustrates that the bottom 10% of the population only receives 1.8% of total income. Point B shows that the bottom 20% of the population receives 5% of total income. In the midpoint, it appears that 50% of the population only receives 19.87 of total income.

The farther the Lorenz Curve from the diagonal line the greater the inequality. The case of perfect inequality is shown through the Lorenz Curve which coincides with the bottom of the horizontal axis and the right part of the vertical axis. Under these conditions it is stated that only one person receives all national income while the other population does not receive at all. This event is called perfect inequality.

c. Gini coefficient

A measure of income inequality can be obtained by calculating the ratio of the plane which is between the diagonal plane and the Lorenz Curve and then divided by the total area of the half square on the curve. This is shown in Figure 3: the ratio of plane A to the total plane of the triangle BCD is called the Gini Concentration Ratio or the Gini Coefficient. The naming is based on the name of an Italian statistician who first formulated it in 1912.

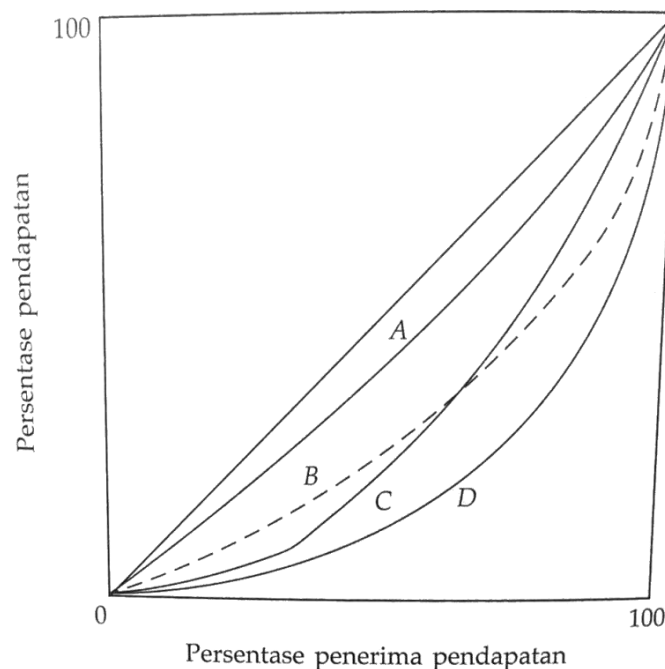
Figure 3. Estimating the Gini Coefficient



The Gini coefficient has a measure of inequality that ranges from 0 (perfect evenness) to 1 (imperfect evenness). For countries whose income distribution is very lame it has a Gini Coefficient between 0.50 and 0.70. On the other hand, for countries where the income distribution is relatively evenly has a Gini coefficient between 0.20 and 0.35.

The relationship of the Lorenz Curve with the Gini Coefficient will be seen in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Four Possible Forms of the Lorenz Curve



Based on the "Lorenz criteria" regarding income distribution, if a Lorenz Curve is located above the other Lorenz Curves, the economy at the top will be more evenly distributed compared to the one below it. Thus, economy A is more evenly distributed than economy D.

If there are two crossing Lorenz curves as in curves B and C, Lorenz's criterion states that we "need more information" or the need for additional assumptions before we can determine which economy is more evenly distributed.

For example, we can state that based on poverty alleviation priorities that the curve B is seen as a more equitable economy, because the poor in this country are richer. Alternatively, we can also assume that an economy that has a stronger middle class is a more equitable economy, so observers will choose economy C.

Framework

The main task of the Indonesian government is to provide welfare to the people by relying on the economic system it adopts, namely the People's Economic System. Where the manifestation of high prosperity can be seen, among others, from the efforts of the government in equitable distribution of income at the village, city and village and city levels.

The development process in Indonesia until after the reformation still faces difficulties in controlling the distribution of income both between islands and regions. In fact, geographically the number of Indonesians scattered in villages and cities has created a gap that is far from various factors such as education, employment, technology and so on. So far, the city is known to have job opportunities and high income levels and vice versa for villages. This potential drives high urbanization and there is a high income gap. While village underdevelopment is characterized by low productivity from the agricultural sector.

Government intervention is an important key in creating equitable distribution of income between villages and cities. One of the programs carried out by the government is the development of infrastructure needed in villages and cities. Specifically for village development, it is prioritized by providing the Disadvantaged Village Allocation Fund for village development.

It is hoped that the government program will increase the distribution of income throughout Indonesia. Thus the target of Indonesia to become a developed country is marked by the achievement of a low Gini Ratio.

Previous Research

Research related to welfare has been conducted by looking directly at the effect of income on consumption in Indonesia during the 1997-2013 period and obtained a positive and significant relationship (2016). The second study compared the development of the ratio of consumption and government expenditure to Gross

Domestic Gross Domestic Product in Indonesia in the period 1998-2014. From the calculation results obtained a negative relationship for public consumption and positive for government spending (Sugiarti, 2019).

All of these studies have proven to have not addressed the issue of inequality in income distribution in Indonesia, villages and cities which has been a problem of development in Indonesia. Then it was also seen from the period that it was also past so that further concrete research was needed in observing the prosperity of the Indonesian economy, especially in the era of the Jokowi I administration which was considered more successful.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a quantitative descriptive approach regarding the development of income distribution inequality in Indonesia for the village, city and village and city levels.

The type of data used in this study is secondary data sourced from the National Socio- Economic Survey (Susenas) for the period 2011.3-2018.3. The 2011 election was a recovery in the Indonesian economy after being hit by the world economic crisis in 2010. Then the 2018.3 limit was based on the consideration that Indonesia experienced progression in the economy during the Jokowi I leadership so that more real analysis results could be obtained.

Based on the data obtained and in accordance with the main objective of the study is to predict the trend of income distribution inequality in Indonesia, then the model built is the regression equation as follows:

$$D_{PD} = a_1 + b_1 t$$

$$D_{PK} = a_2 + b_2 t$$

$$D_{PN} = a_3 + b_3 t$$

where :

D_{PD} = Village Gini Ratio; D_{PK} = City Gini Ratio; D_{PN} = Gini Ratio of Village and City t = time

so there is only one independent variable and one dependent variable in each structural equation used. Therefore this study uses the Old Least Square method (Dominick Salvatore, 2001).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the calculation of the regression coefficient on structural equations according to the data period 2011.3-2018.3 can be written as follows:

$$D_{PD} = 76.88284519 - 165,0020246 t$$

$$D_{PK} = 113.9180991 - 324.570273 t$$

$$D_{PN} = 119,8732349 - 278,1071467 t$$

The calculation results above show for the village Gini Ratio equation (DPD) the regression coefficient figure of -165.0020246 is obtained; City Gini Ratio (DPK) of -324.570273 and Village and City Gini Ratio (DPN) of -278,1071467. The purpose of these figures is a declining trend of inequality in income distribution in Indonesia at the village, city and village and city levels.

Economic Analysis

Development of Inequality of Indonesian Income Distribution at the Village, City and Village and City Levels 2011.3-2018.3

1. Equality of Developments in Indonesia's Income Distribution at the Village Level 2011.3- 2018.3

In the equation of the development of inequality in the distribution of income in Indonesia at the village level, a coefficient of -165,0020246 is obtained. Thus it can be interpreted that the inequality of income distribution of villages in Indonesia has decreased by 165,0020246. This condition is in accordance with the framework that was built that the government's attention to village development is quite large because awareness of a country's progress cannot be separated from the potential of the village. The history of Indonesia's population also begins with villages working in the agricultural sector which are the foundation and culture of the people.

During the Jokowi I administration, rural development was revived with the appointment of the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Ministry of the PDPT) to better prosper the villagers. Its main action is to provide village funding assistance starting in 2014, 2015 and 2016, namely transfers from the central government directly to villages which are thought to cover more than 70,000 villages. The village funds are fully utilized to the village and can reach above Rp 1 billion / village for the benefit of rural communities such as the construction of health infrastructure, education and empowerment of rural communities (Suahasil Nazara, 2016).

From the legal side supported by Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages mandates, village development is carried out based on needs and maximally for the welfare of the community. This was realized by the Ministry of PDPT through the Village Innovation Program (PID) which covered three areas of village development namely infrastructure, local economic development and improvement in the quality of human resources. The PDPT

Ministry of Agriculture prioritizes the use of Village funds for the development of superior village and inter-village products, Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES), Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMADEs), construction of reservoirs or other water reservoirs, and village sports facilities.

Through a program managed by the Directorate General of Village Community Development and Empowerment (PPMD), a number of innovative village development and community empowerment activities are documented and disseminated throughout the village as a reference for the Village Government to plan and implement development activities. PID has been implemented in 74,957 villages in Indonesia since 2017, all of which have received Village Fund allocations since 2015 (Ministry of Village PDDT, 2019).

One of the successful uses of the Village Fund photographed by PID can be seen in the efforts of the Nusa Serasan Village Government, Sungai Lilin District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra. The village whose majority of residents work as rubber farmers is quite innovative in managing its BUMDes called Karya Utama. The village, which is 10 kilometers from the capital city of Sungai Lilin sub-district, is independent through the development of a business producing liquid smoke from coconut shells (shells) managed by BUMDes (Ministry of PDDT Village, 2019).

Liquid smoke can be used as a rubber or coagulant freezing agent and food preservative. Liquid smoke production was first discovered by a group of residents of Nusa Serasan Village. The low quality of rubber sit causes the selling price of People's Processed Rubber Materials (bokar) to be low. On the other hand, a lot of coconut shell waste becomes rubbish. The low quality of sit due to the use of freezing agents can not prevent bacterial growth and the use of coagulants that are not environmentally friendly.

This reliance was followed up with the role of the Village Government in facilitating the establishment of a liquid smoke mini plant in 2015. In November 2016, BUMDes Utama Utama in accordance with Village Regulation No. 04 of 2016 dated 21 November 2016, was mandated to manage the Liquid Smoke Appropriate Technology (TTG) mini factory as a business unit the main thing to run. The first step of BUMDes Karya is to modify the mini liquid smoke factory tool independently, so that it can produce as much as 80 liters of liquid smoke per day.

BUMDes Karya Utama can process grade-3 liquid smoke into grade-2 and grade-1. In stage 3 liquid smoke can be used to freeze gum in accordance with standards and as a preservative for processed wood. In one day, the factory is capable of burning 6-10 sacks of coconut shell with the production of grade-3 liquid smoke around 80 liters. Grade-2 liquid smoke is used as a substitute for formalin to make smoked meat or smoked fish. Besides that, grade-2 liquid smoke is also used as a pest control agent, because its distinctive aroma of smoke can repel plant-disturbing insects.

BUMDes contribution will continue to be increased by utilizing the remaining coconut shell combustion as raw material for charcoal briquettes so that it has businesses from upstream to downstream. For product marketing, the village government of Nusa Serasan and BUMDes managers are conducting promotional actions. This has been proven after being known in the South Sumatra region, processed coconut shell waste products have represented South Sumatra at the Indonesia Archipelago Exhibition 2018 in Malaysia in April 2018.

The support of the Village Government and the creativity of the managers of BUMDes Utama work became the main capital for improving the village economy and community welfare. In 2017, this BUMDes received a gross profit of Rp 52,979,500 and contributed Rp 5 million to PAD. Thus the income distribution in the village can be more evenly distributed (Ministry of Village PDDT, 22-28 April 2019).

2. Equation of Development of Inequality of City Revenue Distribution in Indonesia 2011.3- 2018.3

In the equation of the development of inequality in the distribution of city income in Indonesia, a coefficient of -324.570273 is obtained. This figure shows that the inequality of income distribution in the city decreased during the period under study. One of the factors driving equality is shown by the role of the East Java government who is smart and smart at seeing business opportunities. This is proven by various breakthroughs made to be able to increase investors in East Java by efforts to simplify the investment licensing system that has an impact on employment. Another solution is to improve the competency of the workforce by working with the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry which teaches graduates of vocational schools, so that it is expected to be able to boost the community's economy (East Java Provincial Government, 10-16 February 2020).

The declining inequality is also supported by innovative middle and lower class people to be able to improve their welfare in the midst of quite sharp urban competition. Starting with the differences between villages and cities, which are quite striking, it must be admitted that cities in Indonesia are still urban settlements, most of which aim to improve their lot while living in the villages. Even though their desire to be able to work in the formal sectors was not achieved due to high competition from education, work experience and so on from the inhabitants of the

city but they still wanted to survive in the city. This condition has led to the emergence of the informal sector that is scattered along the road, especially with culinary products.

An example is Warung Tegal (Warteg) which always exists in every corner of the city streets. The features of Warteg are: 1) Serving typical daily menus such as stir-fried water spinach and bean sprouts, vegetable soup and various simple side dishes from fried tempeh to chicken, eggs and fish; 2) Selling in the morning from 6:00 to 22:00; 3) The selling price is relatively cheap compared to other restaurants. These three factors have an impact until now Warteg still leads in gaining sustenance in the city. Even the Warteg merchant profession has been passed down from grandfather, father to son to continue to continue this business either between cities or within one city even in different places. As time goes by, culinary entrepreneurship is increasingly being supported by high-tech information and design in the city.

The growth of the informal sector continues to spread to various industrial products ranging from children's toys, bags, shoes, furniture and other items with a variety of created diversity so that it has the potential to increase creativity and attract labor. Especially with the rapid development of infrastructure in the fields of education, health and transportation will facilitate the productivity of the informal sector in urban areas to grow and develop. The city which is characterized by an educational center has generated an informal sector that produces innovative products such as accessories and flowers to welcome graduate students. Likewise, advances in the health sector have been responded to by discoveries of traditional medicines that make use of plants that are available around us. Moreover, the advancement of transportation infrastructure has helped progress in the trade sector for Micro Enterprises that bring goods and services closer to consumers who need it.

Furthermore, the decline in income inequality in the city is caused by the entrepreneurial spirit of the city community, from children to unproductive ages. As an example of a Pillow Cake product that has become a Bandung community's reliable cake, it was pioneered by a mother who since elementary school has been trying to sell socks to her classmates. Then as we get older the business is also enhanced in adolescent products and finally at the ripe age then pursue the culinary business. Social motivation to transform into culinary products is to help improve the welfare of its workers (Syumei, 2019).

A similar solution is the success of becoming a socio-preneur by utilizing used cement bags into beautiful and famously elegant bags. Even consumers consider heySTARTIC branded products made of genuine leather. Actually the inspiration for the manufacture of these products began with the care of a woman who had been an environmental activist since junior high school. Two years later, in 2007 he was motivated to fund a social project on community empowerment, specifically waste management. The heySTARTIC innovation initially appeared from residents who were fostered by their community in East Java. Residents are fostered managing waste banks in three areas, namely Surabaya, Sidoarjo and Gresik. In running HeySTARTIC, he was assisted by 11 people he coached. If a large project they can become supervisors in their area. Furthermore, if there is a workshop they can become the trainers. Besides that, it involves young volunteers, ranging from high school students to university students (Vania Santosa, 2019).

The whole picture above shows how cities have advantages in Human Resources (HR), social motivations, opportunities and supportive markets so that the potential of the city is large enough to be the center of economic growth in Indonesia as well as the creation of income distribution.

3. Equation in the Development of Inequality in the Distribution of Village and City Revenues in Indonesia 2011.3-2018.3

In the equation of the development of inequality in rural and urban income distribution in Indonesia, a coefficient of $-278,1071467$ is obtained. This decreasing inequality rate is quite good because it is higher than the village but lower than the city. This success is inseparable from the role of the government in building infrastructure, logistics systems and communication information networks for the industrial world including the digital industry. This is important to support the progress of small businesses in entering the millennial era so that they have a wide network of cooperation and markets as well as multinational scale businesses (Kiki Verico, 2019).

As a realization of cities in Indonesia loaded with Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which are the foundation of the community because they are easy to set up and can be done alone or collaborate by involving several workers. With the expansion of these government facilities, the contribution of MSMEs to the GRDP will occur. This will increase the welfare of the population which in the next stage reduces income inequality in the city. The progress of digital technology has also been responded to by villages in Indonesia to be able to introduce their potential internationally. Reality shows the condition of the village we often ignore by emphasizing the development of cities which are considered more important. However, when explored deeper the village is actually an area that can provide high welfare both in terms of natural resources, natural beauty and customs that are still maintained. Bali is one example of a unique island that can integrate culture with the agricultural sector which is

not only a tourism potential but also an increase in farmers' welfare. The government's success in making Bali Island a source of foreign exchange has motivated other regions.

Tourism potential is also prioritized by Solok City Government to look at the development of tourism in the city of Solok, which has a population of nearly 750 thousand people. The solution is to make the Payo area of Tanah Garam Urban Village an agro-tourism destination with chrysanthemum cultivation. Besides that, local and foreign tourists can also watch Lake Singkarak and the center of Solok City from the top of the Payo peak view tower (Solok City Government, 16-22 December 2019).

While Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi is famous for having beautiful underwater scenery. With 31 diving spots, making Banggai as a marine tourism destination, in order to get a beautiful piece of underwater paradise. To introduce the world to the world, the Pulo Dua Festival is held in 2018. As a result, around 33 thousand people come to watch this festival. In addition to the sea, we can enjoy Salodik Waterfall and culinary treats of all-round typical fish of Banggai (Banggai Regency Government, 2019).

By paying attention to the very large role of the government both in the city and in the village it has been proven to be able to reduce the imbalance in the income of the village and the city.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

1. The development of inequality in the village income distribution in Indonesia in the period 2011.3-2018.3 shows a decrease due to the concern of village development by the government with the formation of the Ministry of PDPT which is responsible for the welfare of villagers and direct transfers of funds from the center to the regions and the issuance of Law No. 6 of 2014 covering the needs and welfare of villages through PID. This is exemplified by the success of BUMDes Karya Utama managing liquid smoke from a coconut shell.
2. The development of inequality in the City's income distribution in Indonesia in the period 2011.3-2018.3 shows a decrease due to the intelligence and intelligence of the government in increasing business opportunities by providing licensing facilities; increasing the competency of vocational students by collaborating with the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry; the magnitude of the creativity of the informal sector by middle-class people down for culinary and industrial products as well as the rise of the entrepreneurial spirit and societies that contribute to employment and increase the welfare of the city.
3. The development of rural-urban income distribution inequality in Indonesia in the period 2011.3-2018.3 shows a decrease due to the government's role in improving infrastructure, logistics systems and information networks to support digital industries in cities, especially for small businesses. While in the village the role of digital technology is to increase the potential of villages to excel in the tourism sector.

Suggestion

The role of government in increasing the distribution of income in villages, cities and villages and cities should:

1. Providing all the infrastructure and superior human resources needed so that it progresses like a city.
2. Opening opportunities for MSMEs to compete in the domestic market
3. Paying attention to people with disabilities and disabilities to be more productive

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