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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING INCOME INEQUALITY IN BENGKULU PROVINCE IN 2017-2021

ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KETIMPANGAN PENDAPATAN DI PROVINSI BENGKULU TAHUN 2017-2021

Hana Silvia[1], Muhammad Arif[2*]
Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta[1,2]
b300190098@student.ums.ac.id, ma120@ums.ac.id[2]

ABSTRACT

One of the challenges to economic progress in any country is inequality. Inequality in welfare shows that there are still many upper and lower classes in society and differences in income distribution are thought to widen the gap between rich and poor people. This study aims to identify factors contributing to income inequality in Bengkulu Province. This research is quantitative. The method used is OLS regression analysis with an economic model (estimator). In this study, income inequality is a dependent variable. At the same time, the number of poor population, GRDP, HDI, and LOR are independent variables to determine which characteristics influence income inequality most. The LOR and HDI variables are study factors that provide results with a strong negative influence. Meanwhile, the GRDP and the proportion of the poor have a beneficial and considerable impact.

Keywords: *Income Inequality, GDRB, HDI, LOR, Number of Poor People.*

ABSTRAK

Salah satu tantangan bagi kemajuan ekonomi di negara manapun adalah ketimpangan. Ketimpangan kesejahteraan menunjukkan bahwa masih terdapat banyak kelas atas dan kelas bawah dalam masyarakat dan perbedaan distribusi pendapatan dianggap memperlebar jurang pemisah antara orang kaya dan orang miskin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang berkontribusi terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan di Provinsi Bengkulu. Penelitian ini bersifat kuantitatif. Metode yang digunakan adalah analisis regresi OLS dengan model ekonomi (estimator). Dalam penelitian ini, ketimpangan pendapatan merupakan variabel dependen. Sementara itu, jumlah penduduk miskin, PDRB, IPM, dan LOR merupakan variabel independen untuk menentukan karakteristik mana yang paling mempengaruhi ketimpangan pendapatan. Variabel LOR dan IPM merupakan faktor studi yang memberikan hasil dengan pengaruh negatif yang kuat. Sementara itu, PDRB dan proporsi penduduk miskin memberikan pengaruh yang menguntungkan dan cukup besar.

Kata kunci: Ketimpangan Pendapatan, PDRB, IPM, LOR, Jumlah Penduduk Miskin.

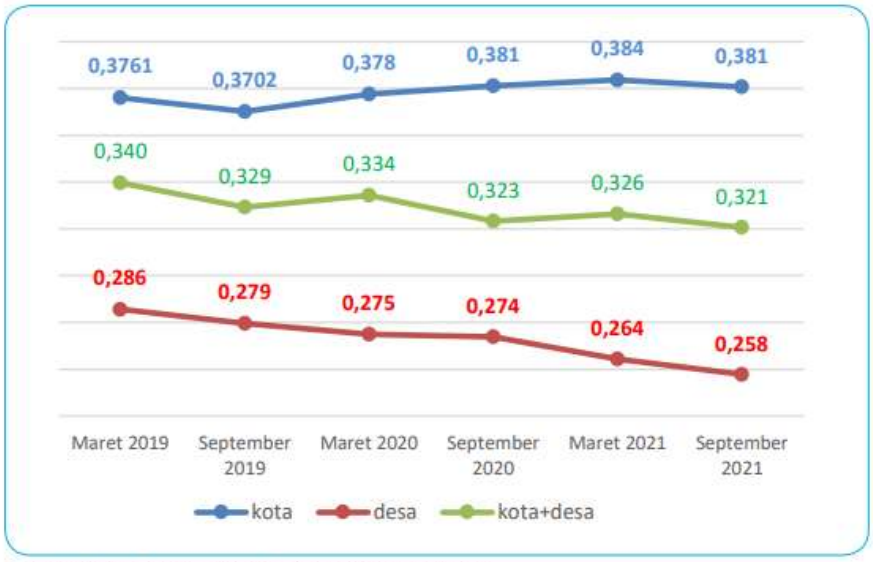
INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the many developing countries that experience considerable income inequality. As a result of income inequality, developing countries often experience economic inequality and imbalance (Diana et al., 2024). High economic growth can be achieved during the development phase, but it is also accompanied by problems such as structural imbalances, uneven income distribution, unemployment, and poverty in rural areas(Claudea Winandyaz Rakasiwi & Muhtadi, 2021). It is not uncommon for Bengkulu Province to experience tensions between economic growth and income inequality. From here, it is clear that Bengkulu's economic growth could be more balanced. The equitable distribution of growth and the effectiveness of development results have the same weight as the economic growth component in the theory of inclusive growth(Alsyabri, 2021).

In Ratnawati, (2024), Ali and Zhuang define inclusive growth as development that can increase the possibilities that are accessible and equitable for all individuals. Furthermore, inclusive growth refers to expansion that has the potential to lower

income inequality (Manjillatul Urba et al., 2024). Therefore, inclusive growth pro-growth, pro-employment, and pro-poor is expected to address development problems by encouraging growth and equalizing poverty and inequality.

Bengkulu is one of the fastest-growing locations in Indonesia(Oktariyanti et al., 2021). Bengkulu Province has developed more than other provinces in Sumatra due to its tremendous economic growth. Bengkulu Province outperforms national economic growth(Ishak et al., 2021). Bengkulu's economic growth rate consistently exceeds the national economic growth rate, but the Gini ratio trajectory does not follow this(Faijah et al., 2022). Some argue that Bengkulu Province's efforts to improve the welfare of its citizens have failed or that inclusive growth has not resulted from economic expansion in the region(Hariono et al., 2021). The trade-off between economic expansion and income inequality is common. The trend of the Gini ratio in Bengkulu is increasing, while the trend in other provinces on the Java island is relatively stable from year to year.



Sumber: Diolah dari data Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas)

Figure 1. Gini Ratio of Bengkulu Province

From March 2019 to September 2021, the Gini Ratio of Bengkulu Province generally decreased. This condition shows that the distribution of expenditure in Bengkulu Province has improved during this period. In September 2021, there was no growth in the Gini Ratio value despite the Covid-19 outbreak. In September 2021, the Gini Ratio for urban areas was 0.381, depending on the area of residence. This indicates a decrease of 0.003 points from 0.384 in March 2021, but no change was seen from September 2020. In September 2021, the Gini Ratio in rural areas was recorded at 0.258, down 0.016 points from September 2020 and 0.006 points from March 2021.

On the other hand, the Gini ratio in other provinces in Sumatra has remained consistent from year to year. If this often significant and extreme income inequality is allowed to continue, then another problem will arise. High and extreme income inequality causes the severity of poverty, increasing difficulties in managing and increasing it, unemployment rates, social inequality, and social unrest (Kurniawansyah, 2023).

If income inequality is continuously left high and not

immediately addressed, it may cause several problems, including increasing poverty and declining community welfare(Mastoah et al., 2022). Getting out of poverty with a high Gini ratio will be more challenging when there is significant economic inequality between community groups. As a result, the income inequality problem in Bengkulu is significant. If not taken into account, income inequality can have an impact that is not quickly overcome(Kibari & Ratumbuysang, 2023).

The study "Analysis of Factors Affecting Income Distribution Inequality in Java Island in 2010-2015" was written by Sylviarani (2017). This study evaluates the impact of unemployment, UMR, IPI, GRDP, and inflation in Java on income distribution inequality. The findings of this study show a substantial and negative relationship between GRDP variables and inflation and income distribution inequality. Meanwhile, a positive and substantial relationship exists between income distribution disparity with HDI, unemployment rate, and minimum wage.

Literature Review

Disparity Theory (Inequality)

Torado (2015) defines income inequality as inequality in people's income that results in fundamental income differences. The rich will get richer, and the poor will get poorer. Income distribution shows how a country's progress benefits its people. Adelman and Morris (1973) mentioned eight causes of economic inequality in developing countries. First, high population growth will reduce per capita income. 2) Inflation is an increase in monetary income but not followed by the growth of the resulting commodity. 3) Gaps in regional development. 4) Investing large amounts in ventures that require much money. There is an increase in the unemployment rate because the proportion of capital income from new assets is greater than the proportion of income from labour. 5) The population has a small capacity for social mobility 6) The implementation of import substitution policies increases the cost of industrial goods to protect the capitalist class's businesses. Forty per cent of the population is in poverty, accounting for between 12 and 17 per cent of the national income. Inequality: At least 40% of people live in poverty and generate more than 17% of national income. 9. 7) The term of trade of developing countries in trade with industrialized countries deteriorated due to the inelasticity of demand for the export commodities of those countries. 8) Handicraft businesses run by the community, including carpentry and household industries, will be destroyed.

Income inequality indicators can be measured using various standards or benchmarks, such as the following:

Gini Ratio

One measure of income inequality is the Gini coefficient. Coefficients closer to 0 indicate an even income distribution, while those closer to 1 indicate an uneven distribution. Therefore, a low Gini coefficient indicates that income is distributed more evenly, while a high Gini value indicates economic inequality. A Gini coefficient of one indicates perfect inequality, which occurs when one person owns or controls all of the income while the other earns no money at all. On the other hand, a Gini value of zero indicates perfect fairness. Todaro (2015) defines income inequality criteria based on the Gini Coefficient: High inequality greater than 0.5, moderate inequality 0.35-0.5, and low inequality less than 0.35.

The Gini Index shows the relationship between total income and family income. Calculating the Gini

index requires specific data metrics: 1) Number of households/people; 2) Percentage of Income Recipients Percentage of Income 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 Lorenz's Curve of Dumairy (1996) 7 Family income or expenditure by class. To calculate the Gini index, use the following formula:

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{Pi(Qi + Qi - 1}{1000}$$

Information:
G = Gini Index
Pi = Percentage of households in the income class -i
Qi = Cumulative Percentage of income up to class -i
Qi-1 = Cumulative Percentage of income up to class -i
k = number of classes
The Gini index value income ranges between 0 and 1 if:
$G < 0.3$ = low inequality
$0.3 \leq G \leq 0.5$ = moderate inequality
$G > 0.5$ = high inequality
Lorenz Curve

The Lorenz curve shows the cumulative income distribution function. The cumulative population percentage is at the bottom, and the cumulative national income percentage is at the top. As Lorenz's curve gets straighter and closer to the diagonal, "This shows a more even distribution of national income. The distribution of national income is even more unequal if the Lorenz curve is further away from the diagonal".

According to Kuznet, initial growth is as explained in the Lewis model, where growth that occurs at the beginning of development will increase income inequality. However, at a certain point the growth that occurs will reduce the level of the Gini ratio.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is "the value of all final goods and services a company produces, also known as value-added. Economic growth depends on regional economic activity. GRDP of a region based on constant prices indicates economic growth Aisyah et al., (2021)" Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) includes the added value of all economic sectors at market prices. Raw materials and production factors contribute value during the production process. Subtract the intermediate cost from the output to calculate the added value. Gross added value includes depreciation and net indirect taxes. "Production factor income includes income, salary, interest, land rent, and profit. They sum up the gross added value of all industries and sectors, resulting in Gross Regional Domestic Product on the Market Price Basis".

The total final expenditure and services of a region, also known as added value, in one year is the region's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). According to Arifin (2000), the production, expenditure, and income methods are used to calculate gross domestic product and gross regional development. Three different approaches can be used to determine the annual output of an economy. The following are the three approaches:

1. Expenditure method. Total expenditure on domestic goods and services is used to calculate national income. This approach calculates national income as total govemment spending, export revenues, and the value of household expenditure on production and consumption minus spending on imported goods.
2. Manufacturing strategy is often known as the net product method. The production value of goods and services produced by various companies is added together to

determine national income. Only the value of increased production or the value generated is added when calculating national income through production.

3. How to generate revenue. According to, national income is calculated by adding up the money received by various production elements.

Human Development Index (HDI)

The United Nations for Development Program (UNDP) Anafi et al., (2021) has developed the Human Development Index. This measure uses "real income per capita based on purchasing power parity, life expectancy figures, and literacy rates." The "Human Development Index" from the Central Statistics Agency shows how development can increase income, health, education, and other sectors of society. In 1990, UNDP created the Human Development Index, included in the annual Human Development Report (HDR). According to UNDP, human progress provides more options for money, health, education, and the physical environment for society. Productivity, equality, sustainability, and empowerment are the four main factors in human development that must be considered (UNDP, 1995: 12).

The uses of the Human Development Index include:

1. HDI is a critical metric to assess the effectiveness of initiatives aimed at improving the community`s living standards (community/population).
2. HDI can assess the status or level of development of a country or region.
3. Because HDI is one of the allocators used to determine the General Allocation Fund (GAF), it serves as a measure of government performance and strategic information for Indonesia.

Todaro and Smith stated in Febrianto (2017) "that the Human Development Index (HDI) measures human development performance on a scale of 0 to 1". The dimensions of education, health, and expenditure are the three components that make up the HDI calculation in the HDI methodology. These components are combined to produce the following formula:

$$HDI \sqrt[2]{I_{health} x I_{eduaction} x I_{expenditure}} x100$$

With these limitations, this study examines the relationship between income inequality and gross regional domestic product, regional real income, human development index, and poverty.

Previous Research

In his research entitled "Analysis of Factors Influencing Income Disparity in East Java Province (2008-2011)", Rubiarko (2013) investigated income inequality in East Java and the factors that cause this inequality. This quantitative study uses multiple linear regression to test economic growth and income inequality. The independent elements considered were market participation rate (APK), unemployment, agglomeration, and economic growth. Meanwhile, the dependent variable is income inequality. This study concluded that agglomeration had a positive relationship, the gross participation rate had no significant influence, and the income gap in East Java was positively correlated with economic growth.

The research "Analysis of Factors Affecting Income Disparity in Central Java Province" was conducted by Ganis (2017). This study examines how agglomeration, unemployment, gross participation rates, and economic growth affected income disparities in Central Java between 2004 and 2008. This research model uses panel data and PLS

based on the Kuznet hypothesis. The results of the analysis show that each component has a strong effect on income disparity in Central Java. This analysis validates Kuznet's hypothesis because economic growth increases income inequality.

In 2018, Mopanga published an analysis titled "Analysis of Development Inequality and Economic Growth in Gorontalo Province." By estimating development inequality based on gross domestic product per capita, human development index, and proportional inequality ratio of infrastructure spending, this study investigates changes in economic structure. Several analysis methodologies are used, including shift share, Klassen typology, Gini index, Williamson index, and panel data regression. The number of population, economic growth, gross domestic product per capita, infrastructure expenditure ratio, and economic development index are examples of independent variables. The Gini Index, which measures income inequality, falls into the category of dependent variables. According to the study's findings, inequality in development and economic growth are positively correlated (Gini index). GRDP, HDI, and infrastructure spending ratios significantly impact inequality.

Relationship Between Variables

The Relationship between GRDP and Income Inequality

According to Kuznets (2006: 253), income distribution tends to deteriorate in the early phases of a region's economic growth before improving in later stages. Kuznets' hypothesis, and later Kuznets' curve, explains the relationship between income disparity and a region's per capita income level.

According to Kuznets, the income gap and per capita income have an inverted U-shaped relationship. Kuznets pointed out that there is a short-term positive relationship between the increase in per capita income and the income gap. However, there is a negative relationship between per capita income and income inequality. According to the research of Siami-Namini and Hudson (2018), there is a positive correlation between real GRDP per capita and income inequality based on the Kuznets Hypothesis. This implies that income inequality in developing countries will increase during rapid economic expansion.

The Relationship between HDI and Income Inequality

Income inequality is often associated with human development. An area with a high HDI indicates that the quality of human beings is good, so it can support economic development in the area and vice versa. Uneven HDI between regions will result in relatively more developed and less developed regions due to differences in the quality of human resources which will cause differences in development. If the problem is left unchecked, it will cause an increase in income inequality. This is proven by Pradnyadewi & Purbadharmaja (2017), that HDI has a positive influence on income inequality

The Relationship between LOR and Income Inequality

Regional taxes, levies, asset management, and other legitimate regional revenues. Pramana et al., (2020) stated that regional original revenue (LOR) supports regional autonomy by providing money and finance for local governments. The increase in LOR should narrow the gap in regional development. Statistical data from BPS Bali Province (2013) shows that Bali's LOR increases yearly. Although every location in Bali Province benefits from this increase, there is still a

fundamental level of disparity in each region. A balance fund is needed to equalize the financial capacity of the regions and reduce the current level of inequality to overcome this problem (Wisada et al., 2019).

The Relationship between the Number of Poor People and Income Inequality

Sukirno (2006) stated that population growth is a variable that can support and hinder development. According to some, population is the driving force behind market expansion because it can generate more workers. Community income and population growth are the two main determinants of the market size for goods and services. Since population growth will result in lower productivity and high unemployment, hindering progress. As a result, they will not be able to fulfil their desires, which will increase the income gap.

Rivalina & Siahaan, (2020) identified eight elements that cause income inequality in developing countries. Rapid population growth lowers per capita income. If productivity growth is not balanced with per capita income growth, rapid population growth will result in low purchasing power, which will reduce per capita income.

HYPOTHESIS

H_0: "GRDP, HDI, LOR, and the number of poor people do not significantly affect income inequality in Bengkulu Province."

H_1: "GRDP, HDI, LOR, and the number of poor people significantly affect income inequality in Bengkulu Province."

METHOD

This study used quantitative methods. The data used in this study is secondary data obtained from the publicity data of the central statistics agency of Bengkulu Province. This study uses OLS regression analysis techniques with econometric models (estimators) as follows:

$$GIt = \beta 0 + \beta 1\text{GRDB}t + \beta 2\text{LOR}t + \beta 3\text{HDI}t + \beta 4\text{NPP}t + \varepsilon t$$

Where:

GI = Gini Index (%)
GRDP = Gross Regional Domestic Product (%)
LOR = Local Original Revenue (thousand rupiah)
HDI = Human Development Index (%)
NPP = Number of Poor People (%)
ε = *Error term*
β0 = Constant
β1…β4 =Regression coefficient of independent variable
t = year to *t*

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Econometric Model Estimation Results of Panel Data Regression - *Cross-section*

Variable	Regression Coefficient					
	CEM	**Prob**	**FEM**	**Prob**	**REM**	**Prob**
C	-0.0099	0.0009	2.0528	0.0000	0.0527	0.5044
GRDP	0.0016	0.8830	0.0001	0.0000	0.0018	0.0515
HDI	0.0047	0.0009	-0.0230	0.0001	0.0036	0.0023
LOR	-0.0001	0.1880	-0.0001	0.5671	-0.0001	0.1683
NPP	0.0001	0.9000	-0.0091	0.0803	0.0006	0.5716
R2	0.377554	0.7294676		0.192875		

Statistics F	7.582065	7.704366	2.987067
Prob. Statistics F	0.000074	0.000000	0.027453

Model Selection Test

A. Chow

Cross- Section F(10,40)= 5.203555; Prob. F(10,40) = 0.0001

B. Hausman

Cross-Section random $\chi 2$ (4) = 30.938771; Prob. $\chi 2$ = 0,0000

Source: Processed primary data, 2025

The Chow test and the Hausman test show that (FEM) is selected as the best-estimated model, as seen from the probability or significance in the Chow test has a prob value of 0.0001 < 0.05, and the Hausman test has a prob value of 0.0000 < 0.05. The complete estimation results of the FEM estimated model are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 2. Model Estimation *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*

$$\mathbf{GI_{it} = 2.052866 + 0.000138GRDP_{it} + -0.023045HDI_{it} + -0.000110LOR_{it} - - 0.009123NPP_{it}}$$

(0,8923) (0,0001)* (0,5671) (0,0803)***

R2 = 0.729476; DW =0.634792; F. = 7.704366; Prob. F = 0,0000

Source: BPS, processed. Description:*Significant at α = 0.01; **Significant at α = 0.05; ***Significant at α = 0.10; The number inside the parentheses is the probability of the statistical value t.

Table 2 shows that the FEM estimated model exists with probability or empirical significance of statistical F valued at 0.0000 (< 0.01), with a coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.729476; this means that 72.94% of income inequality can be explained by variables in the model while the remaining 27.06% is influenced by other variables that are not included in the model.

Research Results

Regression shows that the coefficient of GRDP per capita is 0.000138 with a probability of 0.0000. The probability is below the 5% significance threshold. Regional income inequality is positively and significantly correlated with GRDP per capita. This means that income inequality will rise by 0.00013% for every 1% increase in GRDP per capita.

The Impact of Income Inequality and Regional Original Income. According to the regression findings, the variable coefficient of LOR per capita is -0.000110 with a probability of 0.5671. The probability is higher than the significance threshold when compared to the 5% rate. This shows that LOR significantly and negatively affects regional income disparities. This implies that income inequality will decrease by 0.0001% for every 1% increase in LOR.

The relationship between income inequality and the Human Development Index. Based on regression analysis, the variable coefficient of HDI was determined to be -0.023045, with a probability of 0.0000. "The probability is below the significance criterion of 5%. This shows that HDI significantly exacerbates income inequality". This indicates that income inequality will decrease by 0.023045% for every 1% increase in HDI.

The probability of the F-statistic is 0.0000, and the R-squared is 0.729476 for the findings of simultaneous test estimation. Data shows that GRDP, HDI, LOR, and poverty level affect income inequality. Taken together, these variables account for 73% of the income inequality variance, or 0.729476. The remaining 27% came from variables that needed to be studied.

Discussion

The following are some of the findings that can be obtained from research on income inequality, gross regional domestic product, regional real income, human development index, and the number of poor people.

The variable coefficient of LOR per capita is -0.000110 with a probability of 0.5671, according to the regression findings. The probability is higher than the significance threshold when compared to the 5% rate. This shows that LOR significantly and negatively affects regional income disparities. This implies that income inequality will decrease by 0.0001% for every 1% increase in LOR. LOR positively and significantly impacts income inequality (Wahyuni, 2023). This supports Kuznet's opinion that income inequality will increase per capita income in the short term.

The variable coefficient of HDI is -0.023045 with a probability of 0.0000, according to the regression findings. The probability is smaller than the significance threshold compared to the 5% rate. This shows that HDI significantly and negatively affects income inequality. This indicates that income inequality will decrease by 0.023045% for every 1% increase in HDI. Bunga Nabilah et al., (2023) found that the Human Development Index is negatively affected by the Gini Ratio. A higher Gini ratio has an impact on lower HDI and vice versa. The region's rapid development, which has allowed for the acquisition of facilities such as adequate healthcare and education, is the reason for improving the quality of HDI. This increases superior human resources, making them get better jobs and salaries. The level of economic inequality decreases as the average income increases.

According to Becker (in Agus Imam Solihin, 1995), labour productivity and formal education levels increase, and HDI hurts income inequality. This is consistent with evidence showing that HDI significantly affects income inequality, as reported by (Yuliyanti et al., 2024).

Regression analysis shows that the variable coefficient of HDI has a probability of 0.0803 and a value of -0.009123. Compared to 5%, the probability exceeded the threshold of significance. The number of poor people has a positive and significant effect on income inequality. This indicates that for every 1% increase in the value of the number of poor individuals, income inequality will increase by 0.009123%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the impact of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), Local Original Income (LOI), Human Development Index (HDI), and the number of poor people on income inequality in Bengkulu Province, several conclusions were obtained. Local Original Income has a negative and significant effect on income inequality, indicating that an increase in regional income helps reduce economic disparity. GRDP per capita has a positive and significant impact, suggesting that higher per capita income may widen inequality due to uneven income distribution, where certain individuals earn significantly more than others, and differences in economic sector

contributions further exacerbate the gap. Meanwhile, the Human Development Index (HDI) negatively affects income inequality, showing that improvements in human development, particularly in education, enhance productivity and earnings, thus reducing income disparities. On the other hand, the number of poor people has a positive and significant impact, meaning that a higher poverty rate leads to greater income inequality. Simultaneously, HDI and the number of poor people significantly influence income inequality in Bengkulu, with the simultaneous test used to assess the overall strength of the regression model in explaining these relationships.

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