



Contents lists available at [Journal IICET](https://journal.iicet.org)  
**JPPi (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)**  
ISSN: 2502-8103 (Print) ISSN: 2477-8524 (Electronic)  
Journal homepage: <https://jurnal.iicet.org/index.php/jppi>



## Inclusiveness of economic growth in Indonesia: the poverty approach

Ahmad Soleh<sup>\*</sup>, Suwarni Suwarni  
Dehasen University, Bengkulu, Indonesia

### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received Jun 09<sup>th</sup>, 2022  
Revised Dec 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022  
Accepted Apr 09<sup>th</sup>, 2023

#### Keyword:

Inklusif growth,  
Economic growth,  
Poverty approach,  
Indonesia

### ABSTRACT

Inclusive growth gives a broader concept. The community is not only a beneficiary of growth, but also participates and contributes to the growth process. High economic growth is expected to reduce poverty. The purpose of this study is to analyze inclusive growth in Indonesia. The method used is a descriptive analysis approach. Poverty-Equivalent Growth Rate (PEGR) was developed to measure the coefficient of inclusive growth in Indonesia. The results show that during the period 2001-2020 Indonesia's economic growth has not been inclusive. The inclusive growth coefficient (IGp) is smaller than the economic growth coefficient ( $\hat{G}$ ). This phenomenon also occurred in most provinces and islands during the observation period. High economic growth has not been able to fully reduce poverty. Government strategies and policies that are pro-poor are needed.



© 2023 The Authors. Published by IICET.  
This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-SA license  
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0>)

### Corresponding Author:

Ahmad Soleh,  
Dehasen University  
Email: [ahmadsolehse81@yahoo.co.id](mailto:ahmadsolehse81@yahoo.co.id)

## Introduction

The concept of inclusive growth was present in the last decade and at the same time as the concept of pro-poor growth which was better known earlier (Alexander, 2015; Deutsch & Silber, 2011; Son, 2007; Vellala et al., 2014). Inclusive growth gives a broader concept. Communities are not only beneficiaries of growth, but also participate and contribute to the growth process (Alexander, 2015; Chetia, 2015; Goyal, 2015; Kazi, 2015; Khokhar & Singh, 2016; Prasanna, 2016). There is no universal agreement on approaches, definitions, and indicators for inclusive growth (Alexander, 2015; Huang & Quibria, 2013; Klasen, 2010; Lee & Lee, 2013; OECD et al., 2015; Ranieri & Almeida Ramos, 2013; Vellala et al., 2014). However, several conceptual frameworks of inclusive growth have been proposed by researchers and various international organizations (World Bank, 2009; Habito, 2010; Klasen, 2010; McKinley, 2010; OECD et al., 2015).

The inclusive growth approach is one of the concepts for long-term and sustainable goals (Bakshi, 2015; Balkytė & Tvaronavičienė, 2010; Ianchovichina & Lundström, 2009; Shyni & Mavoothu, 2014) Sigh & Chaturvedi, 2016). Governments of various countries place inclusive growth at the core of their policy strategies. This is stated in the five-year development plan such as in India (Kazi, 2015; Vellala et al., 2014), Selandia Baru (OECD., ESCAPE., and ADB, 2015), Cina (KPMG, 2011) and Indonesia (BAPPENAS, 2014). The study of economic growth has attracted the attention of global researchers in carrying out complex interpretations in the application of policies to the development agenda in several underdeveloped and developing countries. (Arvanitidis et. al, 2009 in Azam, 2016; Vellala et al., 2014). High and sustainable economic growth is a condition for ensuring the continuity of economic development and improving people's welfare (Tambunan,

2016). But in fact, the history of development in several developing countries in the last two decades shows that high economic growth still has various problems, such as poverty (Chetia, 2015; Combes & Ouedraogo, 2016; Goyal, 2015; Martins & Lucci, 2013; Mthuli et al., 2012; Pal, 2014; Szeles, 2014). Poverty reduction is one of the approaches in inclusive growth studies.

Indonesia is one of the developing countries and the largest archipelagic country in the world. Located between the continents of Asia and the continent of Australia, as well as between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Economic activity is quite rapid and is supported by the potential of abundant natural resources in the region and a very strategic location. The average economic growth of Indonesia in 2001-2020 was 4.89% per year. Indonesia's economic performance is thought to have contributed to poverty reduction. The average growth of the poor population reaches a negative value of -1.61% per year (BPS, 2001-2021).

However, poverty is still a major challenge to Indonesia's development agenda. Behind the achievement of reducing poverty, statistical data shows that since 2010-2019 the rate of poverty reduction has begun to slow down. The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic throughout 2020 had an impact on changes in the behavior and economic activity of the population, thus encouraging an increase in the poverty rate. Economic growth that occurs increasingly difficult to reduce the number of poor people. This study studies the inclusiveness of economic growth in Indonesia using a poverty approach. Has economic growth been able to carry out its role in reducing poverty?. This study is expected to provide input for the government in overcoming poverty in Indonesia.

## Method

The approach used in this study is descriptive analysis. The technique of collecting data uses library research. The data used are secondary data sourced from books, journals, reports and official information from the BPS-Statistics Indonesia. The measurement of inclusive growth (IG) in this study uses the  $IG_{ij} = \left(\frac{G_{ij}}{G_j}\right) \hat{G}_j$  by Klasen (2010). Poverty-Equivalent Growth Rate (PEGR) was developed to measure the coefficient of inclusive growth in Indonesia. Defining poverty (P) as a function of the number of poor people (z) and the average income of the population ( $\kappa$ ) written as follows:

$$P = P(z, \kappa) \dots \dots \dots (1.1)$$

Then the change in the percentage of the number of poor people in period 1 and period 2 can be calculated as:

$$P_{12} = P_2 - P_1 = \ln[P(z_2, \kappa_2)] - \ln[P(z_1, \kappa_1)] \dots \dots \dots (1.2)$$

While changes in the percentage of the average income of the population can be calculated as:

$$\Psi = \ln(\kappa_2) - \ln(\kappa_1) \dots \dots \dots (1.3)$$

So that the elasticity of poverty on average income ( $E_p$ ) can be calculated as:

$$E_p = P_{12} / \Psi \dots \dots \dots (1.4)$$

Economic growth ( $\hat{G}$ ) is calculated as a change in Gross Regional Domestic Product in the period, so that economic growth can be written as follows:

$$\hat{G} = \ln(\text{GRDP}_2) - \ln(\text{GRDP}_1) \dots \dots \dots (1.5)$$

So that the elasticity of poverty to economic growth ( $E_{pg}$ ) can be calculated as:

$$E_{pg} = P_{12} / \hat{G} \dots \dots \dots (1.6)$$

Inclusive growth in reducing poverty, the coefficient is:

$$IG_p = (E_{pg} / E_p) \hat{G} \dots \dots \dots (1.7)$$

### Note:

$IG_p$  : coefficient of inclusive growth in reducing poverty

$E_p$  : poverty elasticity of average income

$E_{pg}$  : poverty elasticity towards economic growth

$\hat{G}$  : coefficient economic growth

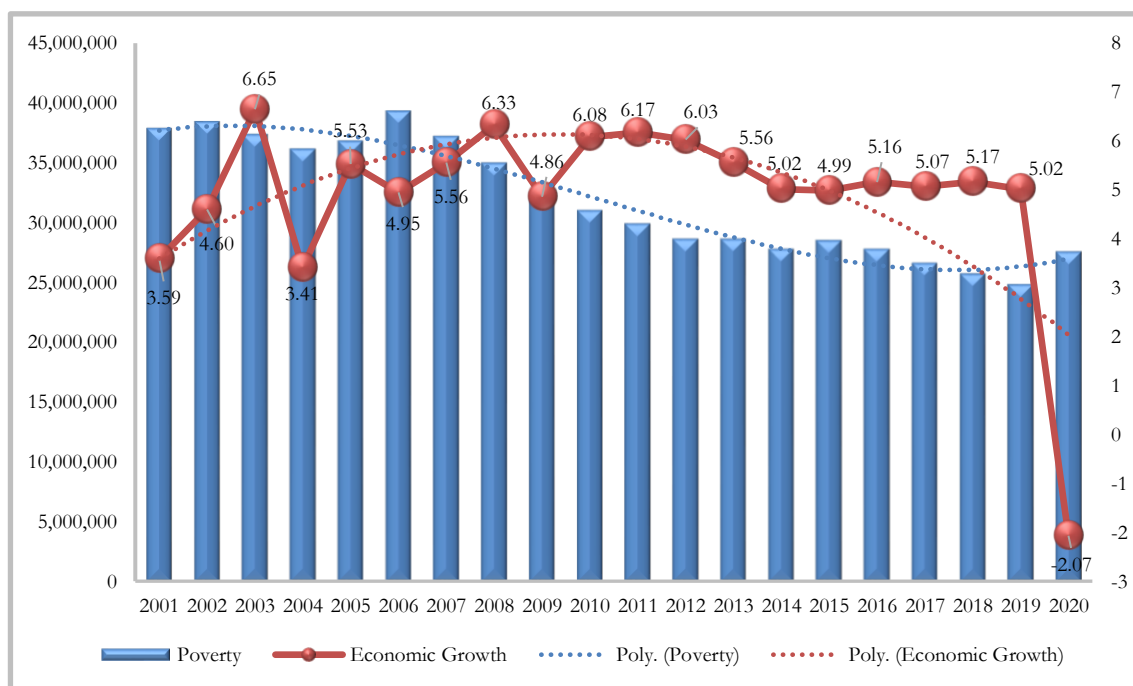
$IG_p$  stated the inclusiveness of growth in reducing poverty, so that growth was declared inclusive when  $IG_p > \hat{G}$  (Azwar, 2016; Klasen, 2010; Soleh et al., 2019).

## Results and Discussions

Indonesia is a country with the fourth largest population in the world with a fairly high economic growth achievement. High economic growth should be able to provide benefits for the welfare of society. This section will describe the performance of economic growth and poverty in Indonesia, the inclusiveness of economic growth by province, island and Indonesia.

### Economic Growth Performance and Poverty in Indonesia

Indonesia's economic growth performance for the period 2001-2020 tends to fluctuate. Figure 1 shows the decline and slowdown in economic growth based on 2010 constant prices seen since 2014. The economic performance of provinces and islands contributed to the achievement of national economic growth performance. The average economic growth of the Western Region of Indonesia (5.00% per year) tends to be higher than the average economic growth of the Eastern Region of Indonesia (4.72% per year). The province with the highest average economic growth was the province of Central Sulawesi (8.74% per year) while the lowest was the province of Aceh (1.21% per year). The province's economic growth performance contributes to the island's economic performance. The island with the highest average economic growth is Sulawesi (6.79% per year) while the lowest is Kalimantan (3.57% per year).



**Figure 1.** Economic Growth and Poverty in Indonesia 2001-2020

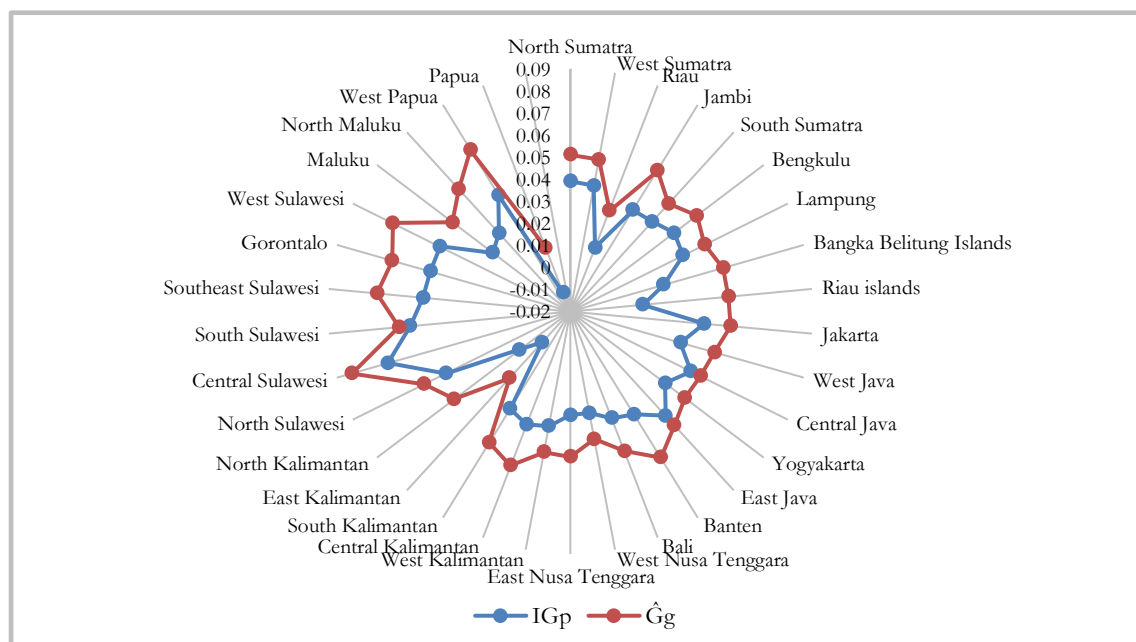
The Covid-19 pandemic has also had an impact on the Indonesian economy. The Indonesian economy in 2020 experienced a negative growth of -2.07%. The business fields that experienced the deepest growth contraction were Transportation and Warehousing by -15.04%. On the other hand, the business sector experiencing the highest positive growth was Health Services and Social Activities at 11.60%. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is felt by the level of growth contraction that varies between islands. Island groups experiencing growth contraction (c-to-c) include the islands of Bali and Nusa Tenggara by 5.01%; the island of Java by 2.51%; the island of Kalimantan by 2.27%; and the island of Sumatra by 1.19%. In contrast, the impact of Covid-19 was relatively not too severe on the island groups that experienced an increase in growth, which included Sulawesi Island growing by 0.23% and Maluku and Papua Island by 1.44%. The spatial structure of Indonesia's economy is still dominated by groups of provinces on the island of Java. In 2020, the contribution to GDP was 58.75%, followed by Sumatra at 21.36%; the island of Kalimantan by 7.94%; Sulawesi island by 6.66%; the islands of Bali and Nusa Tenggara by 2.94% and the islands of Maluku and Papua by 2.35% (BPS, 2021). The decline in economic growth in Java greatly contributed to the decline in national economic growth.

Indonesia's economic performance is accompanied by a reduction in poverty. However, poverty in Indonesia is still very high and is a development problem that must be resolved. The Human Development Index (HDI) is one of the factors causing poverty in Indonesia (Pratama, 2014; Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge, 2017). During the observation period, there were two very high increases in poverty. In 2006, the number of poor people in Indonesia increased by 2,493,400 or grew by 6.78%. The increase in the price of fuel oil (BBM) is one of the triggers for increasing poverty (BPS, 2015). Furthermore, in 2020, the number of poor people in Indonesia will reach 27,549,690 or 10.19%. Poverty in Indonesia increased by 2,763,830 or grew by 11.15%. The large-scale social restriction (PSBB) policy to prevent the spread of the corona virus (Covid-19) has disrupted economic activity and affected people's incomes. The pandemic condition affects all levels of society. However, the deeper impact is felt by the lower classes of

society. The percentage of poor people in rural areas (13.20%) is higher than the percentage of poor people in urban areas (7.88%). Several provinces with a high percentage of poor people are Papua (26.80%), West Papua (21.70%), and East Nusa Tenggara (21.21%). Meanwhile, the province with the lowest percentage of poor people is Bali at 4.45% (BPS, 2021).

### Inclusiveness of Economic Growth in Indonesia's Provinces

Indonesia's population in 2020 reached 271,065,920 spread across 34 provinces located on five major islands, namely Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua as well as four islands, namely the Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung Islands, Nusa Tenggara Islands and Maluku Islands. The inclusiveness of economic growth between provinces in Indonesia is shown in Figure 2. Based on Figure 2, it can be stated that during the observation period, the economic growth of the provinces in Indonesia was not yet inclusive. This is indicated by the average inclusive growth coefficient ( $IG_p$ ) which is lower than the average economic growth coefficient ( $\hat{G}_g$ ). Meanwhile, economic growth is said to be inclusive if the coefficient of inclusive growth is higher than the coefficient of economic growth (Klasen, 2010).



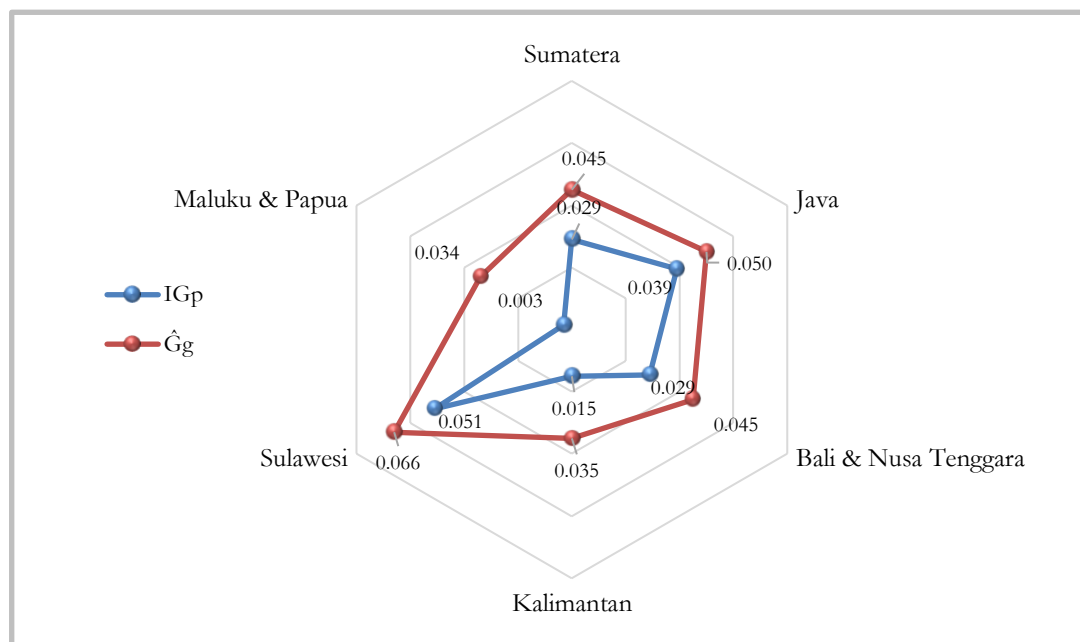
**Figure 2.** Average Inclusive Growth Coefficient ( $IG_p$ ) and Economic Growth Coefficient ( $\hat{G}_g$ ) Between Provinces in Indonesia 2001-2020

Based on the methods and approaches used, during the period 2001-2020 it can be identified which provinces are considered to have the best economic growth performance which are considered to have contributed to poverty reduction. These provinces have an average economic growth coefficient ( $\hat{G}_g$ ) close to the inclusive growth coefficient ( $IG_p$ ) or with the lowest difference between the two, namely Central Java (0.005), South Sulawesi (0.005), and East Java (0.006). Furthermore, during the observation period several provinces experienced inclusive growth, namely provinces that had an inclusive growth coefficient ( $IG_p$ ) higher than the economic growth coefficient ( $\hat{G}_g$ ). 2002 (Papua); 2003 (North Sumatra, Riau, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, West Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi); 2004 (Aceh), 2005 (Aceh, Central Java, Banten, North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi); 2008 (North Sumatra, Central Java, Yogyakarta, West Papua); 2013 (East Kalimantan); In 2014 (Yogyakarta) and then from 2015 to 2020, none of the provinces experienced inclusive growth.

The absence of inclusive growth in Indonesia's provinces does not necessarily mean that the performance or achievement of economic growth does not contribute to development. The phenomenon that occurs in most provinces in Indonesia is that along with the achievement of economic growth, poverty reduction continues to occur. However, the increase in economic growth occurred more rapidly. This indicates that the performance of economic growth tends to be at the level of quantity or high growth value from the benefits of realizing inclusive growth, namely poverty reduction.

### Inclusiveness of Economic Growth in Indonesia's Islands

The non-achievement of inclusive growth in most provinces affects the performance of inter-island inclusive growth in Indonesia. Figure 3 shows that during the period 2001-2020, the average inclusive growth coefficient ( $IG_p$ ) is lower than the average economic growth coefficient ( $\hat{G}_g$ ). This explains that during the observation period, inter-island economic growth in Indonesia has not been inclusive. Java Island is considered as the region with the best economic growth performance in reducing poverty. Has an average inclusive growth coefficient (0.039) and an average economic growth coefficient (0.050) with the lowest difference between the two when compared to other islands in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the islands with the highest difference range are Maluku & Papua, which have an average inclusive growth coefficient of 0.003 and an average economic growth coefficient of 0.034. Statistical data shows that three provinces on the island have very high percentages of population, namely the provinces of Papua, West Papua and Maluku. This phenomenon indicates that the performance of economic growth has not been able to play its role in reducing poverty.



**Figure 3.** Average Inclusive Growth Coefficient ( $IG_p$ ) and Inter-island Economic Growth Coefficient ( $\hat{G}_g$ ) in Indonesia 2001-2020

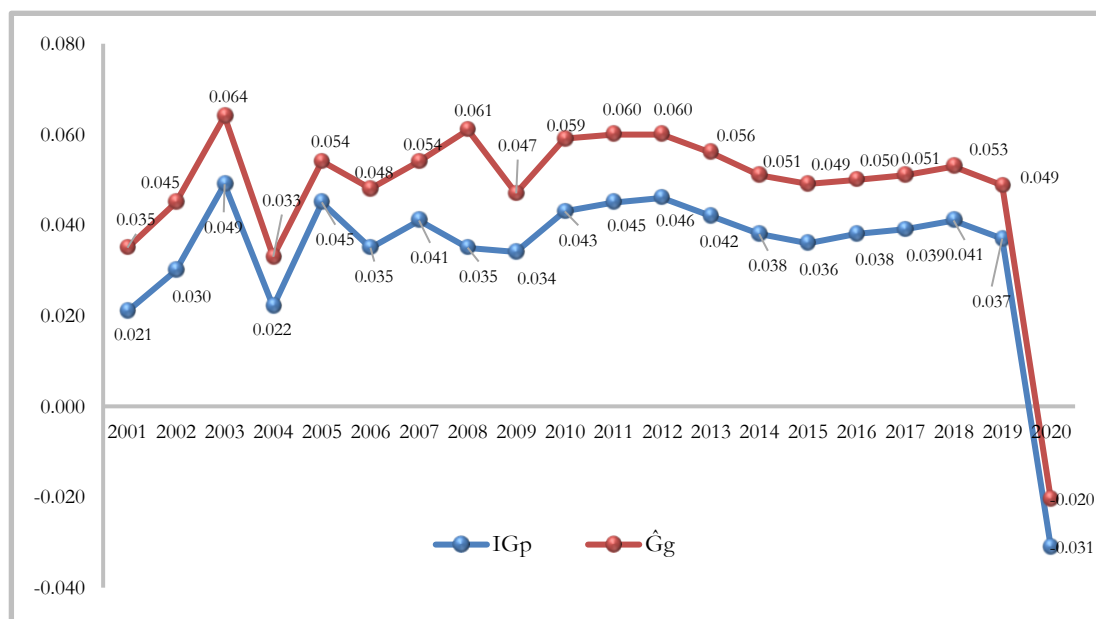
During the observation period, there were several islands in Indonesia that achieved inclusive growth, namely in 2003. Sumatra Island has an inclusive growth coefficient of 0.015 which is higher than the economic growth coefficient of 0.014. The achievement of inclusive growth in the provinces of North Sumatra, Riau, South Sumatra and Bengkulu contributed to the achievement of inclusive growth in the aggregate. Furthermore, the island of Kalimantan has an inclusive growth coefficient of 0.034 which is higher than an economic growth coefficient of 0.025. This condition is supported by the achievement of inclusive growth in the provinces of West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan. Sulawesi Island is also experiencing inclusive growth. The coefficient of inclusive growth of 0.055 is higher than the coefficient of economic growth of 0.053. The inclusiveness of economic growth in the provinces of Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi contributed to the achievement of inclusive growth. The low coefficient of inclusive growth among provinces in other years has an impact on the not yet achieved aggregate inclusive growth by island.

### Inclusiveness of Economic Growth in Indonesia

Every country including Indonesia hopes to achieve inclusive growth. Growth that has an impact on people's welfare which in this study is poverty reduction. However, poverty is a multidimensional problem. Requires serious handling from various stakeholders. A set of national development planning documents has been directed towards the realization of community welfare. The concept of community involvement in the development process is one of the conditions for realizing inclusive growth (Chetia, 2015). The inclusiveness of economic growth in Indonesia is strongly influenced by the performance of economic activity between provinces and islands. Inclusive growth has not yet been realized in most provinces and islands, contributing to the achievement of inclusive growth in Indonesia in the aggregate. Figure 4 shows that the coefficient of inclusive growth ( $IG_p$ ) is lower than the coefficient of economic growth ( $\hat{G}_g$ ). This shows that Indonesia's economic growth during the period 2001-2020 has not been inclusive.



The highest inclusiveness of economic growth occurred in 2003 at 0.049. The high coefficient of inclusive growth is inseparable from the performance of most provinces and islands that year. It is known that in 2003, there were 29.4% or 10 provinces experiencing inclusive growth. This condition is also accompanied by the achievement of inclusive growth in the islands of Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi. However, this condition has not been able to realize Indonesia's inclusive growth. The year 2003 was also the year when Indonesia's economic growth was the highest in the last twenty years, which was 6.65%. Economic performance is also accompanied by a reduction in poverty. In 2003, the number of poor people in Indonesia decreased by 1,054,800 or experienced a negative growth of -2.75% compared to the previous year. As stated by Habito (2010) that inclusive growth as GDP growth can reduce poverty. Furthermore, the lowest achievement of inclusive growth occurred in 2020, which was -0.031. The Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on the decline in regional economic growth. There are 91.18% or as many as 31 provinces in Indonesia experiencing negative growth. Bali, which is a province with the main source of income from the tourism sector, has a very high impact. Economic growth contracted by -9.31%. Meanwhile, provinces that have positive growth are North Maluku (4.92%), Central Sulawesi (4.86%) and Papua (2.32%). This phenomenon contributes to the performance of island economic growth in Indonesia. There are 66.67% or four islands with negative growth, namely the island of Bali & Nusa Tenggara (-5.01%), the island of Java (2.52%), the island of Kalimantan (-2.27) and the island of Sumatra (-1, 19%). Disruption of economic activity in most areas in Indonesia has an impact on national economic conditions.



**Figure 4.** Inclusive Growth Coefficient ( $IG_p$ ) and Economic Growth Coefficient ( $\hat{G}_g$ ) in Indonesia 2001-2020

The policy direction and strategy of the Indonesian government in poverty alleviation efforts are contained in the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) IV for 2020-2024. Increasing economic value added through (1) Strengthening entrepreneurship and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs); (2) Increased value added, employment, and investment in the real sector, and industrialization; (3) Increasing exports of high added value and strengthening the Domestic Content Level; dan (4) Strengthening the pillars of economic growth and competitiveness. Furthermore, related to the strategic issue of poverty in Indonesia, there are still gaps between regions which are marked by high poverty in rural areas when compared to urban areas, the concentration of economic activity in the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI), especially Java, limited infrastructure and accessibility (underdeveloped areas, villages and areas). rural areas, transmigration areas, border areas) and local economic development is not yet optimal (underdeveloped areas, villages and rural areas, border areas and transmigration areas).

Therefore, the policies and strategies implemented are (1) Integrated village development and development of rural areas, transmigration areas, border areas, and underdeveloped areas that are focused on fulfilling basic services, increasing accessibility, and developing economics that support regional growth centers; (2) Equity strategy through: (a) regional/local economic development through the provision of economic infrastructure, including the use of digital communication technology, and increasing human resource capacity, in underdeveloped areas, villages and Rural Areas as Regency Strategic Areas, transmigration areas, as well as border areas in an integrated manner with economic growth centers/strategic areas around them; and (b)

fulfillment of basic services in all regions, especially in disadvantaged areas, villages and rural areas, transmigration areas, and border areas (BAPPENAS, 2019).

## Conclusions

Inclusive growth in this study is economic growth that has an impact on reducing poverty. Developing the Poverty-Equivalent Growth Rate (PEGR) method, it is known that during the period 2001-2020 Indonesia's economic growth has not been inclusive. This is indicated by the coefficient of inclusive growth ( $IG_p$ ) which is lower than the coefficient of economic growth ( $\hat{G}_g$ ). This phenomenon also occurs in most provinces and islands in Indonesia. The absence of inclusive growth in general for provinces and islands in Indonesia does not necessarily mean that the performance or achievements of economic growth do not contribute to development. The phenomenon that occurs in most provinces and islands in Indonesia is that along with the achievement of economic growth, poverty reduction continues to occur. However, the increase in economic growth occurred more rapidly. This indicates that the performance of economic growth tends to be at the level of quantity or high growth value compared to the benefits in alleviating poverty. Policies and strategies are needed by all stakeholders as a condition for realizing inclusive growth.

## References

- Alexander, K. (2015). Inclusive growth: Topic guide. In Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham.
- Azam, M. (2016). Does environmental degradation shackle economic growth? A panel data investigation on 11 Asian countries. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 65, 175–182.
- Azwar, A. (2016). Pertumbuhan Inklusif di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan dan Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhinya. *Jurnal BPPK: Badan Pendidikan Dan Pelatihan Keuangan*, 9(2), 216–242.
- Bakshi, P. (2015). Women Empowerment Through Employment And Inclusive Growth. *Journal of Science & Management*, 1(1), 86–89.
- Balkytė, A., & Tvaronavičienė, M. (2010). The inclusion of sustainable development dimension into the competitiveness theory. *Business, Management and Education*, 18, 1–9.
- BAPPENAS. (2014). Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional 2015-2019.
- BAPPENAS. (2019). Rancangan Teknokratik Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional 2020-2024.
- Chetia, P. (2015). Inclusive Growth and the Tribal People. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, 4(1), 1–2.
- Combes, J.-L., & Ouedraogo, R. (2016). How does inclusive growth boost tax revenue mobilization? *Études et Documents*, n°5, CERDI.
- Deutsch, J., & Silber, J. (2011). On various ways of measuring pro-poor growth. *Economics*, 5(1).
- Goyal, S. (2015). Inclusive Growth in India: Dream or Reality. *PARIPEX–Indian Journal of Research*, 4(1), 161–163.
- Habito, C. F. (2010). Patterns of Inclusive Growth in Developing Asia: Insights from an Enhanced Growth-Poverty Elasticity Analysis. *eSocialSciences*.
- Huang, Y., & Quibria, M. G. (2013). The global partnership for inclusive growth. *WIDER Working Paper*.
- Ianchovichina, E., & Lundström, S. (2009). Inclusive growth analytics: Framework and application. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, 4851.
- Kazi, M. R. (2015). Status of women in india in the context of inclusive growth. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 20 (4), 125–130.
- Khokhar, A. S., & Singh, D. B. (2016). Role of women entrepreneurship in inclusive growth. *South Asia*, 11(9.6), 13–18.
- Klasen, S. (2010). Measuring and monitoring inclusive growth: Multiple definitions, open questions, and some constructive proposals. *Asian Development Bank*.
- Lee, Y. Y., & Lee, S. S. (2013). Policy implications for inclusive growth in the Republic of Korea. *Korea and the World Economy*, 14(3), 607–651.
- Martins, P., & Lucci, P. (2013). Recasting MDG 8: global policies for inclusive growth. In *Overseas Development Institute (ODI) Policy Paper*. Citeseer.
- McKinley, T. (2010). Inclusive growth criteria and indicators: An inclusive growth index for diagnosis of country progress. *Asian Development Bank*.
- Mthuli, N., Abebe, S., & Audrey, V.-C. (2012). South Africa's quest for inclusive development'. *Working Paper Series*, African Development Bank.
- OECD, ESCAPE, & ADB. (2015). Opinion Notes Preliminary Draft. UN Conference Centre, Bangkok, Thailand.

- Pal, R. (2014). Inclusive growth and equality of opportunity. *International Journal*, 3(4).
- Prasanna, K. (2016). Inclusive growth-poverty reduction programmes in India. *Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 2(3), 17–21.
- Pratama, Y. C. (2014). Analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kemiskinan di Indonesia.
- Ranieri, R., & Almeida Ramos, R. (2013). Inclusive growth: Building up a concept. Working paper.
- Shyni, V. K., & Mavoothu, D. (2014). Financial Inclusion-The Way Towards Inclusive Growth. *International Journal of Advanced Research*, 2(2), 649–655.
- Soleh, A., Sukiyono, K., & Nurazi, R. (2019). Inclusive Growth in Bengkulu Province: Multidimensional Approach. *First International Conference on Progressive Civil Society (ICONPROCS 2019)*, 89–94.
- Son, H. H. (2007). Interrelationship between growth, inequality, and poverty: the Asian experience. *ERD Working Paper Series*.
- Szeles, M. R. (2014). A Multidimensional Approach To The Inclusiveness Of Economic Growth In The New Member States. *Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting*, XVII (2), 17(2), 5–24.
- Tambunan, T. (2016). Pembangunan ekonomi inklusif: sudah sejauh mana Indonesia? Pustaka LP3ES.
- Vellala, P. S., Madala, M. K., & Chhattopadhyay, U. (2014). A theoretical model for inclusive economic growth in Indian context. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 4(13), 229–235.
- Zuhdiyaty, N., & Kaluge, D. (2017). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kemiskinan Di Indonesia Selama Lima Tahun Terakhir. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bisnis Dan Ekonomi Asia*, 11(2), 27–31.