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Measuring the Impact of Inclusive Economic Growth; Empirical Study of SDGs in Indonesia

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to measure the impact of inclusive economic growth as an SDGs agenda in Indonesia. The methodology of this research is to use a quantitative approach based on path analysis. The results of this study found that the unemployment rate has a positive effect on the Gini ratio or in other words has a directly proportional relationship. On the other hand, the gender development index, average length of schooling, and electricity consumption per capita have a negative effect on the Gini ratio, in other words showing an inverse relationship. Next, the unemployment variable and the Gini ratio both show an inverse relationship to economic growth. Meanwhile, the gender development index, average length of schooling, and electricity consumption per capita each have a positive effect on economic growth. Thus, each of these variables has an inverse relationship to economic growth. The implication of this research is that the government must be more aggressive in encouraging more inclusive development based on the strategic indicators contained in the SDGs to realize better socio-economic development.

Keywords. Growth, Gini Ratio and SDGs

1. Introduction

Economic growth in Indonesia grows exclusively from time to time. Economic growth has not been able to reduce inequality massively. Indonesia is the fourth largest country in ASEAN that has experienced uneven growth. The wealth of the four richest people in Indonesia is equivalent to 100 million poor people and about 50% of Indonesia's wealth is controlled by the richest 1% of people in this country (Ridzuan et al., 2021). Inequality and economic growth are unavoidable global issues in the development planning agenda. An economy that grows

exclusively is the biggest challenge in realizing quality growth (Dienemann et al., 2013; Forbes, 2000; Hadizadeh, 2020; Loayza & Rigolini, 2016; Dinh Su & Phuc Nguyen, 2020; Nazir et al., 2020).

The strengthening of exclusive growth is moving away from the efforts of various stakeholders to realize more inclusive growth. Inclusive growth is the antithesis of the existence of unqualified growth, as well as an offer of solutions to development practices that are not pro to more distributive income (Arabiyat et al., 2020; Cammeraat, 2020; Islam & McGillivray, 2020; Kotschy & Sunde, 2021; Panda & Padhi, 2020; Stähler, 2021; Thiede et al., 2020). The government's efforts to encourage more inclusive growth are encouraged through development planning based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), because the vision of this development model strongly emphasizes the urgency of economic growth that is more distributive, inclusive and equitable, both from a social and economic perspective (Prasetyo et al., 2020). As a form of seriousness of the Indonesian government, from the center to the regions have internalized the SDGs-based development planning document.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a foundation and framework implemented from 2015-2030 in order to be able to accommodate various development problems more comprehensively, and not only from an economic perspective but also from an environmental perspective (Tristananda, 2018). The SDGs in Indonesia better known are a renewal concept from the previous concept, namely the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which in fact experienced delays in their implementation, and were considered too exclusive and very bureaucratic without involving non-government stakeholders at the time. that. For this reason, the concept of SDGs emerged as a further step in perfecting the concept of global development. The SDGs consist of 4 pillars, namely economic, social, environmental, and legal governance which then produce 17 goals and 169 targets (Pangestu, 2020).

Basically, the concept of sustainable development arises as a result of problems related to the environment that suffer as a result of the exploitation of natural resources that exceed the carrying capacity limit, population growth that is increasing, and the problem of unlimited human needs but faced with limited natural resources (Cahyandito, 2010). This is in accordance with the statement of Malthus who sparked a theory of limitations to growth, which explains that the rate of population growth will one day exceed the ability of the natural environment to support its sustainability (Lomborg, 2002).

Simanjuntak, (2017) added that the earth is currently experiencing suffocation because the world's population growth has reached 9 times more than the population before the industrial revolution. That's why the world is accelerating the economy in order to be able to support various human needs. However, because of this acceleration, it has caused additional problems for the world such as a threatened climate, very high inequality in income distribution, so that together, the world becomes a luxury for the rich and a suffering for the poor who have to face economic hardship, malnutrition, unsafe shelter, lack of safe drinking water and sanitation, and other suffering.

Sachs, (2015) emphasized that sustainable development is one of the ways and methods in solving various world problems. Sustainable economic development is essentially an effort to improve a person's standard of living and provide wider job opportunities. Development in a broader sense is an effort to increase the productivity of potential resources in a country, both in terms of human resources, nature, and other resources such as technology, which has the ultimate goal of improving the welfare of the community as a whole (Michael P Todaro, 2000).

The policies set by the Indonesian government regarding the Sustainable Development Goals deserve to be appreciated, but in their implementation, so far these policies have not been

able to produce significant results for economic growth. This is caused by various things, the real example is that the budget issued by the government is not proportional to the number of people and the distribution process is not evenly distributed (Zibbri et al., 2021).

Economic growth is one of the variables that can be used in seeing the development of the SDGs from the economic sector because it is one of the benchmarks to determine the success of the economic development of a region. Therefore, each region sets a high growth rate target in every regional development plan (Hamid, 2017). Economic growth itself is considered as a process of developing economic activity which then causes an increase in goods and services (M. Kuncoro, 2014). Iswanto (2015) makes it clear that an economy can be said to grow and develop if the level of economic activity is higher than the achievement of the previous period.

When discussing the implementation of development, the strategy taken in carrying out development is to create a rapid rate of economic growth in the hope that there will be a phenomenon or theory of the trickle down effect introduced by economist Hirschman, on which basis there will be good economic growth. from the supply and demand side and will then result in an even distribution of income, but it turns out that in Indonesia this basic concept cannot occur. The trickle down effect which is expected to be in line with economic growth does not occur, and results in high growth creating high inequality Myrdal (dalam Kuncoro, 2000). Sihombing (2018) in his research explained that the SDGs program related to economic growth is one of the main government programs at this time, but the program is still centralized and does not touch all regions and this results in widening inequality.

In a different study Kustono & Effendi, (2016) explained that the economy in Indonesia is not always in a stable condition, but policies that are always implemented in order to produce a better economy actually have an effect in the form of unexpected momentum and worsen the economy, for example the economic crisis that occurred in Indonesia in 1997-1998 which resulted in the economy become unstable and have an impact on economic growth which is shaken to a negative point.

Economic growth can be seen through the number of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) nationally and regionally seen in the number of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP). Based on BPS data, economic growth as measured by GDP at current prices is Rp. 15,434.2 trillion, and then GDP per capita of Rp. 56.7 million. In addition, the economy in Indonesia experienced a growth contraction of 2.07% (c-to-c) compared to 2019 yesterday. When viewed from the production side, the transportation and warehousing business field experienced a growth contraction of 15.04%, from the expenditure side, the largest contraction occurred in the component of exports of goods and services by 7.70%, and imports of goods and services contracted by 14.71% (BPS, 2020).

Until now, theorists are still conducting studies related to the concept of economic growth, they say that the essence of economic growth is not only measured by the level of GDP or GRDP, but also has to consider things that are immaterial such as satisfaction, happiness, security and peace felt by everyone (Arsyad, 1999). This is reinforced by Bauer who explains that the main determinants of an economic growth are quality, skills, talents, customs, values, goals and motivations, as well as political and institutional structures (Jhingan, 2013).

In the midst of uncertain economic growth, problems related to income inequality are also a problem that continues to accompany the Indonesian economy. Alesina & Rodrik, (1994) explained that income inequality will hamper growth, because inequality can make income redistribution policies expensive.

In fact, according to Supriyanto, (2005) Inequality cannot be eradicated but can only be reduced to a level that is acceptable to a particular social system, so as to maintain harmony within the system as it grows. It is natural that inequality always exists in all countries, both

developing and developed countries. The widening inequality in income distribution is generally caused by the different growth and limitations of each region, as well as development being more centered on areas that are considered advanced (Arif, 2018; Retnosari, 2006). This is reinforced that inequality is "the fruit of development that focuses on the economic aspect and forgets about the social aspect". Inequality is a result of the failure of development to meet the physical and psychological needs of society in the era of globalization (Todaro, 2006).

Sihombing, (2018) in his research notes that the richest 1% of people in Indonesia control 49% of the national wealth, and the richest 10% of people are able to control about 50% of the total national wealth, and this proves that the level of inequality in Indonesia is still high. As for one of the indicators or measuring tools used to see income inequality, namely through the Gini ratio index.

Angzila, (2020) emphasized that if the Gini ratio index was higher, the gap between people with high incomes and people with low incomes would also be higher. People with high incomes are getting more prosperous, and people with low incomes are increasingly feeling deprived.

Unemployment is also one of the main problems related to development and economic growth. One of the indicators used to see this is the Open Unemployment Rate and is often used in evaluating the government's performance in the employment sector. Unemployment or often also called jobless is a term for anyone who does not have a job at all, is looking for work, works less than two days a week, or is an individual who is trying to get a decent job. The number of job seekers or the number of the workforce that is not proportional to the number of jobs is usually the cause of unemployment (Amalia, 2014).

Problems related to unemployment are basically unavoidable. Unemployment and income inequality have a relationship in slowing the rate of economic growth of a region (Angzila, 2020; Masruroh, 2020; Padang & Murtala, 2019; Putri, Irena Ade. & Soesatyo, 2016). The research was strengthened by Murni, (2006) in his research which says that the higher the unemployment rate, the lower the economic growth will be, because it is caused by the declining purchasing power of the people and causes entrepreneurs not to be interested in investing.

Angzila, (2020); Ganis, (2010); Gonzales & Menendez, (2000); Whiteford & Van Seventer, (2000) said that 43% of the cause of inequality is an increase in the unemployment rate, so that one way according to Arsyad in order to reduce and minimize the unemployment rate and the unequal distribution of income, is to provide wages that are considered decent and adequate, as well as to prepare jobs for the poor. Astuti et al., (2019) also explained that Indonesia is a developing country with a fairly worrying unemployment problem, and if this problem is not addressed, it will result in social insecurity. Angzila (2020) and Latifah et al., (2017) even in his research said that one of the causes of the increasing number of unemployed was caused by the increase in the population which was not matched by the expansion of job opportunities, therefore the government was required to carry out a program that could overcome this problem.

Based on data from the BPS in 2020, in August Indonesia's unemployment was recorded at 7.07 percent. Out of 100 workers, there were about 7 unemployed, and in that month unemployment increased by 1.84% points compared to August 2019. Based on gender, male unemployment in August 2020 was 7.46%, increased by 2.22% points compared to August 2019 of 5.24%. For women's unemployment in August 2020 it was 6.46%, an increase of 1.24% points from August 2019 which was only 5.22%. Meanwhile, judging from the area of residence, unemployment for urban areas in August 2020 was 8.98% and rural areas was 4.71%. There was an increase of 2.69% in urban areas and 0.79% in rural areas compared to August 2019 which was only 6.29% urban and 3.92% rural.

Indonesia's unemployment rate continues to change, where in 2016 it was 5.61%, in 2017 it was 5.50%, in 2018 it was 5.30% and in 2019 it was 5.23%. last year, but experienced a fairly rapid increase in 2020 to reach 7.07% (BPS, 2020a). This proves that government policies related to overcoming unemployment have not gone well and a new strategy is needed to overcome this problem.

In addition to the problem of unemployment, issues related to gender inequality are also one of the problems that must be eradicated. Aktaria, E., & Handoko, (2012) mentions that the concept of gender equality between men and women is the basis for better human development, which is fair to generations, ethnicities, genders and regions. Furthermore Mulasari, (2015) states that everyone has the right to contribute to development activities in any form, because equality is the basis for realizing economic prosperity where anyone has the right to enjoy various results of development.

Miftha, (2020) in his research explains that countries with high incomes, do not rule out the possibility of having to deal with high gender inequality as well. Inequality is often experienced by women in accessing various social aspects, be it education, health or other aspects of life. This is reinforced by a statement from Megawangi, (2005) in his research which says that in Indonesia to achieve perfect gender equality is very difficult to realize due to cultural problems and habits inherent in society. Gender inequality that occurs can basically be seen from the gender development index, in which there are indicators in assessing gender inequality in various fields.

In line to Arora, (2012) in his research explains that in the world of work, women are more involved in the informal sector because in this work it does not require various special skills, but because that is what causes women to tend to have low-income jobs. In the informal sector, women are considered to receive low wages because they have a history of low education (Harahap, 2014). Indonesia's gender development index has increased from 2016 by 90.82% to 2019 by 91.07%, this indicates an improvement in human development between women and men in accessing various lines of life. However, in 2020 it decreased again, although not sharply to 91.06% (BPS, 2020). For this reason, the government needs to establish a policy and take an action so that gender development in Indonesia will be better (BPS, 2020).

Education is also an important element in seeing the development of a country's sustainable development. In this case, the researcher uses the average length of schooling as a variable because it is one of the indicators in measuring the human development index and the gender development index in education. The average length of schooling is defined as the number of years the population has undergone formal education, and it is normally assumed that the average length of schooling in an area is calculated for the age of 25 years and over with the assumption that the age of 25 years of education has been completed.

The education sector is considered to have a major role in using modern technology and developing the quality of production so that sustainable growth and development can be created (M.P Todaro & Smith, 2006). As a result, the higher a person's education, the higher the level of growth and welfare of the nation. The higher the education of the workforce, the higher their productivity will be and result in increased economic growth in a country (Kurniawan, 2019). This is reinforced by research conducted Handayani et al., (2016); Nurwijayati, (2017); Rianto, (2014) who says that education in this case is measured by using the average length of schooling can affect the condition of human capital in producing goods and services which then has an impact on economic growth.

On the other hand, Nugraheni & Sudarwati, (2021) said that in certain groups in society there are still many who ignore the importance of education. Education is not considered as an obligation but only as a compulsion. Some people think that the measure of success is seen from

their economic ability, and economic success can be obtained even without education. Education plays an important role in development, with education being a forum for producing human resources capable of supporting development. According to Ahluwalia, (1976) see that education will affect income distribution, where an increase in knowledge and skills in work is considered to be able to produce a shift of workers from low-paid and unskilled workers to high-paid and skilled workers which in the end the level of labor income will be higher so that it can reduce income inequality.

Widodo, (2015) In his research, he sees that the participation of education in economic development, human dignity and civilization is still just a discourse because based on the results of its current achievements it is still far from the expectations and targets that have been determined. Based on data from the mapping of the Ministry of Education and Culture, it can be seen that Indonesia's education services are still low with the eligibility category only reaching 25%. And also problems related to HR have become a complex matter for Indonesian education, due to the large number of formal education graduates who are unable to be absorbed in the world of work and eventually become unemployed, and one of the causes is the incompatibility of HR competencies with the labor market. During the last 5 years the percentage of average length of schooling (RLS) in Indonesia has increased, from 9.12% in 2016 to 9.19% in the following year, and in 2020 it was recorded that RLS was 9.55%. This indicates that there has been an improvement in education in Indonesia over the last 5 years.

Electric power is generally very influential on human daily life, especially in the current era of the industrial revolution, where most of the life supports use electricity. Altinay & Karagol, (2005) and Shiu & Lam, (2004) in his research states that between GDP and energy consumption there is a causal relationship, which means that the economy depends on the energy it has. The causal relationship between electricity consumption and economic growth shows that when limiting electricity consumption will have a negative impact on economic growth and vice versa, increased electricity use will contribute to economic growth.

This is in line with research conducted by Buhaerah, (2018); Darmayanti, (2018) which explains that the greater the electricity consumption in a country, it indicates that industrial and business activities are increasing so as to support increased economic growth. But on the other hand, in a study stated that in Indonesia, electricity consumption does not have a significant effect on economic growth, this is because the use of electricity for various economic activities that are directly related to GDP is only in a small proportion (Yoo, 2006).

Based on research conducted by Ayres & Warr, (2009) Energy, especially electrical energy, is the driving force behind an economy. Energy production that has not been able to meet various demands can disrupt the process of Indonesia's economic growth, but the reality is the opposite. Seung-Hoon (in Darmayanti, 2018) in his research explains that even though there is an energy deficit, economic growth will continue to grow, because economic growth and energy consumption have a uni-directional relationship where economic growth will increase electricity consumption, but not vice versa. People's per capita electricity consumption has increased in the last 5 years, from 0.95 in 2016 to 1.14 in 2020. However, the increase that has occurred has not been significant, so a better strategy is needed in carrying out related programs.

The novelty of this research is that the variables that are raised from the 17 goals in the SDGs themselves are economic growth, inequality, unemployment rate, gender development index, education, infrastructure distribution and electricity consumption, as a reference in analyzing the development of the concept of sustainable development applied in Indonesia. Indonesia, both from the economic and social sectors. While in several studies, the authors found that problems related to economic growth and income inequality in Indonesia were

portrayed with limited indicators, while this study tried to analyze further and holistically regarding sustainable development in Indonesia with a different perspective.

2. Theoretical Review

2.1 Institutional Economic Theory

In principle, the spirit of the SDGs runs linearly with the concept of institutional economics, where economic development cannot be separated between economic and non-economic variables, where this is part of the concept of institutional economics (Prasetyo et al., 2020). The dialectic of the birth of institutional economics was preceded by a debate between classical and neoclassical economist groups

The thought of the classical school, Adam Smith assumes that without any intervention from anyone, the market will regulate itself which is then termed the principle of market freedom, where he states that by applying a free market, resources will be allocated effectively. Smith also rejects the existence of government intervention in regulating the economy, whether in the form of good rules, and in looking at the economy, Adam Smith ignores non-economic matters (Konya et al., 2017; Valco, 2015; Wandel, 2019).

In other hand Santosa, (2010) added that neoclassical theory cannot be used in a country because there are many understandings that are considered misleading and make it difficult for the people, so that government intervention in the form of policymaking is very necessary so that the economy can develop more with a relatively even level of welfare (Jacobs, 1997).

The Sustainable Development Goals are a world agreement that was enforced for 15 years to improve the welfare of the global community and become an ambitious transformative action of the MDGs. The concept of sustainable development is defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. The SDGs have 5 principles that form the basis for balancing the social, economic, environmental, and institutional dimensions, namely earth, prosperity, people, cooperation, and peace. It is this principle that produces 17 goals and 169 targets in it which are impossible to separate because they have a close relationship and become a direction in achieving a balanced human life (Setianingtias et al., 2019).

The goals are (1) without poverty, (2) without hunger, (3) healthy and prosperous life, (4) quality education, (5) gender equality, (6) clean water and proper sanitation, (7) clean energy and affordable, (8) decent work and economic growth, (9) industry, innovation and infrastructure, (10) reducing inequality, (11) sustainable cities and settlements, (12) sustainable consumption and production, (13) tackling climate change, (14) ocean ecosystems, (15) land ecosystems, (16) peace, justice, and strong institutions, (17) partnerships to achieve goals (BPS, 2014).

The Sustainable Development Goals also emphasize the key to solving problems, namely the realization of human rights whose implementation must benefit everyone, especially vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities. This principle is called “No One Left Behind” which means no one is left behind. For this reason, Indonesia uses the principle of inclusivity by involving the government and parliament, academics and experts, philanthropists and business actors, civil society organizations, and the media while still focusing on vulnerable and disabled people (Surya, 2018).

All sectors of society or institutions are fully involved in the concept of sustainable development, carrying out their duties, but are still interrelated. For example, the responsibility of central and local governments at all levels is to formulate policies and regulations, formulate plans and budget allocations, implement, monitor, evaluate, and report results. The function of

the senator is to oversee the budget and the Sustainable Development Goals. Civil society organizations and the media play a role in disseminating and advocating for the Sustainable Development Goals, raising awareness and disseminating information about the program from the SDGs, while actors and the business sector participate in monitoring and evaluating the Sustainable Development Goals program. The concept of Sustainable Development Goals is related to the institutional economic theory put forward by several experts (Elobeid, 2012).

Veblen (1857-1929) was a thinker in the old school of institutional economics who argued that the physical environment in which humans live will greatly influence the perspective of each individual in seeing the world and acting. Individuals who live in an environment that is suitable for work will have a strong work spirit. Veblen's institutional theory basically departs from a critique of classical/neoclassical economics regarding the role of non-economic aspects in improving the economy. Veblen assumes that historical, social and institutional factors have an influence in building economic structures, and for Veblen these conditions and environments are what he calls institutions (Santosa, 2010).

This is in line with the concept of SDGs developed by the world, which assumes that every economic development must be seen and considered from various perspectives, whether environmental, social, political, legal and others. Rutherford, (2001) added that the old institutional economics saw that institutions not only set limits, but also gave encouragement to each individual to behave. Institutions are considered capable of shaping the values and choices of each individual in their environment.

2.2 Growth Theory

Economic growth is the process of increasing an output in producing goods and services with a long duration (Boediono, 1999). Economic growth is a crucial indicator in analyzing related economic development and also to measure the level of welfare of a country. With economic growth, it is expected that people's income will also increase and have an impact on people's welfare.

One of the indicators used to measure macroeconomic growth is to use the value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP is a measurement tool used because it is based on the purpose of GDP, namely by summarizing various economic activities using a single currency value in a certain period, and measuring total national income and expenditure, as well as the flow of output of goods and services in an economy (Mankiw, 2007).

Kasperowicz et al., (2020) dan Lawal et al., (2020) Economic growth has essentially become a discussion that has long been discussed by various experts, several experts who discuss the theory of economic growth, including Adam Smith, who is called the father of economics, explained that there are 2 main factors that influence economic growth, namely total output growth and population growth. Adam Smith assumed that with increasing population, the market would expand and could trigger specialization, which in turn could encourage technological progress and economic growth (M.P Todaro & Smith, 2006).

David Ricardo himself has a different opinion with Adam Smith, according to Ricardo the greater population growth can cause the workforce to increase and this can result in a decrease in wages for each worker, which is only able to meet the minimum cost of living, resulting in a stagnant economy. termed a stationary state. The view of the Neoclassical theory, namely the Solow Swan, explains that growth can occur by accumulating capital in the long term. However, because of this, a country can experience a "Steady state" in the long term as well, which means experiencing stagnant economic growth. In addition, this growth model states that underdeveloped countries will at some point develop and catch up because capital

will flow from developed countries that offer higher returns on investment, and then lead to economic convergence (M.P Todaro & Smith, 2006).

But on the other hand, the Solow-Swan view is different from the theory of Theodore W Schultz. Schultz emphasized that in addition to machines or technology, humans can also be said as capital, which is then termed as human capital (human capital) where education, knowledge and skills become one part of this form of human capital (Jacobs, 1997).

2.3 Inequality Theory

Inequality is defined as a form of situation where there is a difference in income between each individual in an area due to being influenced by their productivity. Generally, income inequality occurs in a country or region that has a high level of economic growth. This inequality proves that most of the population is only able to enjoy low incomes, while high incomes are enjoyed by certain people (Latifah et al., 2017). The Gini Ratio, Gini Index, or Gini Coefficient is a measure of aggregate inequality developed by an Italian statistician named Corrado Gini and then published in 1912. Income inequality is basically a condition where the income distribution is not evenly distributed among the people. The Gini Ratio is expressed as a number from 0 to 1, if the Gini Ratio is 0 it means equality is perfect, and if it is 1 then the inequality is perfect (M.P Todaro & Smith, 2006).

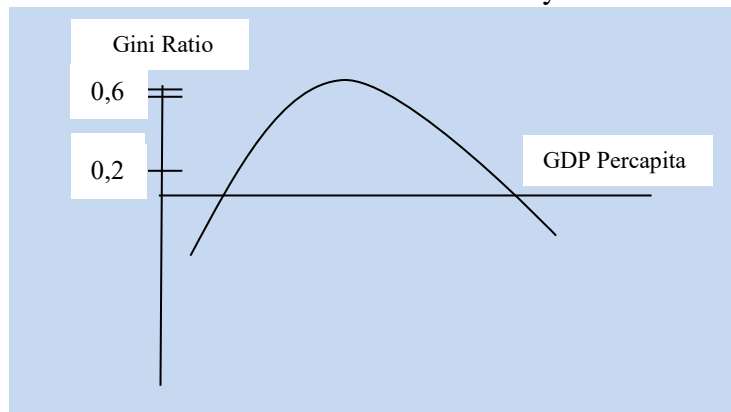
According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the gini ratio is guided by the Lorenz curve, which is a cumulative expenditure curve which compares the distribution of certain variables such as income with a uniform distribution that represents the cumulative percentage of the population. The Gini ratio is considered an indicator of the degree of justice of a country because it has a role in helping the government in analyzing the level of economic capacity of a society (BPS, 2021b).

In addition to the Gini ratio, there are two indicators that can be used to support correct results when measuring the level of inequality in income distribution, namely the Williamson Index and the Kuznet Hypothesis. 1) Williamson index, becomes an indicator that can be used in calculating the amount of income deviation. This index analyzes the relationship between the level of inequality or inequality with the economic development of a region, which then explains that the greater the value that can be generated both nationally and regionally, the greater the possibility of the level of inequality or inequality (Angzila, 2020). In the Williamson Index, it is explained that the unequal income inequality in the regional scope can be seen from the beginning of its development. If the level of development is more evenly distributed, the growth will be better. The value of the Williamson Index ranges from 0-1 (positive), so the closer to 1 the level of inequality in a region will be higher and the closer it is to zero, the level of inequality will be lower, 2). The Kuznets hypothesis, discovered by Simon Kuznets who expresses his theory in the form of an inverted U curve (inverted U curved), according to him at the beginning of development, the distribution of income is not or even completely uneven, but when it reaches a certain level of development, the income received will experience equity, but then will experience a decline again (Kuncoro, 2000).

In the curve showing related to the early stages of development, the tendency to pursue economic growth to reduce the level of inequality in income distribution increases. Gini ratio values above 0.5 are interpreted as a benchmark that the inequality of income distribution in a country or region is high and is increasingly not experiencing equality. While the Gini ratio value which is in the range of 0.2 to 0.3 means that income inequality is relatively evenly distributed in all levels of society. So it can be concluded that if the Gini ratio goes towards number one, then the level of income inequality is higher, and vice versa if it is close to zero then the level of inequality is quite low or even evenly distributed to all levels of society. Todaro

& Smith, (2006) explained that income inequality will cause several things, namely extreme income inequality will lead to economic inefficiency, will weaken social stability and solidarity, and income inequality is generally considered unfair.

Figure 1
Kuznetz Theory



Source: (Zhang et al., 2020).

Kuznet in his theory also said that the inverted U curve is a form of inequality where in the early stages, growth will increase but then decline again at a certain point. Kuznet also explained that in the process of economic growth, the economy will experience changes, namely in the early stages the agricultural sector will dominate economic growth, but as it progresses it will experience an increase and the role of the non-agricultural sector will increase in line with the increase in economic growth (Lawal et al., 2020; Ridzuan et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2020).

In a different theory, Karl Marx stated that income inequality is related to two opposing groups, namely the capitalists and the proletariat. The capitalist group is a group of people who control various means of production and have abundant capital, while the proletariat is a society that always works to meet the needs of the capitalists and is considered a people who are always oppressed in the world of work. According to Karl Marx, these two groups emerged as a result of the unequal ownership of the means of production. Because this is what causes income to become unequal and then gives rise to the term rich and poor people (Amal, 2018; Bhattacharya, 2016; Boettke, 2020; Gare, 2020; Lin, 2019; Rioux et al., 2020).

2.4 Unemployment Theory

The term unemployment is always associated with the labor force. Basically the workforce can be classified into two, namely (1) Working, individuals who have jobs and can earn income, (2) Not working, individuals who do not have any work, but are trying to find work. In the study of population (demography), unemployment is included in the labor force group (Sukirno, 2004). According to Mankiw, (2007), Unemployment is a macro problem and affects society directly. Generally every individual, when he loses his job, his standard of living will decrease and he will experience psychological pressure. Therefore, unemployment is a crucial problem that must be overcome by the government. Basically, economists try to see the existence of unemployment from the perspective of microeconomic theory. Although in fact there is no theory that can be generally accepted, but many analyzes conclude that unemployment occurs due to wages that are not flexible enough to balance the market (Samuelson & Nordhaus, 1991).

In the view of classical theory, explaining that unemployment is a problem that always follows every country and occurs because of the inappropriate allocation of resources. However, this can be prevented by using elements of supply and price mechanisms to create demand which will then absorb all supply. While Keynes considers that unemployment occurs as a result of a fairly low aggregate demand. Therefore, according to Keynes, when using a market mechanism, labor will increase and wages will decrease which then reduces the ability of the community to buy goods and finally producers experience losses which result in labor cuts. Therefore, Keynes assumes that the government's role is very important in overcoming this by maintaining people's incomes, so as not to create a recession which can ultimately result in unemployment (Aspromourgos, 2019; Crotty, 2019; Festré, 2019; Fuller, 2019; Han, et.al; Boyatzis, et.al, 2019; Henrique et al., 2020; Petrović, 2019; Sarı Aksakal, 2020; Üşenmez, 2017).

The types of unemployment itself consist of conjunctive unemployment, namely unemployment that arises due to changes in economic activity, structural unemployment, namely unemployment that arises due to changes in structure and activities in the economy such as technological advances which result in reduced use of labor, normal unemployment, which is a term for unemployment that arises because the economy is experiencing an increase and the use of labor will reach its maximum limit, and open unemployment, namely people who are of working age but do not have any work, and are still looking for work (Palindangan & Bakar, 2021). The unemployment rate is an indicator that can be used to measure the labor force that is unable to be absorbed in the labor market and at the same time represents the underutilization of the labor supply. Unemployment is essentially used as an illustration in evaluating the success of economic development. The size of the unemployment rate is basically inseparable from factors related to job opportunities obtained by the community, when people aged over 15 years are less absorbed in the world of work, it is often caused by the lack of employment opportunities or the low quality of human resources.

2.5 Gender Equality Theory

According to WHO, gender is the behavior, roles, activities, and attributes that are considered appropriate for men and women. Gender refers to the roles of social contributions, learned behaviors and expectations relating to men and women. Eitzen explained that there are 2 causes of gender inequality, namely (1) the view of materialistic theory describes gender inequality as an outcome of how men and women are bound in the economic life of society, (2) differences in domestic and public work which then make women more many activities in the domestic sphere and make it limited in carrying out activities in the public sphere.

According to Megawangi, (2005) there are several theories that discuss gender, namely the structural-functional theory which sees that in social life there is diversity which then creates a community structure with a balanced division of labor between men and women. However, this theory has been criticized because it is considered to justify the practice of connecting sex with social roles where men are responsible in the public sphere and women in the domestic sphere and it is considered to be able to perpetuate the dominance of men. Gender inequality has a systemic impact on a person's welfare, for that gender justice is a necessity (Clancy & Mohlakoana, 2020; Elomäki & Ylöstalo, 2021; Esmer, 2021; Gammage et al., 2020; Khalifa & Scarparo, 2020; Said & Nurhayati, 2021; Seguino, 2020; Stanimirović & Klun, 2021; Ylöstalo, 2020).

The next theory is the social-conflict theory which is identified with Marx's theory. Karl Marx gives an idea that gender differences and inequality between women and men are not basically caused by different biological forms, but are part of the oppression of the class

that has power in production relations. The relationship between women and men resembles the relationship between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, master and servant, or even the relationship between the exploiter and the exploited. In other words, what creates inequality in gender roles is the construction of society. That's why until now the gender development index still shows the gap between men and women which is still unequal (Megawangi, 2005).

Furthermore, the theory of liberal feminism which shows that basically men and women have no differences other than biological functions. This theory requires that women be included in various roles, including in the public sphere, so that the sex group is no longer the dominant one (Megawangi, 2005).

After liberal feminist theory, Marxist-Socialist feminist theory emerged which saw that gender inequality occurred because of the capitalist system that gave rise to classes in society. This theory adopts the theory of Marxism, which is a theory that seeks to awaken the oppressed, that in this case women are a class that does not benefit and should rise up and make changes. However, along the way, this theory has drawn criticism, because it is a domestic job and considers domestic work to have no economic value. Whereas domestic work is considered to have a very important influence on public work such as providing food and decent housing (Megawangi, 2005).

The Gender Development Index itself is an indicator that describes the ratio (comparison) of achievements between the Human Development Index of men and women. The GPI calculation is based on the methodology used by UNDP in calculating the Gender Development Index and the Human Development Index. In the GPA assessment, the number 100 describes the highest/perfect comparison ratio, so that the smaller the distance between the GPA score and 100, the development between women and men is more equal, and vice versa, the greater the GPA is 100, the difference in achievement between men and women. girls and boys are getting bigger (BPS, 2021).

2.6 Human Capital Theory

The average length of schooling is one of the indicators used to determine the human development index. This indicator provides an explanation of the level of education achieved by the community in an area and also becomes one of the benchmarks for determining development achievements in the field of education in an effort to improve human quality. If the average length of schooling is higher, it indicates that the level of education taken is getting higher.

Mankiw, (2007) explained that education is an investment for the human capital. If the education taken is higher, the welfare of the individual will increase and this can have implications for the development and economic welfare of a country in the long term. M.P Todaro & Smith, (2006) explained that education basically has an important role in enabling humans to absorb modern technology and develop human capacity so as to create sustainable growth and development. According to Todaro, education also influences economic growth where the quality of the workforce will increase through the provision of knowledge and skills, provide great opportunities for workers to absorb various information quickly, are considered capable of eliminating various social and institutional barriers. In line to Harbison & Myers, (1964) explained that human capital includes the description of various noble, appropriate, true, and good values for life. Human capital can also be a means of obtaining provisions in the form of knowledge, abilities that enable people to participate in development.

2.7 Consumption Theory

Keynes became one of the economists who discussed consumption. According to him, there are 3 assumptions related to consumption theory, first he assumes that the marginal propensity to consume is zero and one. This explains that when a person's income is high, his consumption and savings will also increase. The second assumption is the ratio of consumption to income, which is then called the tendency to consume on average when there is an increase in income. He considered saving to be a luxury and hoped that the rich would save a higher proportion of their income. The third assumption is that income is an important determinant of the interest rate which is considered not to have an important role. Keynes added that the interest rate has no effect on consumption and is only considered a theory. This is different from classical economists who argue that if the interest rate is higher, saving will increase and consumption will decrease.

Consumption theory was also put forward by Duesenberry, (1949) which says that a person's consumption is not influenced by the current income, but depends on the highest level of income previously obtained. Duesenberry explained that the consumption of a person or household is not a function of his absolute income, but how the relative position in the distribution of income of the surrounding community. Duesenberry also added that there will be a situation called the demonstration effect where households with low incomes tend to imitate the consumption patterns of the surrounding community and then increase their consumption patterns.

On the other hand, Friedman, (1957) explains that consumption-related expenditures that are made now depend on current income and also estimates of income that will be obtained in the future. Friedman also divides consumption into two forms which are permanent and universal consumption. He thought that consumption should depend on permanent income, because consumers use loans and savings to facilitate consumption.

3. Research Methods

In this study using the method of path analysis (path analysis) which is the development technique of multiple linear regression. According to Pedhazur (in Sudaryono, 2019), Path analysis which was first developed by Sewell Wright is a method that aims to examine the direct and indirect effects of various hypothesized variables. The type of data used in this study is time series data for 15 years, and uses secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Indonesia. Where the independent variables in this study are the open unemployment rate, gender development index, average length of schooling, electricity consumption. Meanwhile, the dependent variable in this study is the Gini ratio and economic growth. Where can be written through the following equation:

$$Y_1 = \beta X_1 + \beta X_2 + \beta X_3 + \beta X_4 + e_1 \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

The effect of the open unemployment rate, gender development index, average length of schooling, house electricity consumption, on economic growth through the Gini ratio, can be expressed in the form of an equation:

$$Y_2 = \beta X_1 + \beta X_2 + \beta X_3 + \beta X_4 + \beta Y_1 + e_2 \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Information :

X1 : open unemployment rate

X2 : gender development index

X3 : average length of school

X4 : electricity consumption

Y1 : Gini ratio

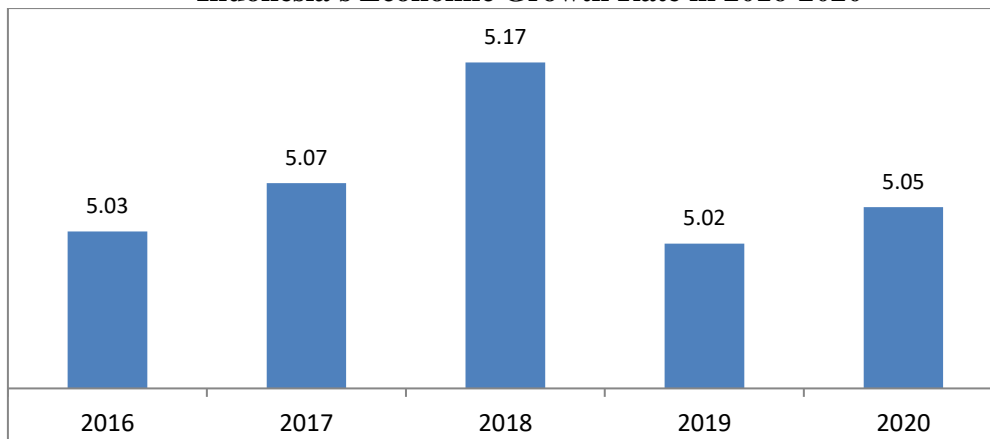
Y2 : economic growth

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_6$: the path coefficient e1 and e2 are error term

4. Result and Discussion

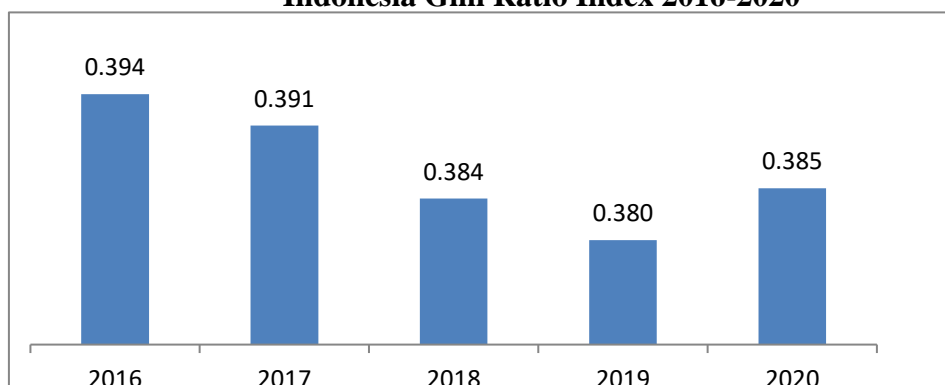
Indonesia's economic growth rate over the last 5 years has experienced quite a fluctuating movement. It was recorded that in 2017 economic growth increased and was calculated at 5.07% compared to the previous year of 5.03%. The highest economic growth of 5.17% occurred in 2018 but in 2019 again decreased by 0.15% and was recorded at 5.02% and increased in 2020 to 5.05% (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020). This confirms that Indonesia's economic growth is still in a steady state according to the Solow-Swan theory with an average growth of 5% per year (A. Kuncoro, 2020).

Figure 2
Indonesia's Economic Growth Rate in 2016-2020



Source: BPS Indonesia, 2021.

Figure 3
Indonesia Gini Ratio Index 2016-2020



Source: BPS Indonesia, 2021.

If you look at the last 5 years, Indonesia's Gini ratio index has not experienced a significant change, the available data reflects that from 2016 the Gini ratio index was 0.394, in 2017 it experienced a decline to 0.391, in 2018 it was 0.384, until 2019 it continued to decline.

to 0.380, but in 2020 it increased again from the previous year to 0.385. This shows that until now Indonesia's income inequality still needs to be addressed as well as possible (BPS, 2020).

Nationally, the Gini ratio from September 2014 to September 2019 has decreased, and this shows that there has been an improvement in equity in Indonesia. However, from March 2020 to September 2020, it increased again due to the Covid-19 pandemic. September 2020, shows that Indonesia's Gini ratio is 0.385. This figure shows that there was an increase of 0.004 points compared to the Gini ratio in March 2020 which was only 0.381, and also increased by 0.005 points compared to September 2019 which was 0.380 (BPS, 2020c).

When viewed by region, the Gini ratio in September 2020 in urban areas was 0.399. This shows an increase of 0.006 points compared to March 2020 of 0.393, an increase of 0.008 points compared to September 2019 of 0.391. As for rural areas, the Gini ratio in September 2020 was 0.319, an increase of 0.002 points from the previous March 2020 which was 0.317, and an increase of 0.004 points compared to conditions in September 2019 which was recorded at 0.315 (BPS, 2020).

The partial test or t test is used to determine whether the unemployment variable (X1), gender development index variable (X2), average length of schooling (X3), electricity consumption per capita (X4) partially affect the Gini ratio (Y1).

Tabel 1
Partial Test Results (Y1)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob Sign.
C	2.362670	6.194291	0.302552	0.7678
X1	0.048860	1.252428	0.024530	0.0400
X2	-0.520823	1.300028	-0.265540	0.0001
X3	-1.642618	3.226742	-0.488333	0.0250
X4	-0.015948	0.095962	-0.276557	0.0010

Based on the following table, it can be seen that the unemployment variable (X1) has a significance value of 0.0400 and indicates that it is smaller than 0.05 so it can be said that the unemployment variable has a significant positive effect on the Gini ratio variable. The gender development index variable (X2) has a significance value of 0.0001, indicating that the value is smaller than 0.05 so it can be concluded that the gender development index variable has a significant negative effect on the Gini ratio variable.

The average length of schooling variable (X3) has a significance value of 0.0250 and indicates that the value of the variable is smaller than 0.05 so it can be concluded that the average length of schooling has a significant negative effect on the Gini ratio. Meanwhile, the per capita electricity consumption variable (X4) shows a probability value of 0.0010 and indicates that the value is smaller than 0.05 so it can be said that the per capita electricity consumption has a significant negative effect on the Gini ratio variable.

Tabel 2
Statistical Test Results (Y1)

R-squared	0.204200	Mean dependent var	-0.321100
Adjusted R-squared	-0.042243	S.D. dependent var	0.124111
S.E. of regression	0.139410	Akaike info criterion	-0.854341
Sum squared resid	0.136482	Schwarz criterion	-0.601201
Log likelihood	11.41880	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.624206
F-statistic	0.784472	Durbin-Watson stat	1.243800
Prob(F-statistic)	0.041130		

Simultaneous test or f test which is a test used to determine whether the unemployment variable, gender development index variable, average length of schooling variable, variable electricity consumption per capita together have no effect on the Gini ratio. If the value of Sig < 0.05, it means that the hypothesis is accepted. However, if > 0.05 then the hypothesis is rejected. In the table it can be concluded that the probability value of the F-statistic is 0.041130 which indicates it is smaller than 0.05, so that all independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable.

Tabel 3
Partial Test Results (Y2)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob. Sig n
C	-10.07152	1.101243	-7.373128	0.0000
X1	-0.347754	0.112141	-1.614326	0.0120
X2	6.026211	0.114025	1.723704	0.0000
X3	3.171641	0.475103	5.148423	0.0001
X4	1.003424	0.012614	-0.271152	0.0101
Y1	-1.023871	0.024407	-1.022452	0.0113

Based on the table above, it shows that the unemployment variable (X1) has a significance value of 0.0120 or <0.05, which means that the unemployment variable has a negative and significant effect on economic growth (Y2). The gender development index variable (X2) shows a significance value of 0.0000 which means the value is smaller than 0.05 and indicates that the gender development index variable has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. Meanwhile, the average length of schooling variable (X3) shows a value of 0.0001 which has a value less than 0.05, and results in a conclusion that the average length of schooling has a significant and positive effect on economic growth. Likewise, the variable electricity consumption per capita (X4) has a probability value of 0.0101 which means it is smaller than 0.05, so it can be said that electricity consumption per capita has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. Meanwhile, the Gini ratio variable (Y1) shows a significance value of 0.0113 where the value is smaller than 0.05, so the Gini ratio has a negative and significant effect on the variable economic growth.

Tabel 4
 Simultaneous Test Results (F-Test)

R-squared	0.787614	Mean dependent var	6.413417
Adjusted R-squared	0.781140	S.D. dependent var	0.532034
S.E. of regression	0.011327	Akaike info criterion	-3.534128
Sum squared resid	0.004132	Schwarz criterion	-3.242050
Log likelihood	27.62362	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.427712
F-statistic	2316.217	Durbin-Watson stat	1.255331
Prob(F-statistic)	0.004000		

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the results of the simultaneous significant test show that the probability F-statistic is 0.00400 which is smaller than 0.05 which means that the independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable.

4.1 Effect of Open Unemployment Rate on Gini Ratio

Referring to this study, it was found that the open unemployment rate has a significance value of 0.0400 and indicates that it is smaller than 0.05 so it can be said that this variable has a significant positive effect on the Gini ratio variable. In other words, the open unemployment rate has a directly proportional relationship to the existing inequality or Gini ratio. This shows that the higher the unemployment rate in Indonesia, confirms the occurrence of a massive increase in inequality. The level of inequality that has occurred so far seems to have been contributed by the high unemployment rate. More and more people who are not working indicate the income gap between the unemployed class and the high income group is getting wider. This further distances Indonesia's vision in SDGs-based development planning, to narrow the number of inequality that occurs. Unemployment and inequality are the two main enemies of the government, in improving the performance of existing economic achievements and SDGs. This is in line with the findings (Jäger et al., 2020) that the increase in work participation and the low level of unemployment have an impact on increasing wages so that income will increase. As a result, improving income and increasing wage levels can reduce the number of inequality that occurs.

4.2 The Effect of Open Unemployment Rate on Economic Growth

Based on this research, it is found that the unemployment variable has a significance value of 0.0120 or <0.05 , which means that the unemployment variable has a negative and significant effect on economic growth. This confirms that unemployment shows an inverse relationship to economic growth. The lower the unemployment rate in Indonesia, the higher the growth rate. Likewise, vice versa. Thus, this confirms that the Indonesian government in its efforts to create new job opportunities, seems to be able to minimize the unemployment rate that occurs, as well as contribute to increasing economic growth. Therefore, the government's program in terms of opening new jobs has two dimensions; namely reducing unemployment and at the same time accelerating economic growth in Indonesia. As mandated by the SDGs, every country or region must seek to improve welfare that is more distributive, one of which is by reducing the existing unemployment rate. This is in line with the findings temuan Almutairi, (2020); Cammeraat, (2020) dan Chu et al., (2020) that the low unemployment rate is able to accelerate and accelerate the economic growth of a country.

4.3 The Effect of Gender Development Index on Gini Ratio

In this study it was found that the gender development index with a significance value of 0.0001 indicates that the value is smaller than 0.05 so it can be concluded that the gender development index variable has a significant negative effect on the Gini ratio variable. This phenomenon confirms that the high gender development index is able to contribute to reducing the number of inequality that occurs. It is undeniable that the improvement in gender-based development has had a positive impact in reducing inequality in Indonesia. This social dimension seems to have had a fairly influential role in improving the economic dimension, especially regarding the inequality that has been happening so far. On the other hand, gender-biased development also exacerbates the high level of inequality that occurs. The patriarchal culture and the discrediting of certain genders have hindered the ongoing development process. Interestingly, the inequality that occurs does not appear to be solely caused by economic variables. However, the role of non-economic variables such as gender equity also influences the inequality that occurs. In principle, nothing stands alone, but influences each other. For this reason, the gender development agenda that has taken place in Indonesia has contributed to the reduction of inequality. This is in line with the findings Connelly et al., (2018), Erten & Çağatay, (2017), Piketty et al., (2018) that gender-biased development contributes to economic inequality, and vice versa.

4.4 Effect of Gender Development Index on Economic Growth

In the SDGs agenda, issues related to gender development are unavoidable. In the findings of this research, it is found that the gender development index shows a significance value of 0.0000 which means the value is smaller than 0.05 and indicates that the gender development index variable has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. In Indonesia, the gender-based development agenda is the focus of the government because it has an impact on existing economic activities. Gender equality is an instrument of development progress. Undermining certain genders, hinders development. Everyone has the same position and opportunity in development, both as an empowerer and as an empowered person. However, it is undeniable that in the midst of society in Indonesia there is still a patriarchal culture that limits the movement of women in social and economic spaces, so that this can hinder the existing economic growth. Biologically, men and women are different, but their rights and obligations in social and economic activities are not different. They have the same opportunity to progress and become more prosperous. Inclusive economic growth, also advocates growth that is not gender biased. Production and consumption activities in the concept of inclusive economic growth involve all elements of the country including men and women in a fair and proportionate manner, so that they are expected to work synergistically to realize more inclusive economic growth. This is supported by the findings of previous researchers that quality economic growth is directly proportional to high gender equality tinggi (Piketty et al., 2018; Seguino, 2016, 2020; Yimbessalu & Zakus, 2019).

4.5 The Effect of Average Length of School on Gini Ratio

The average length of schooling has a significance value of 0.0250 and indicates that the value of this variable is smaller than 0.05 so that it can be concluded that the average length of schooling has a significant negative effect on the Gini ratio. In other words, the higher the average length of schooling in Indonesia contributes to the decline in the Gini ratio in Indonesia. The higher the average number of years of schooling also increases the probability of the population to receive a higher education so that the quality of human resources is getting better. The improvement in existing human resources has become a barometer of increasing human

capital so that it allows everyone to get a better job and income, so that with improving income everyone can narrow the gap between the poor and the rich. On the other hand, the low average length of schooling is an obstacle for the population to get a good job and income. This is in line with the findings Islam & McGillivray, (2020) Improving the quality of education can reduce a country's Gini ratio, on the other hand, poor quality education can actually increase inequality.

4.6 The Effect of Average Length of School on Economic Growth

Furthermore, in this study, it was found that the average length of schooling showed a significant value of 0.0001, which has a value less than 0.05, for it can be concluded that the average length of schooling has a significant and positive effect on economic growth. The relationship that is built on these two variables is directly proportional. The higher the average length of schooling, the better the education level of the population, so they are likely to get far more prospective job opportunities. As a result, the income and welfare of the population will improve, so that the increase in the income level of the population will contribute to economic growth. In many places, quality education is a driving force for a more impressive economy so that it can produce high economic growth outcomes. On the other hand, underdeveloped countries are not able to increase economic growth in a better direction. This is in line with the findings Tran, (2020) that a high level of education is able to increase the productivity of the workforce so as to trigger an increase in economic growth.

4.7 Effect of Electricity Consumption on Gini Ratio

Another finding in this study is that the electricity consumption variable per capita shows a significance value of 0.0010 and shows that this value is smaller than 0.05 so it can be said that electricity consumption per capita has a significant negative effect on the Gini ratio variable. Assuming that these variables have an inverse relationship. The high consumption of electricity is a symbol of increasing population accessibility to electricity infrastructure so that it is able to drive existing economic activities. By moving the economy quickly, it helps to improve people's income levels so that they are able to narrow the distance between low and high income people. Infrastructure issues are often an obstacle in Indonesia, especially the accessibility of electricity for residents, especially those who live in remote villages. However, with increasing government efforts in providing electricity infrastructure, it also increases the percentage of the population towards electricity consumption. Thus, it will trigger the acceleration of future community economic activity in Indonesia. As stated in the SDGs agenda, more distributive infrastructure development has become a global development agenda. Likewise with Lawal et al., (2020) which emphasizes that more equitable electricity consumption is able to reduce economic inequality and inequality between regions.

4.8 The Effect of Electricity Consumption on Economic Growth

Referring to the findings of this research, electricity consumption per capita has a significance value of 0.0101, which means it is smaller than 0.05, so it can be said that electricity consumption per capita has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. This means that when electricity consumption is higher, economic growth will also improve. High economic growth is supported by equitable and quality infrastructure. The progress of electricity infrastructure in Indonesia is a mandatory requirement for increasing economic growth. This is indicated by the increasing consumption of public electricity, confirming that public spending is also getting higher. Thus, this can also be a barometer in Indonesia that the economy is getting higher, thus contributing to increased economic growth. On the other hand,

low levels of electricity consumption have the potential to reduce economic activity, and even disrupt the running of the economy. Limited infrastructure in various places, narrows the space for residents to carry out their social and economic activities. For this reason, the urgency of increasing the quantity and quality of infrastructure is an absolute requirement in driving the economy. Similar thing was found by Lawal et al., (2020) that the wider consumption of electricity is a stimulant to a faster pace of economic growth.

4.9 Influence of Open Unemployment Rate, Gender Development Index, Average Length of Schooling, Electricity Consumption on Economic Growth through Gini Ratio as Intervening Variable

Meanwhile, when viewed as a whole, all variables show a significant relationship, namely the independent variable to the dependent variable. Including, the Gini ratio shows a significance value of 0.0113 where the value is smaller than 0.05, so the Gini ratio has a negative and significant effect on the variable of economic growth. In this case, these variables show an inverse relationship. In other words, the lower the Gini ratio in Indonesia has a significant effect on increasing existing economic growth. That is, a decrease in the Gini ratio is able to increase the existing economic growth, and vice versa. This also confirms that economic growth in Indonesia is quite dependent on the movement of the Gini ratio. Although inequality cannot be completely eliminated in Indonesia, at least the existing economic growth is able to reduce the existing inequality. In other words, what happens is that the growth movement is slowly moving a little better. Although it is undeniable that the relationship between inequality and economic growth in Indonesia is often inversely proportional and sometimes directly proportional. So dynamic and so complex. In line with the findings of several previous researchers that increasingly reductive economic inequality is able to contribute significantly to higher economic growth (Chakroun et al., 2020; Duodu & Baidoo, 2020; Kasperowicz et al., 2020; Stähler, 2021; Tran, 2020; Zhang et al., 2020).

5. Conclusion

Referring to the results of this study in measuring the impact of SDGs-based development performance in Indonesia, it seems that the unemployment rate has a positive effect on the Gini ratio or in other words has a directly proportional relationship. On the other hand, the gender development index, average length of schooling, and electricity consumption per capita have a negative effect on the Gini ratio, in other words showing an inverse relationship. Next, the unemployment variable and the Gini ratio both show an inverse relationship to economic growth. Meanwhile, the gender development index, average length of schooling, and electricity consumption per capita each have a positive effect on economic growth. Thus, each of these variables has an inverse relationship to economic growth. The implications of this research include; in terms of efforts to reduce the number of inequality that occurs, the government must be more aggressive in reducing the unemployment rate which is often a contributor to the high rate of inequality. Likewise with the gender development agenda, increasing the average length of schooling and more distributive electricity consumption, so that the government is able to accelerate programs based on these dimensions, so that the number of inequality that occurs can be minimized as much as possible. Meanwhile, to boost higher quality economic growth, the government must optimize the synergy between stakeholders to open new jobs to minimize unemployment, improve school services and infrastructure so that there is an increase in the quality of human capital, encourage more gender-just development so that everyone has equal opportunities. together to be more prosperous and to accelerate the development of a wider electricity infrastructure so that there

is a more even distribution of electricity consumption, in driving the wheels of the economy. Thus, when this policy instrument goes well, the vision of SDGs-based development will be more accelerative and impressive in Indonesia.

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