



The effect of exports and development spending on Indonesia's economic growth

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ABSTRACT

The data used in this study is a 10-year time series data between 2003-2012 which is secondary. Data were obtained from various sources, including the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), and scientific journals and other literature related to this research topic. The analytical method used in this study is multiple regression analysis which is used to determine the magnitude of the effect of changing one variable on another variable with the help of SPSS 17. From the regression results above the R squared (R^2) value is 0.957, this means 95.7% variation changes in economic growth variables can be explained simultaneously by variations in export and development expenditure variables, the remaining 4.3% is determined by other variables or factors outside the model. For export, the results of the study show that the significance value is lower than the significant level ($0.000 < 0.05$) so that H_0 is rejected, H_a is accepted, thus exports have a positive and significant effect on economic growth. While development expenditure, the significant value is greater than the significance level ($0.251 > 0.05$) so that H_0 is accepted H_a is rejected thus the results of the study show that the coefficient of development expenditure (x_2), is not significant to Indonesia's economic growth.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is a process of increasing the production capacity of goods and services in a country's economy on an ongoing basis towards a more prosperous standard of living for a certain period. Economic growth is a central theme in the life of a country, because the success or failure of development programs is judged on the basis of the level of growth in output and national income.

Table 1. Development of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product for the 2003-2012 period

Year	GDP (Billion Rupiah)	Growth(%)
2003	1,572,159.30	4.70%
2004	1,656,516.80	5.00%
2005	1,750,815.20	5.60%

2006	1,847,126.70	5.50%
2007	1,964,327.30	6.30%
2008	2,082,456.10	6.00%
2009	2,178,850.40	4.60%
2010	2,314,458.80	6.20%
2011	2,464,676.50	6.50%
2012	2,618,139.20	6.20%

It can be seen from the table above that Indonesia's economic growth has improved quite well from 2003 to 2007, except for 2005 which experienced a decline caused by an increase in world oil. The global crisis that occurred in 2008 led to a decrease in growth from 6.3% in 2007 to 6.0% and further decreased in 2009 to 4.58%.

Table 2. Projection of Indonesia's economic growth rate (Percent) in 2014

		2011	2012	2013p	2014p
real GDP	Percent (changeannual)	6,5	6,2	5,6	5,3
Price indexconsumer	Percent (changeannual)	5,4	4,3	7,3	6,7
Balance Sheet Deficit Walk	Percent of GDP	0.2	-2,8	-3,4	-2.5
Deficit/SurplusBudget	Percent of GDP	-1,1	-1,3	-2.5	-2,3
Trading partner GDPmain	Percent (changeannual)	3,6	3,4	3,4	3,9

Indonesia's economic growth rate projection in 2012 will experience a current account deficit of minus 2.8% and continue until 2014. Several factors cause the trade deficit, namely: First, Indonesia's exports are still dominated by primary products or raw materials. As a result, when the demand for and prices for primary products decreased as a result of the economic crises in Europe and the United States, Indonesia's trade balance was immediately in deficit. Second, imports of crude oil and fuel jumped dramatically, swallowing up the non-oil and gas trade surplus.

Indonesia's economic management is further exacerbated by the deficit in the primary balance of the State Budget. Realization of state revenue is not able to cover state spending excluding interest payments and debt repayments. To pay debts, the government must create new debt. The 2012 state budget primary deficit was minus 1.3%. The main causes of the primary APBN deficit are the still large fuel subsidies and non-selective routine spending.

The vulnerability of this export performance is influenced by the fact that the main export commodities are still based on natural resources which are actually very vulnerable to price fluctuations. In addition, the decline in market share for Indonesian products in the United States was influenced by the push for cheaper Chinese products. China's dominance can be seen in all groups of Indonesia's main export goods to the United States. Another thing that is also relevant to look at in studying the development of Indonesia's manufacturing exports is product diversification according to technological content. The greater the share of high-tech products in Indonesia's total manufacturing exports, the higher the progress of Indonesia's manufacturing exports, and vice versa.

In general, the obstacle that greatly influences the development of Indonesian exports is the low competitiveness in the international market. The 2000 survey results from the International Management Development (IMD) regarding Indonesia's competitiveness were influenced by a lack of investor confidence, and low business competitiveness and weak infrastructure. It is expected to remain high with the trend of increasing import growth.

Apart from exports, government spending also has a significant impact on economic growth. Government spending can stimulate the economy through increased consumption and investment. In general, government expenditure is divided into two, namely routine expenditure and development

expenditure. Routine expenses are expenditures to finance routine activities such as employee salaries. Meanwhile, development spending is spending to finance ongoing development in an effort to improve people's welfare such as infrastructure improvements.

John Maynard Keynes said that in order to influence the course of the economy, the government can increase spending budgets when the economy is experiencing a recession so that jobs increase and people's real income also increases. ⁸ Based on these considerations, development spending such as infrastructure development is a solution to achieving the target of economic growth tall one.

So, based on the description above, the writer is interested in further analyzing Indonesia's economic growth and also knowing the extent to which factors such as exports and development spending stimulate Indonesia's economic growth. So the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "Analysis of the Influence of Exports and Development Expenditures on Indonesia's Economic Growth in the Period of 2003-2012".

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is a way to be able to understand the objects that are the target or purpose of a study. Therefore, the selection of methods must be in accordance with the research objectives concerned. The type of data collected and used and processed in this study is secondary data, namely processed results obtained from official offices and agencies related to this research. The data was obtained in the form of a quantitative time series over a period of 10 years. This method approach departs from data and then it is processed into valuable information for decision making. This method must also use quantitative tools in the form of computer software in managing the data.

The research location was conducted in Indonesia. The research is in the form of data collection on Exports, Development Expenditures, and Indonesia's Economic Growth through the BPS of South Sulawesi Province, Makassar City. In compiling this thesis, the author uses the library search method, namely research conducted with library materials in the form of scientific writings and scientific research reports that have a relationship with the topic under study. The data collection technique used was direct recording in the form of time series data over a period of 10 years (2003-2012). In this study, used comparative and quantitative methods,

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Research result

A. Overview of the Indonesian Economy

Economic growth experienced a turning point, when the prices of various export commodities declined following the fall in world oil prices. The world community's fear of a recession has caused a decline in demand for various products. As a result, Indonesia, which initially relied on exports as the spearhead of economic growth, began to enter difficult times. Various manufacturing industries, especially those that are export-oriented, such as textiles, shoes and electronics, have begun to reduce their activities, including reducing the workforce due to declining export market demand.

Entering 2009, the Indonesian economy will face tough challenges. During 2008 the Indonesian economy was relatively good when looking at various economic indicators. Economic growth in 2008 reached 6.1%, inflation could be reduced to 11.4%. This was due to deflation in the last two months in the final quarter of 2008. Whereas in 2009 itself, economic growth was still positive and the inflation rate was 2.8% or the lowest in the last ten years. In the following, we will describe data related to the development of GDP at constant 2000 prices by business field from 2008 to 2012 and its contribution to Indonesia's economic growth.

B. Overview of Indonesia's Export Conditions

Indonesia as a developing country has long been involved in international trade and the world's economic growth is very fast. However, in the last four years, there has been a slowdown in economic growth in many countries, requiring the ability to compete in it. Export products are basically aimed

at creating a strong and diverse export structure and a wide spread of markets and an increasing number of actors, so that product, market and actor differentiation is needed.

Export activity is one of the drivers of the domestic economy. Various efforts were made to encourage export activities, for example by issuing policies on import duties on several import tariff items (especially export supporting raw materials), simplification of the export trading system for certain commodities, and other policies. In addition, Indonesia, along with other ASEAN countries and China, formed CAFTA which aims to create a free trade area by eliminating or reducing barriers to trade in goods, both tariff and non-tariff, increasing market access to regulatory services and investment provisions as well as increasing aspects of economic cooperation for encourage economic relations in order to improve the welfare of the people of ASEAN and China.

One of the objectives of establishing CAFTA is the liberalization of trade in goods and services through the reduction and elimination of tariffs, liberalization or surrender and release to market mechanisms that promise opportunities, it is hoped that Indonesia can take advantage of these opportunities to compete. Considering that the area has a total population of 608 million people and a combined total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$ 3.3 billion, it is a free trade zone and an arena for competition to market industrial goods from all ASEAN member countries and China which have ratified the CAFTA. .

In terms of the spread of export products, the impact of the government's incessant expansion of destination countries can also be seen. This can be seen from the portion of exports to Japan which decreased from 22.30% of total exports in 2005 of 12.25% to 8.09% in 2011. Likewise, the portion to the European Union decreased from 12.70% in 2005 to 3, 68 in the last year. On the contrary, the portion of exports to ASEAN countries increased from 18.16% in 2008 to 20.08% in 2011. The increase in this portion also occurred in China from 6.43% to 11.27%. In 2011, Indonesia's exports exceeded US\$203 billion. This achievement is the highest record in the history of national exports. The achievement of the export record was due to the improvement in export quality, product diversification and export destination markets as well as increased production capacity in line with increased investment in various sectors. Indonesia's exports when viewed from its export ports amounted to 36.17% exported through ports from Java 32.81% through ports in Sumatra and the rest from ports from Kalimantan, Papua and Sulawesi.

Product diversification is also carried out both horizontally, namely exploring various types of new products, and vertically, namely creating new products from existing raw materials. This business can be seen from the various types of non-oil and gas products exported, the number of export commodities in 2005 reached 6,046 types of goods, while in 2011 there were 6,662 types of goods according to detailed postal tariffs (harmonized system) covering agricultural products, processing industries and mining. Oil and gas were the prima donna of national exports in the mid-1980s and earlier, so that oil and gas played a very prominent role in Indonesia's foreign trade. Overall, the development of Indonesia's foreign trade, both exports and imports of oil and gas, has always exceeded the value of non-oil and gas exports and imports. Along with time, Indonesia's dependence on oil and gas exports is getting smaller from year to year. This can be seen from the decline in oil and gas exports. When broken down further, a significant decline in the value of oil and gas exports occurred for each of the main commodities. So that the decline in oil prices after the Gulf War, namely before 1993, no longer had an impact on the national economy. The following is data on the export development of the oil and gas sector from 2003 to 2012. So that the decline in oil prices after the Gulf War, namely before 1993, no longer had an impact on the national economy. The following is data on the export development of the oil and gas sector from 2003 to 2012. So that the decline in oil prices after the Gulf War, namely before 1993, no longer had an impact on the national economy. The following is data on the export development of the oil and gas sector from 2003 to 2012.

Table 3. Export Development of Indonesia's Oil and Gas Sector by Value (Million/Million US\$)

Year	Crude oil	Oil Yield	Gas	Sub-Total	pert. (%)
2003	5 621.0	1 553,8	6 476.9	13 651.7	6,3
2004	6 241.4	1654.4	7 749.6	15 645,3	7,2
2005	8 145,8	1 932.0	9 153,7	19 231,5	8,8

2006	8 168,8	2 843,7	10 197,0	21 209,5	9,8
2007	9 226,0	2 878,8	9 983,8	22 088,6	10,2
2008	12 418,8	3 547,0	13 160,5	29 126,3	13,4
2009	7 820,3	2 262,3	8 935,7	19 018,3	8,7
2010	10 403,0	3 967,2	13 669,4	28 039,6	12,9
2011	13 828,7	4 776,9	22 871,5	41 477,1	19,1
2012	12 293,3	4 163,6	20 520,4	36 977,3	17,0

The development of the export value of the Indonesian Oil and Gas Sector from 2003 to 2008 has increased. But then it decreased quite drastically, this was due to a very high surge in world oil. Meanwhile, the development of non-oil and gas exports is implemented in an effort to increase foreign exchange and support economic productivity and employment opportunities. This effort was made to reduce dependence on foreign trade from oil and gas exports to non-oil and gas exports.

Table 4. Export Development of Indonesia's Non-Oil and Gas Sector by Value (Million/Million US\$)

Year	Sector Agriculture	Sector Industry	Sector Mine	Results Another sector	Sub-Total	pert. (%)
2003	2 526,2	40 880,0	3 995,7	4,7	47 406,6	4,9
2004	2 496,2	48 677,3	4 761,4	4,4	55 939,3	5,6
2005	2 880,3	55 593,7	7 946,9	7,6	66 428,5	6,7
2006	3 364,9	65 023,9	11 191,4	8,9	79 589,1	8,0
2007	3 657,8	76 460,8	11 885,0	8,8	92 012,3	9,3
2008	4 584,6	88 393,4	14 906,2	9,9	107 894,1	10,9
2009	4 352,8	73 435,8	19 692,3	10,8	97 491,7	9,8
2010	5 001,9	98 015,1	26 712,6	9,9	129 739,5	13,1
2011	5 165,7	122 188,7	34 652,1	13,1	162 019,6	16,4
2012	5 659,3	116 125,1	31 329,1	18,8	153 043,1	15,3

The development of non-oil and gas exports over the last seven years from 2005 to 2011 still shows an increase with an average of 17.11%. This increase was due to an increase in the export value of the mining sector without natural sand by 33.85%, the manufacturing sector by 15.08%, and the agricultural sector by 11.34%. The picture of less than optimal export performance is shown by the decline in exports in 2009 of 9.64% which was caused by the decline in exports of the agricultural sector and the manufacturing sector, which fell by 5.06% and 16.92% respectively compared to the previous year. To encourage trade and increase exports, Indonesia still faces problems and challenges that must be resolved, among them, Diversification and low quality of export products, limited market access,

C. Overview of Developments in Government Expenditures

The government's role is very important in the economy, especially in providing a multiplier effect in the macro area of a developing country. Government spending (government expenditure) is a fiscal policy that is expected to encourage increased investment through government spending in the area of development expenditure. Even though from *pelita* to *pelita* the amount of government savings as the largest source of development financing continues to increase, its contribution to the total development funds required is still far from expectations. In other words, the dependence of development funds on foreign loans is still quite large. However, starting from the last year of *Pelita I*, the percentage of government savings has started to be large compared to foreign loans.

To avoid a development budget deficit, Indonesia is still seeking resources from abroad, and even though the IGGI (Inter Governmental Group On Indonesia) is no longer an international forum that formally helps finance development in Indonesia, with the birth of the CGI (Consolative Group On Indonesia) the need for foreign loans as development funds can still be expected. In the following, data on the realization of Indonesian government spending from 2003 to 2012 will be described.

Table 5. Indonesian Government Expenditure Realization 2003-2012 (Million/Million US\$)

Year	Expenditure		Total Expenditure	Growth (%)
	Routine	Development		
2003	311,102	66,146	377,248	-
2004	357,617	69,609	427,226	5,0
2005	510,324	54,746	565,070	6,5
2006	632,280	66,719	699,099	8,1
2007	677,322	75,051	752,373	8,7
2008	900,658	85,073	985,731	11,4
2009	861,511	75,871	937,382	10,9
2010	961,830	80,287	1,042,117	12,1
2011	1,177,192	117,855	1,295,047	15,0
2012	1,372,259	176,051	1,548,310	17,9

Data from Table 3 shows that the realization of government spending in 2003 amounted to US\$ 377,248, increased until 2008 amounting to US\$ 985,731 and decreased by US\$ 937,382 in 2009, and in 2010 amounted to US\$ 1,042,117, increasing to 2012 amounting to US\$ 1,548,310. The development of development expenditure has fluctuated compared to routine expenditure which only decreased in 2009 amounting to US\$ 861,511 from 2008 amounting to US\$ 900,658. Development spending in 2003 was US\$ 66,146, increased in 2004 by 69,609, and decreased in 2005 by US\$ 54,746 and in 2006 by US\$ 66,719. In 2007, US\$ 75,051 increased by US\$ 85,073 in 2008, decreased by US\$ 75,871 in 2009 and US\$ 80,287 in 2010.

D. Data Normality Test

The data normality test is used to see whether in a regression model, the independent variable and the dependent variable or both have a normal distribution or not. The normally distributed data is Sig. According to this method if a variable has a statistically significant KS value ($p > 0.05$) then the variable has a normal distribution. In this Normality Test there are two ways to detect whether the residuals are normally distributed or not, namely by statistical tests and graphical analysis. Statistical analysis is the analysis used, namely the 1 sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test where the residuals of the data are entered to be tested whether they meet the assumption of normality or not.

This test is most widely used in research because it is more accurate and is done inferentially not just descriptively. Meanwhile, graphical analysis was carried out in this study using normal PP plots and histograms. In the normal pp plot, if the data points are located around the diagonal line, the normality assumption is said to be met, and in the histogram, if the histogram follows the normal distribution right in the middle without deviating to the right or left, then the normality assumption is fulfilled.

E. Data Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test needs to be done to test whether the regression model found a correlation between independent variables, if there is a correlation, then it is called a multicollinearity problem (MULTIKO). To find out the multicollinearity between these independent variables, it can be seen through the VIF (variance inflation factor) of each independent variable on the dependent variable. If the VIF value is not more than 5, it means that there is no multicollinearity in the model.

F. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity is the residual variance that is not constant in the regression, so the accuracy of the prediction results is doubtful. The purpose of this test is to test whether in a regression model, there is an unequal variance of the residuals from one observation to another. If the variance of the residuals from one observation to another is constant, it is called homoscedasticity, and if the variances are different, it is called heteroscedasticity. A good regression model is one that does not have heteroscedasticity or fulfills the assumption of homoscedasticity.

2. Discussion

A. The Simultaneous Effect of Exports and Development Expenditures on Indonesia's Economic Growth.

Simultaneous test results: the export variable (X_1) and development expenditure (X_2) have an effect on economic growth (Y) showing the results of the calculated F value of 78,152 with a significant F of 0.000 or smaller in all independent variables, namely the export variable (X_1), and development expenditure (X_2), has a significant simultaneous effect on economic growth (Y). of 0.05 (5%), so that it accepts H_0 . These results state that simultaneously all the independent variables, namely the export variable (X_1) and development expenditure (X_2), have a significant effect simultaneously on economic growth (Y).

Economic growth is generally defined as an increase in real per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP/GDP). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of a country's total output, which is the market value of all final goods and services produced during a certain period of time by the factors of production located within a country. The development of a country's economy can be seen from the increase in the production of goods and services. This, in terms of export performance in contributing to economic growth. If exports increase, the production of goods and services will also increase because increased exports indicate that the demand for goods and services abroad is greater than the demand for foreign goods within the country. Therefore, the economy will increase the amount of goods and services produced. This increase in the production of goods and services will lead to an increase in economic growth.

B. The effect of development spending on economic growth

The results showed that the value of the regression coefficient (B) = 0.081 with a significant level of 0.251 when compared to the significance level α (0.05), indicating a significance value greater than the significance level ($0.251 > 0.05$) so that H_0 was accepted, H_a was rejected, thus the results of the study shows that the development expenditure coefficient (x_2), has a positive and insignificant influence on Indonesia's economic growth. This means that government policies in the allocation of funds for development expenditures from 2003 to 2012 did not touch the real aspects of the process of increasing GDP so that they did not have an impact on Indonesia's economic growth.

Government spending is a component of fiscal policy that aims to accelerate investment, increase employment opportunities, maintain economic stability and create an even distribution of income through state spending, both routine spending and development spending. Kurnarjo revealed that government spending plays a role in matching public demand with the provision of facilities and infrastructure that cannot be met by the private sector. Government spending continues to grow resulting in state revenues must be increased. This means that the government must be able to explore sources of revenue, most of which come from taxes.

Although overall government spending is very important in its contribution to national income, what is even more important is determining the composition of these government expenditures. The composition of government spending is a strategy to achieve the goals of national development. With the composition of these expenditures, a question will be answered, namely which expenditures are more prioritized, whether routine expenditures must be greater than development expenditures or vice versa.

This is in accordance with the Macro theory where an increase in Economic Growth also means an increase in national income and an increase in per capita income so that it encourages an increase in government tax revenues so that the ability of government spending will increase even though it does not have too much influence. This is due to the dominance of government spending affecting economic growth through development spending rather than the other way around. Based on the theories presented above, in this study it can be emphasized that this research supports the previous theory, namely that there is an effect of government spending on economic growth. The results showed that the regression coefficient (B) = 0.081 with a significantly higher level than the significance level ($0.251 > 0$).

4. CONCLUSION

From the results of an empirical study regarding the analysis affecting Indonesia's economic growth in the 2003-2012 period, it can be concluded, the results of the study show a significance value lower than the significant level ($0.000 < 0.05$) so that H_0 is rejected, H_a is accepted, thus exports have a positive and significant effect on growth economics, the results showed that the regression coefficient (B) = 0.081 with a significant level greater than the significance level ($0.251 > 0.05$) so that H_0 was accepted H_a was rejected thus the results showed that the development expenditure coefficient (x_2) was not significant to Indonesia's economic growth .

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