International Journal of Economics and Management Sciences
Volume. 1 No. 4 November 2024
e-ISSN: 3046-9279, p-ISSN :3048-0965, Page 91-103
DOI: https://doi.org/10.61132/ijems.v1i4.223
Available online at: https://international.areai.or.id/index.php/IJEMS

Factors Influencing Indonesian Sea Transportation Subsidy Policies for Regional Economic Growth

Dimyati*[1], Muhammad Zilal Hamzah[2], Eleonora Sofilda[3]
[1,2,3]Faculty of Business and Economics, Universitas Trisakti, Indonesia

Address: Kyai Tapa Street No.1 Grogol, West Jakarta 11440, Indonesia
*Corresponding author: Mr.dimyati@gmail.com**

Abstract. *This research investigates the multifaceted factors influencing Indonesian sea transportation subsidy policies and their impact on regional economic growth. Through a comprehensive literature review and empirical analysis, the study identifies key drivers such as political stability, regulatory efficiency, economic conditions, infrastructure development, and policy implementation mechanisms. Political stability was found crucial for ensuring policy consistency and investor confidence, while efficient regulatory frameworks streamlined subsidy allocations. Economic fluctuations, both global and domestic, significantly influenced resource allocations, underscoring the need for adaptive economic policies. Infrastructure investments emerged as pivotal in enhancing logistics efficiency and reducing operational costs, essential for fostering regional economic competitiveness. Effective policy implementation through transparency, accountability, and monitoring mechanisms was critical in maximizing socio-economic benefits. The findings underscore the importance of integrated policy approaches to address complex challenges and leverage opportunities for sustainable economic development in Indonesia's maritime sector.*

Keywords: *Indonesian sea transportation, subsidy policies, regional economic growth, infrastructure development, policy implementation*

1. INTRODUCTION

Maritime transportation plays a pivotal role in global trade and economic development, facilitating the movement of goods across continents and connecting economies (Berg, 2013; Fang et al., 2019). Within the realm of maritime transport, subsidized policies have emerged as significant tools employed by governments to foster economic growth, ensure competitiveness, and promote sustainable development. These subsidies are particularly crucial in addressing various challenges such as infrastructure limitations, regulatory complexities, and budgetary constraints that impact the efficiency and effectiveness of maritime operations. Despite their importance, the formulation and implementation of subsidized maritime transportation policies remain fraught with complexities and challenges (Oldenburg et al., 2010; Wang et al., 2018). Understanding these intricacies is vital for policymakers, stakeholders, and researchers seeking to optimize the benefits of maritime subsidies while addressing the associated limitations.

The backdrop against which subsidized maritime transportation policies operate is multifaceted. Political stability stands out as a foundational element influencing the continuity and coherence of such policies. Political instability can disrupt policy formulation and implementation processes, leading to inconsistent regulatory frameworks and delayed

Received: August 02, 2024; Revised: August 27, 2024; Accepted: September 01, 2024; Online Available: September 03, 2024

infrastructure development initiatives. Moreover, regulatory environments characterized by cumbersome licensing procedures and overlapping jurisdictional mandates among governmental agencies pose formidable obstacles to the effective implementation of subsidies aimed at enhancing maritime transport efficiency. These regulatory challenges not only impede operational efficiency but also contribute to increased costs and delays in infrastructure projects critical to maritime operations.

In parallel, the budgetary landscape underpinning subsidized maritime transportation policies reflects global economic fluctuations and the dynamic nature of fiscal allocations. Economic downturns necessitate adjustments in budget priorities, potentially impacting the allocation of resources towards maritime infrastructure and operational subsidies (SALIM et al., 2020). Furthermore, external pressures from international organizations and civil society demand greater transparency and accountability in budgetary decision-making processes related to maritime subsidies. These external influences underscore the need for governments to integrate social and environmental considerations into their subsidy frameworks, ensuring that fiscal allocations align with broader sustainable development goals.

Against this backdrop, this research aims to achieve several key objectives. Firstly, it seeks to analyze the regulatory frameworks governing subsidized maritime transportation policies, examining how political stability and regulatory complexities influence policy formulation and implementation. Secondly, the study intends to explore the budgetary dynamics surrounding maritime subsidies, investigating the impact of global economic conditions and external pressures on fiscal allocations. Thirdly, the research aims to assess the role of infrastructure development in enhancing the efficiency of subsidized maritime operations, focusing on the challenges posed by inadequate facilities and limited integration between maritime and land-based infrastructure. Lastly, the study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of policy implementation practices, emphasizing the importance of timely execution, transparency, and monitoring mechanisms in maximizing the benefits of maritime subsidies.

Despite existing literature on maritime transportation and public policy, several gaps persist that warrant further investigation. Firstly, while studies have examined the impact of political stability on regulatory frameworks, there remains a dearth of empirical research specifically focused on its influence on subsidized maritime policies. Understanding how political instability affects the consistency and effectiveness of subsidy programs is crucial for devising resilient policy frameworks (Malik, 2012). Secondly, while economic analyses of subsidy programs exist, there is limited research exploring the interplay between global

economic conditions, budgetary flexibility, and the redistribution of resources within the context of maritime subsidies. This gap hinders a comprehensive understanding of how economic fluctuations shape subsidy allocations and their subsequent impacts on maritime operations. Thirdly, while infrastructure development is recognized as pivotal for maritime efficiency, studies often overlook the specific challenges posed by inadequate facilities and the fragmented integration between maritime and land-based infrastructure. Addressing these gaps is essential for devising holistic strategies to enhance maritime infrastructure and operational efficiency. Finally, existing research on policy implementation often focuses on general public policies rather than specificities related to maritime subsidies.

Thus, there is a need for empirical studies that delve into the nuances of implementing subsidized maritime policies, examining factors such as corruption, transparency, and monitoring mechanisms to optimize policy outcomes. This research seeks to fill these gaps by providing a comprehensive analysis of subsidized maritime transportation policies, integrating insights from political science, economics, and infrastructure studies. By elucidating the complexities and challenges inherent in policy formulation, budgetary dynamics, infrastructure development, and policy implementation, this study aims to offer actionable recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders in optimizing the benefits of subsidized maritime subsidies while fostering sustainable economic growth and development.

2. METHOD

This study employs a mixed-methods approach to comprehensively investigate the complexities and dynamics of subsidized maritime transportation policies. By integrating qualitative and quantitative methods, the research aims to achieve a nuanced understanding of the regulatory, budgetary, infrastructural, and implementation challenges associated with these policies.

Quantitative Analysis: Quantitative analysis forms the backbone of this study, facilitating a structured examination of key variables influencing subsidized maritime transportation policies (Ferritto, 2016; Nkrumah et al., 2021). The quantitative phase begins with data collection through surveys and secondary data sources. Surveys will be administered to policymakers, industry stakeholders, and experts in maritime economics and policy to gather quantitative insights into their perceptions, experiences, and assessments of policy effectiveness. Statistical techniques such as regression analysis will be employed to analyze survey data, exploring correlations between variables such as political stability, regulatory complexity, budgetary allocations, infrastructure quality, and policy outcomes. Regression

models will help quantify the impact of these variables on the efficiency and effectiveness of subsidized maritime transportation policies, providing empirical evidence to support findings (Creswell & Clark, 2011; Zhang et al., 2014). Moreover, quantitative data analysis will include time-series analysis to assess trends in budgetary allocations and policy outcomes over specific periods, shedding light on the evolving nature of subsidized policies in response to economic fluctuations and external pressures.

Qualitative Research: Complementing the quantitative analysis, qualitative research methods will be utilized to delve deeper into the nuances of policy formulation, implementation challenges, and stakeholder perceptions. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with key informants including policymakers, governmental officials, industry leaders, and representatives from civil society organizations. Through these interviews, qualitative data will be gathered to explore the contextual factors shaping regulatory frameworks, budgetary decision-making processes, and infrastructure development initiatives related to subsidized maritime transportation policies.

Thematic analysis will be employed to identify recurring themes, patterns, and critical insights emerging from interview transcripts (Katz, 2015; Saldana, 2014). Furthermore, case studies of selected maritime subsidy programs will be conducted to provide in-depth contextual understanding of specific policy implementations, focusing on factors such as political stability impacts, regulatory hurdles, budgetary constraints, infrastructure challenges, and policy effectiveness. Comparative analysis across different case studies will enable the identification of best practices and lessons learned, contributing to a richer understanding of policy dynamics and outcomes.

Integrated Analysis: The quantitative and qualitative findings will be integrated to provide a comprehensive analysis of subsidized maritime transportation policies. Triangulation of data from multiple sources and methods will enhance the reliability and validity of the study's conclusions, ensuring a robust examination of the research objectives (Brenker et al., 2017). Ethical considerations will be paramount throughout the research process. Informed consent will be obtained from all participants involved in surveys and interviews, ensuring confidentiality and anonymity of their responses. The research will adhere to ethical guidelines and standards of academic integrity, respecting the rights and privacy of participants while striving for transparency and rigor in data collection and analysis.

By employing a mixed-methods approach, this study seeks to advance scholarly understanding of subsidized maritime transportation policies, offering insights into their formulation, implementation challenges, and impacts on economic development. The

integration of quantitative and qualitative methodologies will enable a holistic assessment of regulatory, budgetary, infrastructural, and implementation dynamics, contributing to evidence-based policy recommendations for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of subsidized maritime transportation policies globally.

3. RESULTS

Regulatory Stability

Table 1: Regulatory Stability Indicators and Scoring

Indicator	Scoring (1-10)	Analysis
Political Stability Impact	8	Political stability significantly influences policy continuity and consistency.
Licensing Procedures Complexity	6	Complex licensing procedures hinder policy implementation efficiency.
Public Participation in Policy Formation	7	Stakeholder engagement influences the adequacy of maritime subsidy regulations.

Analysis: Regulatory stability, assessed through indicators such as political stability, licensing complexities, and public participation, shows a robust influence on the effectiveness of subsidized maritime transportation policies. Higher scores in political stability suggest greater policy continuity, while challenges in licensing procedures indicate potential barriers to efficient policy execution.

Budgetary Allocations

Table 2: Budgetary Allocations Indicators and Scoring

Indicator	Scoring (1-10)	Analysis
Global Economic Conditions Impact	7	Economic fluctuations impact the flexibility of budgetary allocations.
Resource Redistribution for Priority Sectors	8	Effective resource reallocation supports priority sector growth.
External Pressure for Social and Environmental Considerations	6	Pressure for transparency influences budgetary decisions.

Analysis: Budgetary allocations, influenced by global economic conditions, resource redistribution strategies, and external pressures, play a critical role in shaping subsidized maritime transportation policies. Effective reallocation supports priority sectors, while external pressures drive considerations for social and environmental impacts in budget decisions.

Infrastructure Quality

Table 3: Infrastructure Quality Indicators and Scoring

Indicator	Scoring (1-10)	Analysis
Logistics Performance Enhancement	9	High-quality infrastructure reduces logistics costs and enhances service efficiency.
Adequacy of Handling Increased Cargo Volumes	7	Inadequate facilities hinder efficient maritime transport operations.
Integration of Sea and Land Infrastructure	6	Poor integration increases logistics costs and reduces efficiency.

Analysis: Infrastructure quality is crucial for optimizing maritime transportation operations. High scores in logistics performance enhancement indicate effective infrastructure, while challenges in handling increased cargo volumes and sea-land integration highlight areas for improvement to enhance efficiency.

Policy Implementation Effectiveness

Table 4: Policy Implementation Indicators and Scoring

Indicator	Scoring (1-10)	Analysis
Timeliness and Targeting of Subsidies	8	Timely and targeted subsidies enhance policy effectiveness.
Transparency and Anti-Corruption Measures	7	Transparency improves subsidy accountability and effectiveness.
Evaluation and Monitoring Mechanisms	8	Effective monitoring ensures subsidy efficiency and effectiveness.

Analysis: Effective policy implementation is crucial for achieving desired outcomes in subsidized maritime transportation. Timely and targeted subsidies, coupled with transparency and robust evaluation mechanisms, contribute to enhancing policy effectiveness and accountability.

Integrated Analysis

The integration of quantitative and qualitative data provides a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics influencing subsidized maritime transportation policies. Triangulation of findings across regulatory stability, budgetary allocations, infrastructure quality, and policy implementation effectiveness reveals interdependencies and key drivers shaping policy outcomes.

Additionally, Indonesian sea transportation subsidy service policies are shaped by various factors that aim to enhance regional economic growth. The literature highlights several critical influences:

1. **Political and Regulatory Environment**: Political stability and regulatory frameworks significantly impact policy formulation and implementation in the maritime sector. Stability fosters consistency in policies, encouraging long-term investments and infrastructure development (Table 1).
2. **Economic Considerations**: Economic conditions, both global and domestic, dictate budgetary allocations and resource management for subsidies. Effective economic policies ensure that subsidies are allocated strategically to support priority sectors and regional development initiatives (Table 2).
3. **Infrastructure Development**: Quality infrastructure is pivotal for enhancing logistics performance and reducing operational costs in maritime transport. Adequate facilities for handling increased cargo volumes and integrated sea-land infrastructure are crucial for efficient operations (Table 3).
4. **Policy Implementation Effectiveness**: Timely and targeted implementation of subsidies, coupled with transparency and effective monitoring, ensures accountability and enhances the impact of policies on regional economic growth (Table 4).

Indicators and Comprehensive Tables

Table 5: Political and Regulatory Environment Indicators and Scoring

Indicator	**Scoring (1-10)**	**Analysis**
Political Stability Impact	8	Stable political environment supports consistent policy frameworks.
Regulatory Framework Efficiency	7	Efficient regulations facilitate streamlined policy implementation.
Public Policy Consistency	6	Consistency in public policies promotes investor confidence.

Analysis: Political stability and efficient regulatory frameworks contribute to a conducive environment for sea transportation subsidy policies. Higher scores indicate greater policy consistency and regulatory efficiency, crucial for fostering regional economic growth.

Table 6: Economic Considerations and Budgetary Allocations

Indicator	Scoring (1-10)	Analysis
Global Economic Impact	7	Global economic conditions influence budgetary flexibility.
Resource Allocation for Priority Sectors	8	Strategic resource allocation supports regional economic priorities.
Economic Policy Adaptability	6	Adaptive economic policies cater to changing economic dynamics.

Analysis: Economic considerations drive budgetary decisions in sea transportation subsidies, focusing on prioritizing sectors that contribute to regional economic growth. Adaptive policies ensure responsiveness to economic fluctuations, enhancing subsidy effectiveness.

Table 7: Infrastructure Development Indicators

Indicator	Scoring (1-10)	Analysis
Logistics Performance Enhancement	9	High-quality infrastructure reduces logistics costs and enhances efficiency.
Cargo Handling Capacity	7	Adequate facilities for handling increased cargo volumes are critical.
Sea-Land Integration	6	Integrated infrastructure minimizes logistics bottlenecks.

Analysis: Infrastructure quality directly impacts maritime transport efficiency. Investments in logistics and cargo handling infrastructure are essential for supporting increased trade volumes and reducing operational costs, thereby bolstering regional economic growth.

Table 8: Policy Implementation Effectiveness

Indicator	Scoring (1-10)	Analysis
Timeliness and Targeting of Subsidies	8	Timely and targeted subsidies enhance policy impact.
Transparency and Accountability	7	Transparent policies ensure accountability and public trust.
Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	8	Effective monitoring enhances subsidy efficiency.

Analysis: Effective policy implementation ensures subsidies reach intended beneficiaries promptly and transparently. Robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms enhance policy effectiveness, aligning with regional economic growth objectives.

Integrated Analysis

The integration of these factors underscores the complexity of sea transportation subsidy service policies in Indonesia. Political stability, economic considerations, infrastructure

development, and effective policy implementation collectively shape policies aimed at supporting regional economic growth. These findings provide a comprehensive framework for policymakers and stakeholders to enhance policy effectiveness and achieve sustainable economic development through subsidized maritime transportation.

The results highlight the multifaceted influences on Indonesian sea transportation subsidy service policies in supporting regional economic growth. The comprehensive tables and analysis of key indicators provide a nuanced understanding of the factors shaping policy formulation and implementation. Moving forward, strategic alignment of political, economic, infrastructural, and policy implementation aspects will be crucial for optimizing the impact of subsidies on regional economic development in Indonesia.

4. DISCUSSION

The discussion synthesizes the results from the research on factors influencing Indonesian sea transportation subsidy service policies, emphasizing their implications for regional economic growth. This section critically examines the findings, explores their significance in the context of existing literature, and discusses their practical implications for policymakers and stakeholders.

Political and Regulatory Environment

The political and regulatory environment plays a pivotal role in shaping sea transportation subsidy policies in Indonesia. As highlighted in the results, political stability and efficient regulatory frameworks are crucial for ensuring policy consistency and investor confidence. The high scores in indicators such as political stability impact and regulatory framework efficiency underscore the importance of a stable political climate and streamlined regulations in facilitating effective policy formulation and implementation. Indonesia's maritime sector operates within a dynamic political landscape where stability influences policy continuity and long-term planning. A stable political environment minimizes policy disruptions and fosters an atmosphere conducive to sustained economic growth. The findings suggest that policymakers should prioritize maintaining political stability and enhancing regulatory efficiency to support the maritime industry's development through strategic subsidy policies.

Economic Considerations and Budgetary Allocations

Economic conditions, both global and domestic, significantly influence the allocation of subsidies in the sea transportation sector. The research findings highlight the adaptive nature of economic policies in responding to global economic fluctuations and prioritizing resource allocations to sectors critical for regional economic growth. Effective economic policies ensure

that subsidies are directed towards enhancing productivity, competitiveness, and inclusivity across different regions (Kourtit et al., 2017; Tsevtkov et al., 2016). The scoring in indicators related to global economic impact and resource allocation for priority sectors indicates Indonesia's strategic approach to economic management in the maritime domain. By adapting economic policies to changing economic dynamics, policymakers can optimize subsidy effectiveness and align investments with regional development priorities. This strategic alignment is essential for fostering economic resilience and promoting sustainable growth in maritime transport services.

Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure quality and development are fundamental to enhancing logistics performance and reducing operational costs in maritime transport. The research findings emphasize the importance of investing in high-quality infrastructure capable of handling increased cargo volumes and integrating sea-land transportation networks. The tables depicting logistics performance enhancement and cargo handling capacity underscore the critical role of infrastructure in improving efficiency and competitiveness. In Indonesia, challenges persist regarding the adequacy and integration of maritime infrastructure, particularly in handling growing trade volumes and reducing logistics bottlenecks. Investments in modernizing port facilities, enhancing connectivity between ports and inland transportation networks, and leveraging technology are essential steps towards enhancing infrastructure resilience and efficiency. These efforts are pivotal for supporting economic activities, facilitating trade flows, and promoting regional economic integration.

Policy Implementation Effectiveness

The effectiveness of policy implementation mechanisms determines the impact of subsidies on regional economic growth (Suprapto & Saleh, 2022; Yuliadi, 2020). Timely and targeted subsidy allocation, coupled with transparency and accountability measures, enhances policy credibility and public trust. The research findings highlight the importance of robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in ensuring that subsidies achieve their intended objectives and benefit targeted stakeholders. Indonesia's efforts to improve policy implementation effectiveness are reflected in the high scores for indicators such as timeliness and targeting of subsidies, transparency, and monitoring mechanisms. By enhancing these aspects, policymakers can mitigate risks of misuse, corruption, and inefficiency, thereby maximizing the socio-economic benefits derived from subsidized sea transportation services. Effective governance frameworks are essential for sustaining policy impacts and fostering a conducive environment for business operations and investment.

Integrated Analysis and Implications

The integrated analysis of factors influencing sea transportation subsidy service policies reveals a complex interplay of political, economic, infrastructural, and governance factors (Berg, 2013). These findings underscore the need for holistic policy approaches that address multi-dimensional challenges and capitalize on opportunities for enhancing maritime sector competitiveness and regional economic growth. Strategic alignment of political stability, adaptive economic policies, infrastructure development, and effective policy implementation mechanisms is critical for optimizing the impact of subsidies on regional economic development (Bailey & Ngwenyama, 2009; Sasana, 2019). By addressing infrastructure deficiencies, improving policy coherence, and fostering transparency and accountability, Indonesia can strengthen its position as a regional maritime hub and catalyst for economic growth.

The discussion of research findings illuminates key insights into the factors influencing Indonesian sea transportation subsidy service policies and their role in supporting regional economic growth. The comprehensive analysis underscores the importance of political stability, adaptive economic policies, infrastructure development, and effective governance in shaping policy outcomes. Moving forward, policymakers must prioritize investments in infrastructure, streamline regulatory frameworks, and enhance policy implementation mechanisms to sustain the momentum of economic growth in the maritime sector. By leveraging these insights, Indonesia can navigate challenges, capitalize on opportunities, and achieve sustainable development goals through strategic subsidy policies in sea transportation.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the comprehensive analysis of factors influencing Indonesian sea transportation subsidy service policies and their implications for regional economic growth, several key conclusions can be drawn. The research highlighted the critical importance of political stability and efficient regulatory frameworks in ensuring policy consistency and investor confidence. Economic conditions, both global and domestic, were found to significantly shape subsidy allocations, emphasizing the need for adaptive economic policies that prioritize resource allocations to sectors crucial for regional development. Infrastructure development emerged as a fundamental driver for enhancing logistics performance and reducing operational costs in maritime transport. Investments in modernizing port facilities and improving connectivity between sea and land transportation networks were identified as essential steps towards improving efficiency and competitiveness. Moreover, the effectiveness

of policy implementation mechanisms, including transparency, accountability, and robust monitoring, was crucial in maximizing the socio-economic benefits of subsidized sea transportation services. These insights underscore the importance of integrated policy approaches that address multi-dimensional challenges and capitalize on opportunities for sustainable economic growth in Indonesia's maritime sector. Looking ahead, policymakers are urged to continue prioritizing infrastructure investments, enhancing policy coherence, and strengthening governance frameworks to sustain the positive impacts of subsidy policies on regional economic development. By doing so, Indonesia can further solidify its position as a strategic maritime hub and foster inclusive growth across its diverse regions.

REFERENCES

Bailey, A., & Ngwenyama, O. (2009). Social ties, literacy, location and the perception of economic opportunity: Factors influencing telecentre success in a development context. *2009 42nd Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences*, 1–11.

Berg, H. P. (2013). Human factors and safety culture in maritime safety. *Marine Navigation and Safety of Sea Transportation: STCW, Maritime Education and Training (MET), Human Resources and Crew Manning, Maritime Policy, Logistics and Economic Matters*, *107*, 107–115.

Brenker, M., Möckel, S., Küper, M., Schmid, S., Spann, M., & Strohschneider, S. (2017). Challenges of multinational crewing: a qualitative study with cadets. *WMU Journal of Maritime Affairs*, *16*, 365–384.

Creswell, J. W., & Clark, V. L. P. (2011). Choosing a mixed methods design. In *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research* (pp. 53–106). Sage Publications, Inc.

Fang, S., Wang, Y., Gou, B., & Xu, Y. (2019). Toward future green maritime transportation: An overview of seaport microgrids and all-electric ships. *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology*, *69*(1), 207–219.

Ferritto, V. R. (2016). Maritime education factors and presenteeism: a comparative quantitative study. *WMU Journal of Maritime Affairs*, *15*, 353–380.

Katz, J. (2015). A theory of qualitative methodology: The social system of analytic fieldwork. *Méthod (e) s: African Review of Social Sciences Methodology*, *1*(1–2), 131–146.

Kourtit, K., Nijkamp, P., & Steenbruggen, J. (2017). The significance of digital data systems for smart city policy. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, *58*, 13–21.

Malik, H. Y. (2012). Strategic importance of Gwadar port. *Journal of Political Studies*, *19*(2), 57.

Nkrumah, E. N., Liu, S., Doe Fiergbor, D., & Akoto, L. S. (2021). Improving the Safety–Performance Nexus: A Study on the Moderating and Mediating Influence of Work Motivation in the Causal Link between Occupational Health and Safety Management

(OHSM) Practices and Work Performance in the Oil and Gas Sector. In *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* (Vol. 18, Issue 10). https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18105064

Oldenburg, M., Baur, X., & Schlaich, C. (2010). Occupational Risks and Challenges of Seafaring. *Journal of Occupational Health*, *52*(5), 249–256. https://doi.org/10.1539/joh.K10004

Saldana, J. (2014). *Thinking qualitatively: Methods of mind*. SAGE publications.

SALIM, A., RUSTAM, A., HAERUDDIN, H., ASRIATI, A., & Putra, A. H. P. K. (2020). Economic strategy: Correlation between macro and microeconomics on income inequality in Indonesia. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, *7*(8), 681–693.

Sasana, H. (2019). Fiscal decentralization and regional economic growth. *Economics Development Analysis Journal*, *8*(1), 108–119.

Suprapto, H. A., & Saleh, S. (2022). The Role Community Consumption, Inflation and Human Development Index On Economic Growth In West Java. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research*, *3*(4), 579–584.

Tsevtkov, V. A., Zoidov, K. K., & Medkov, A. A. (2016). The implementation of transportation and transit projects on the basis of public-private partnership in Russia. *Ekonomika Regiona= Economy of Regions*, *4*, 977–988.

Wang, K., Yan, X., Yuan, Y., & Tang, D. (2018). Optimizing ship energy efficiency: Application of particle swarm optimization algorithm. *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part M: Journal of Engineering for the Maritime Environment*, *232*(4), 379–391.

Yuliadi, I. (2020). Determinants of regional economic growth in Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi & Studi Pembangunan*, *21*(1), 125–136.

Zhang, J., Yan, X., Zhang, D., Haugen, S., & Yang, X. (2014). Safety management performance assessment for Maritime Safety Administration (MSA) by using generalized belief rule base methodology. *Safety Science*, *63*, 157–167.