

# THE IMPACT OF INDONESIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH ON POLICY AND GLOBAL ECONOMIC INFLUENCE

**Natalia Indrawati, Syamsul Arifin, Devangga Putra Adhitya Pratama**

Sekolah Tinggi Ekonomi Pemuda<sup>1,2</sup>

Jalan Bung Tomo 8 , 60246 Surabaya, Jawa Timur Indonesia

Jl. Ketintang Wiyata, Ketintang, Kec. Gayungan, 60231 Surabaya, Jawa Timur, Indonesia

[nataliaindrawati87@gmail.com](mailto:nataliaindrawati87@gmail.com)

Correspondence Author Email: [nataliaindrawati87@gmail.com](mailto:nataliaindrawati87@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

*Indonesia's economic growth has played a significant role in shaping national policy frameworks and strengthening the country's position within the global economic system. As the largest economy in Southeast Asia and an emerging middle-income country, Indonesia's sustained economic expansion has influenced fiscal and monetary policy formulation, trade strategies, investment regulations, and international economic diplomacy. This literature review aims to examine existing academic studies, policy reports, and empirical research related to the impact of Indonesia's economic growth on domestic policy development and its global economic influence.*

*The review synthesizes findings from various sources to highlight the relationship between economic growth and government policy responses, including macroeconomic stability, foreign direct investment, globalization, and trade integration. Furthermore, the literature indicates that Indonesia's economic growth has enhanced its participation in regional and global economic forums, increased its attractiveness to international investors, and strengthened its bargaining power in global economic governance. However, several challenges remain, such as income inequality, structural dependency, and vulnerability to global economic shocks. This study contributes to a comprehensive understanding of how economic growth not only drives domestic policy direction but also shapes Indonesia's evolving role in the global economy.*

**Keywords:** Economic Growth, Indonesia, Public Policy, Global Economic Influence, Trade, Globalization

## A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as Southeast Asia's largest economy, has experienced steady economic growth over the past decades (Pratama & Farida, 2025). This growth has important implications for national policy frameworks and Indonesia's role within the global economic environment. Economic growth influences domains such as trade policy, macroeconomic governance, international investment flows, and geopolitical influence. Understanding these interrelationships requires a comprehensive review of existing studies that examine economic growth from both domestic and international perspectives. (Arifin et al., 2024)

Over the past several decades, Indonesia has experienced relatively stable economic growth, with an average growth rate of around five percent per year. This growth has been supported by strong domestic consumption, natural resources, the development of manufacturing and service sectors, and increasing foreign direct investment. Indonesia has also shown economic resilience during global crises, such as the Global Financial Crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. These experiences highlight the importance of effective economic management and appropriate policy responses in maintaining economic stability. (Aiyar et al., 2023; Nuryadi & Pratama, 2025)

However, economic growth alone is not enough to ensure long-term development. Several studies point out that Indonesia still faces challenges, including income inequality, dependence on commodity exports, informal labor markets, and vulnerability to global economic changes. These challenges show that economic growth must be supported by effective and inclusive policies to ensure that its benefits are shared widely across society.

## **ECONOMIC GROWTH TRENDS AND CONTEXT**

Indonesia's economic growth has shown a relatively stable and resilient pattern over the past several years. Despite facing various global economic shocks, such as financial crises, trade tensions, and the economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia has managed to maintain an average GDP growth rate of around 5 percent per year (World Bank, 2023). This stability reflects the strength of Indonesia's domestic economic structure, particularly strong household consumption, which remains the main driver of economic growth.

One of the key factors supporting Indonesia's economic growth is foreign direct investment (FDI). In recent years, Indonesia has continued to attract significant levels of foreign investment, even during periods of global economic uncertainty. According to Novirin, (2021), FDI inflows into Indonesia have remained resilient, indicating sustained investor confidence in the country's long-term economic prospects. Government initiatives to improve the investment climate, such as regulatory reforms, infrastructure development, and investment incentives, have contributed to maintaining stable investment inflows (Kim & Lee, 2023). FDI plays an important role in increasing capital accumulation, creating employment opportunities, and facilitating technology transfer.

Indonesia's trade performance also plays a crucial role in shaping its economic growth trends. As an open economy, Indonesia is highly influenced by global demand conditions, commodity price fluctuations, and international trade dynamics. Exports of commodities such as coal, palm oil, and manufactured products contribute significantly to national income, while imports of capital goods and raw materials support domestic production. Changes in trade balance and current account positions provide important insights into how Indonesia responds to external economic pressures. Although Indonesia has experienced periodic current account deficits, these have generally remained within manageable levels due to prudent macroeconomic management.

Macroeconomic indicators such as inflation, exchange rates, and fiscal balance further explain Indonesia's economic context (Cerdeiro et al., 2021). Stable inflation and a relatively controlled exchange rate help support consumer confidence and investment activities. Fiscal policy, particularly government spending, has been used as a key tool to stimulate economic activity during periods of slowdown and to support recovery after economic shocks. These indicators show that Indonesia's macroeconomic environment is shaped by a combination of domestic policy decisions and external global factors. (Almadury & Pratama, 2025; Hidayah & Pratama, 2025)

Overall, Indonesia's economic growth trends reflect a balance between resilience and vulnerability. While the economy has demonstrated the ability to withstand global shocks and maintain steady growth, it remains exposed to external risks such as global economic downturns, commodity price volatility, and financial market instability. Understanding these growth trends and economic conditions is essential for analyzing how Indonesia formulates economic policies and strengthens its role in the global economy.

## **ECONOMIC GROWTH AND NATIONAL POLICY**

Economic growth plays a central role in shaping national policy directions in Indonesia. As economic performance improves, the government gains greater fiscal capacity and policy flexibility to address domestic development priorities while responding to global economic pressures (Isqak et al., 2025).

Previous studies emphasize that sustainable economic growth strengthens institutional effectiveness and enhances Indonesia's position in the global economy.

### **1. International Economic Policy and Growth**

International economic policies significantly influence Indonesia's economic growth by determining the degree of integration into global markets. Trade liberalization enables export expansion, improves production efficiency, and increases competitiveness in international trade (Suhendra et al., 2025). In addition, foreign aid and international cooperation contribute to infrastructure development, human capital improvement, and technology transfer, which further support long-term economic growth. These policies allow Indonesia to benefit from globalization while strengthening its role in regional and global economic systems.

### **2. Fiscal and Monetary Policy Responses**

Fiscal and monetary policies serve as essential tools in maintaining and sustaining Indonesia's economic growth. Fiscal policy, through government spending and taxation, stimulates aggregate demand and supports investment during economic downturns. Monetary policy, implemented by the central bank, focuses on maintaining price stability and controlling inflation to preserve purchasing power. The literature highlights that effective coordination between fiscal and monetary policies reduces economic volatility and enhances macroeconomic stability, especially during periods of uncertainty.

### **3. National Recovery Policies**

National recovery policies demonstrate the government's response to economic shocks and crises. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia implemented various recovery programs, including fiscal stimulus, social assistance, and financial support for small and medium enterprises. These measures were designed to restore economic activity, protect employment, and accelerate GDP recovery. Studies suggest that targeted recovery policies play a crucial role in strengthening economic resilience and supporting sustainable post-crisis growth. (Koijen & Yogo, 2021; Schaedler et al., 2022)

### **4. Domestic Economic Determinants**

Domestic economic determinants significantly influence Indonesia's economic growth. Factors such as foreign direct investment, government expenditure, labor market performance, inflation stability, and trade dynamics directly affect economic expansion (Karunia & Pratama, 2025; Putra et al., 2025). Increased investment enhances productive capacity, while effective government spending supports infrastructure and social development. Stable inflation and balanced export-import activities further contribute to sustainable economic growth. These internal factors interact with global influences, shaping Indonesia's long-term economic trajectory.

## **GLOBALIZATION, TRADE, AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

Indonesia's economic growth is closely linked to globalization, international trade, and its expanding role in international relations. As economic performance improves, Indonesia becomes more integrated into global markets and multilateral institutions, strengthening its influence in global economic governance. Previous studies emphasize that globalization and trade openness play a crucial role in shaping both national policy direction and international economic standing.

### **1. Globalization's Dual Effects**

Globalization has both positive and negative implications for Indonesia's economic growth. Increased economic openness facilitates access to global markets, foreign direct investment, and technological innovation, which collectively enhance productivity and GDP growth (Siraj & Hagen, 2023). However, globalization also intensifies competition and may exacerbate income inequality and regional disparities. Empirical studies on Indonesia indicate that while globalization contributes positively to economic expansion, inclusive policy frameworks are necessary to ensure that growth benefits are evenly distributed across society. (Tietenberg & Lewis, 2020)

## **2. International Trade Impact**

International trade significantly contributes to Indonesia's economic growth through export-led development and market diversification. Trade openness improves the balance of payments, strengthens foreign exchange reserves, and encourages domestic firms to increase efficiency and innovation (Rahman et al., 2025). The literature highlights that sustained export growth enables Indonesia to enhance its global competitiveness and reduce vulnerability to domestic demand fluctuations. Studies further show that trade integration supports long-term economic stability when accompanied by sound industrial and trade policies.

## **3. BRICS Membership and Global Influence**

Indonesia's admission into the BRICS bloc represents a strategic advancement in its international economic relations. Membership enhances Indonesia's global visibility and strengthens its role in South-South cooperation, particularly in promoting alternative development financing and global governance reforms. Scholars argue that participation in BRICS provides Indonesia with greater bargaining power in international economic forums and reinforces its influence in shaping global economic agendas. As Indonesia's economy continues to grow, its engagement within BRICS is expected to contribute positively to both national development and global economic cooperation. (Kumalasari et al., 2025; Rausch & Kopplin, 2021)

## **SOCIAL AND STRUCTURAL IMPLICATIONS**

Indonesia's economic growth has broad social and structural implications that go beyond economic indicators such as GDP. Sustained growth influences human development outcomes and reinforces social values that contribute to long-term economic resilience. The literature highlights that inclusive and well-managed economic growth strengthens social welfare, institutional capacity, and societal stability.

### **1. Human Development and Growth**

Economic growth plays a crucial role in improving human development in Indonesia. Higher levels of national income enable increased investment in education, healthcare, and social protection, which directly affect the core components of the Human Development Index (HDI), including life expectancy, educational attainment, and living standards (Kinboon et al., 2019). Empirical studies show that economic growth has a positive relationship with HDI improvement when accompanied by effective public spending and equitable income distribution. However, research also emphasizes that uneven growth may limit human development progress, particularly in regions with weaker institutional capacity.

### **2. National Values and Economic Resilience**

National values and socio-cultural structures significantly contribute to economic resilience by shaping behavioral norms and collective responses to economic challenges. Cultural elements such as work ethic, social responsibility, and economic nationalism support domestic productivity and strengthen social cohesion (Campbell et al., 2021). The literature suggests that societies with strong shared values are better

able to absorb external shocks and maintain economic stability during periods of global uncertainty. In the Indonesian context, alignment between economic growth and national values reinforces institutional trust and supports sustainable development strategies.

## POLICY CHALLENGE AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Despite the positive association between Indonesia's economic growth and its increasing policy influence, several structural and institutional challenges remain. Sustainable economic growth requires effective policy coordination to address inflation control, equitable global market access, and long-term fiscal sustainability. The literature emphasizes that without appropriate policy responses, rapid economic growth may generate macroeconomic instability and social inequality. Therefore, policy effectiveness becomes a determining factor in transforming economic growth into long-term development outcomes.

Inflation control remains a central policy challenge in Indonesia. Persistent inflationary pressures can reduce purchasing power and weaken social welfare, particularly among lower-income groups (Pratama & Farida, 2025). Rising food and energy prices, global supply chain disruptions, and exchange rate volatility have intensified inflationary risks in recent years. Effective monetary policy, supported by supply-side interventions and fiscal discipline, is essential to maintain price stability while supporting economic expansion. In this context, coordination between the central bank and fiscal authorities plays a crucial role in balancing growth objectives with price stability.

Another significant challenge concerns equitable access to global markets. While globalization and trade liberalization have contributed to Indonesia's economic growth, not all sectors benefit equally from international integration. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which form the backbone of Indonesia's economy, often face structural barriers such as limited access to finance, technology, and international networks. These constraints reduce their ability to compete in global markets and limit the broader distribution of growth benefits. Policy initiatives aimed at improving trade facilitation, export diversification, digital integration, and capacity building for SMEs are therefore crucial to ensure inclusive participation in global trade. (Enke, 2022)

Fiscal sustainability also plays a critical role in shaping future economic directions. Expansionary fiscal policies have proven effective in supporting growth during economic downturns, particularly during crisis periods such as the COVID-19 pandemic (Karadag et al., 2024). However, persistent fiscal deficits and rising public debt may pose long-term risks to macroeconomic stability. Strengthening domestic revenue mobilization through tax reform, enhancing public spending efficiency, and maintaining prudent debt management are necessary to ensure sustainable growth and reinforce Indonesia's credibility in the global economy. Sound fiscal governance is therefore essential to support growth without compromising future economic stability. (Behera et al., 2020; Pratama et al., 2025)

Looking forward, future policy directions should prioritize institutional strengthening, digital transformation, and sustainable development. Institutional reforms that improve governance quality, regulatory certainty, and policy transparency will enhance investor confidence and economic resilience. At the same time, digital transformation offers new opportunities to increase productivity, expand financial inclusion, and integrate domestic firms into global value chains. Aligning economic growth with environmental sustainability and social inclusion is also increasingly important to ensure long-term development. By adopting forward-looking and inclusive policy strategies, Indonesia can enhance its resilience and strengthen its role as a key player in the global economic system.

## CONCLUSION

This literature review examines the impact of Indonesia's economic growth on national policy and global economic influence. The findings indicate that sustained economic growth has strengthened

Indonesia's policy capacity, enhanced its role in international economic relations, and increased its influence within global governance frameworks. Economic growth has enabled the government to implement more effective fiscal and monetary policies, support post-crisis recovery efforts, and engage more actively in globalization and international trade. These developments illustrate how economic performance can serve as a foundation for stronger policymaking and international engagement.

The review also highlights that economic growth contributes significantly to social and structural development, particularly through improvements in human development indicators such as education, health, and living standards. In addition, economic growth reinforces national values that support economic resilience, including social cohesion, work ethic, and institutional trust. However, the literature consistently emphasizes that the benefits of economic growth are not automatically inclusive. Without appropriate policy interventions, growth may exacerbate inequality, widen regional disparities, and place pressure on institutional capacity. Therefore, inclusive and equitable growth strategies remain essential to ensure that economic progress translates into broad-based social welfare.

Furthermore, Indonesia's growing participation in global economic platforms, including international trade networks, regional cooperation frameworks, and multilateral institutions, demonstrates how economic growth can translate into increased global influence. Through deeper integration into the global economy, Indonesia has gained greater visibility and bargaining power in international economic discussions. This enhanced role allows Indonesia not only to benefit from global economic opportunities but also to contribute to shaping regional and global economic agendas, particularly in areas related to development cooperation and economic governance reform.

Despite these positive outcomes, the literature identifies several persistent challenges that may affect Indonesia's future economic trajectory. Inflation control remains a critical concern, as price instability can undermine purchasing power and social welfare. Fiscal sustainability also requires careful attention, particularly in managing public debt and ensuring efficient allocation of government spending. In addition, unequal access to global markets, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises, continues to limit the inclusive potential of economic growth. Addressing these challenges will be essential to maintain economic stability and sustain Indonesia's growing global influence.

In conclusion, Indonesia's economic growth has played a pivotal role in shaping national policy and enhancing global economic influence. To sustain this positive trajectory, policymakers must prioritize inclusive growth strategies, institutional strengthening, and sustainable development frameworks. Aligning economic expansion with social equity, environmental sustainability, and long-term fiscal discipline will be crucial for ensuring durable economic progress. By effectively addressing structural challenges while leveraging global opportunities, Indonesia can reinforce its position as a resilient and influential actor in the global economy.

## REFERENCES

Aiyar, S., Ilyina, A., Chen, J., Kangur, A., Trevino, J., Ebeke, C., Gudmundsson, T., Soderberg, G., Schulze, T., Kunaratskul, T., Ruta, M., Garcia-Saltos, R., & Rodriguez, S. (2023). Geoeconomic Fragmentation and the Future of Multilateralism. In *Staff Discussion Notes* (Vol. 2023, Issue 001). <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Staff-Discussion-Notes/Issues/2023/01/11/Geo-Economic-Fragmentation-and-the-Future-of-Multilateralism-527266>

Almadury, S. W., & Pratama, D. P. A. (2025). Strategi Optimalisasi Pelanggan Berbasis Ekonomi Perilaku dalam Meningkatkan Omzet Penjualan Kosmetik Salyta Store. *Journal of Education and Research (JEDARR)*, 4(1), 27–43.

Arifin, S., Farida, N., Nasution, H., Alhadi, A., Nur Amanah, S., Manajemen, P., & Tinggi Ekonomi Pemuda, S. (2024). Pengembangan Daya Saing UMKM Di Era Industri 4.0 Berbasis Digitalisasi. *Journal of Cross Knowledge*, 2(1), 321–329.

<https://edujavare.com/index.php/IJCK%0Ahttps://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

Behera, M., Mishra, S., Mohapatra, N., & Behera, A. R. (2020). COVID-19 Pandemic and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs): Policy Response for Revival. *SEDME (Small Enterprises Development, Management & Extension Journal): A Worldwide Window on MSME Studies*, 47(3), 213–228. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09708464211037485>

Campbell, L. M., Fairbanks, L., Murray, G., Stoll, J. S., D'Anna, L., & Bingham, J. (2021). From Blue Economy to Blue Communities: reorienting aquaculture expansion for community wellbeing. *Marine Policy*, 124(July), 104361. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2020.104361>

Cerdeiro, D., Eugster, J., Mano, R. C., Muir, D., & Peiris, S. J. (2021). Sizing Up the Effects of Technological Decoupling. *IMF Working Papers*, 2021(069), 1. <https://doi.org/10.5089/9781513572673.001>

Enke, C. (2022). The Elements of Measurement. *ACS Measurement Science Au*, 2(5), 405–413. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acsmmeasuresciau.2c00007>

Hidayah, N., & Pratama, D. P. A. (2025). Pengaruh Faktor Strategis Terhadap Kinerja UMKM Jawa Timur Dalam Perspektif Hirarki Kebutuhan Organisasi Maslow. *Journal of Education and Research (JEDARR)*, 4(1), 130–147.

Isqak, K. M., Arifin, S., & Pratama, D. P. A. (2025). Implementasi Sistem E-SKA Untuk Meningkatkan Efektivitas Pengiriman Barang Ekspor. *Cendekia: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan*, 5(4), 1739–1747. <https://doi.org/10.51878/cendekia.v5i4.7132>

Karadag, A. S., Kandi, B., Sanli, B., Ulusal, H., Basusta, H., Sener, S., & Calika, S. (2024). Social Media Use in Dermatology in Turkey: Challenges and Tips for Patient Health. *JMIR Dermatology*, 7. <https://doi.org/10.2196/51267>

Karunia, I. D., & Pratama, D. P. A. (2025). The Effect of Repressive Supervision and Work Culture on Employee Work Productivity at PT Global Offset Sejahtera. *Indonesian Journal Economic Review*, 5(2), 327–334. <https://doi.org/10.59431/ijer.v5i2.631.RESEARCH>

Kim, H., & Lee, Y. (2023). South Korea's Medical Tourism Competitiveness and Future Strategy: Focused on Cancer Treatment: A Review. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, 52(12), 2484–2495. <https://doi.org/10.18502/ijph.v52i12.14310>

Kinboon, W., Sanghuaypai, S., & Nantachukra, A. (2019). Needs Assessment for the 21st Century Teaching and Learning in STEM Education to Promote Students' Problem Solving in Thailand. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1340(1), 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1340/1/012073>

Koijen, R. S. J., & Yogo, M. (2021). The evolution from life insurance to financial engineering. *GENEVA Risk and Insurance Review*, 46(2). <https://doi.org/10.1057/s10713-021-00068-1>

Kumalasari, R., Arifin, S., Darim, A., & Pratama, D. P. A. (2025). Penerapan Sistem Akuntansi Berbasis Komunikasi Kepada Pengrajin Sarung Tenun di Desa Kampung Baru Kabupaten Nganjuk. *PESHUM Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 5(1), 1458–1467. <https://doi.org/10.56799/peshum.v5i1.13950>

Novirin, B. (2021). Analisis Pengaruh Aglomerasi Industri Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dalam Pelaksanaannya di Beberapa Wilayah Indonesia. *OIKONOMIKA : Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Syariah*, 2(1), 60–69. <https://doi.org/10.53491/oikonomika.v2i1.111>

Nuryadi, & Pratama, D. P. A. (2025). Strategi pemberdayaan masyarakat melalui pemahaman tantangan dan peluang geolokal-geoekonomi. *SELAPARANG: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Berkemajuan*, 9(2), 669–679. <https://doi.org/10.31764/jpmb.v9i2.29623>

Pratama, D. P. A., Arifin, S., Ginanjar, A. E., & Kurniawati, K. (2025). Cognitive and Emotional Drivers of Online Purchase Decisions in Live-Streaming Social Commerce. *International Journal of Economics, Science, and Education (IJESE)*, 2(4), 1–12.

Pratama, D. P. A., & Farida, N. (2025). Unveiling the Interplay of Triple Bottom Line and Blue Economy

in Empowering Coastal MSMEs of East Java towards Sustainable Export Capacity (SDGs). *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi, Manajemen, Dan Keuangan (JPEKA)*, 9(2), 145–162. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jpeka.v9n2.p145-162>

Putra, J. A. K., Pratama, D. P. A., & Hendriawan, A. (2025). The Effect of Intellectual Capital, Behavior Direction, Effort Level, and Persistence Level on Employee Performance as an Effort to Improve Productivity at PT. Global Offset Sejahtera. *Indonesian Journal Economic Review*, 5(2), 317–326. <https://doi.org/10.59431/ijer.v5i2.630.RESEARCH>

Rahman, I. A., Darim, A., Pratama, D. P. A., & Zaman, K. (2025). Strategi Gaya Kepemimpinan Demokratis Dalam Upaya Mencapai Target Kinerja Karyawan. *Balance: Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Manajemen*, 4(3), 1555–1567.

Rausch, T. M., & Kopplin, C. S. (2021). Bridge the gap: Consumers' purchase intention and behavior regarding sustainable clothing. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 278, 123882. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.123882>

Schaedler, L., Graf-Vlachy, L., & König, A. (2022). Strategic leadership in organizational crises: A review and research agenda. *Long Range Planning*, 55(2). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lrp.2021.102156>

Siraj, N., & Hagen, I. (2023). Performance management system and its role for employee performance: Evidence from Ethiopian SMEs. *Heliyon*, 9(11). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e21819>

Suhendra, F., Pratama, D. P. A., & Arifin, S. (2025). Pengaruh Strategi Kinerja Karyawan Melalui Analisis SWOT terhadap Produktivitas PT Varuna Tirta Prakasya (Persero) Cabang Surabaya. *Jurnal Ekonomi Manajemen Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 6(4), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.53697/emak.v6i4.3049>

Tietenberg, T., & Lewis, L. (2020). Environmental & Natural Resource Economics. In *Educacao e Sociedade* (Vol. 1, Issue 1). Pearson Education, Inc. [http://www.biblioteca.pucminas.br/teses/Educacao\\_PereiraAS\\_1.pdf%0Ahttp://www.anpocs.org.br/portal/publicacoes/rbcs\\_00\\_11/rbcs11\\_01.htm%0Ahttp://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/7845/1/td\\_2306.pdf%0Ahttps://direitoufma2010.files.wordpress.com/2010/](http://www.biblioteca.pucminas.br/teses/Educacao_PereiraAS_1.pdf%0Ahttp://www.anpocs.org.br/portal/publicacoes/rbcs_00_11/rbcs11_01.htm%0Ahttp://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/7845/1/td_2306.pdf%0Ahttps://direitoufma2010.files.wordpress.com/2010/).