

V. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

A. Conclusion

The conclusions of this study are:

1. High Educational inequality variables have a significant positive influence, indicated by the value of t-statistic is smaller than t table. The value of the positive signified regression coefficient means that every increase in the educational level scale, then the economic inequality will rise. This means that the first hypothesis that states the level of education has a positive effect on economic inequality, accepted.
2. Poverty variable has significant influence, indicated by the value of t-statistic is greater than t table. Where the value of regression coefficient marked positive, meaning every increase 1 scale of Poverty, then Economic inequality will rise. So the second hypothesis that poverty affects positively to economic inequality is accepted.
3. Population growth variable has a significant positive influence, indicated by the value of t-statistic smaller than t table. Where the value of regression coefficient marked positive, meaning every increase of 1 scale of population growth, then the economic inequality will rise. so, the third hypothesis that population growth has a positive effect on economic inequality is accepted.

B. Implication

Based on the results of the discussion and conclusions, then the implications that can be filed are as follows:

1. The results showed that the high education inequality has a positive effect on economic inequality. This means that local governments still have homework to improve the educational level, especially in rural areas that need more attention. Increasing interest in learning at least 12 years as well as distribution of quality and facilities between schools is one way to overcome the problems of educational conditions. Because education is the main human capital in the effort to improve their lives, it is appropriate if the condition of education becomes one of the focus of local government development.
2. In macro terms, poverty arises because of the unequal pattern of resource ownership which results in the distribution of unbalanced income, the poor have only limited resources and low quality (Kuncoro 2000: 107). This seems to be in line with the results of research where the conditions of poverty are very unequal between rural and urban areas, where almost all strategic economic activities are located in the city center. Equitable economic development and ease of access to public facilities are a matter of concern for the future by local governments as one of the focuses of economic development.
3. The results showed that population growth has a positive effect on economic inequality. This happens not without reason, the initial condition of the population can indeed increase the number of the economy but in a state of population growth not only raise the economy but also can lower it. Large population growth requires additional investment facilities and facilities that

support the welfare of the people such as economy, education, health and so forth. This is a government problem to meet the standard of living of the people. The government provides various job vacancies but due to the rapid growth of the population, the number of job vacancies becomes less and leads to a lot of unemployment and the occurrence of criminal behavior. Thus, it also causes a lack of people's welfare in the economy and social. So, KB program is still very important to be implemented properly and create or expand alternative employment in rural areas in order to suppress population growth rate in downtown cilacap because of high migration process.

C. Limitation

Based on the results of the discussion and conclusions that have been given, the suggestions that can be submitted are as follows:

1. For the perfection of research results and information from research variables omitted from the model, further research and other special ways are needed to obtain more accurate information.
2. The variable number of poor families used in this study is data based on the level of family welfare. Therefore for the future in the study of knitting poverty level can be used poverty rate surveyed from BPS.
3. In this study only use variables from economic and social side. Relating to economic inequality can be linked to other variables such as development fund allocation, regional investment and others.