

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISPARITIES IN INDONESIA HINDER GLOBAL AWARENESS AND PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Globalization is an important factor for Indonesia's survival. We cannot escape from what is called globalization, because it has dominated the world, including us as its residents. Globalization has had a significant impact on Indonesian society, and also all societies in the world, both negative and positive impacts. Therefore, it is important for us to have broad global awareness and insight. The main factors that influence global awareness and insight are very complex, but one of the main factors that often becomes an obstacle is social and economic inequality. This article aims to increase Indonesian people's awareness and insight into global phenomena and overcome social and economic disparities. The research method used in this article is a literature study, through reading and reviewing articles and websites related to the topic. The results obtained from this research show that the government has an important role in overcoming the problem of social and economic inequality which is an obstacle to global awareness and insight.

Keywords: *Globalization, Inequality, Economic, Social, Factors, Impacts.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Globalization, undoubtedly, is a concept that has become increasingly recognizable and familiar to us in contemporary society, primarily due to its pervasive influence on a multitude of sectors that shape our global community; it is imperative to acknowledge that globalization is not merely a recent phenomenon, as it has been an integral aspect of human interaction for an extensive period and has evolved with remarkable rapidity, thereby exerting profound effects on the intricate fabric of the world as we know it. The ramifications of globalization are so substantial that they permeate our everyday existence, influencing various facets such as our dietary habits, clothing choices, and overall lifestyle, which have all been either directly or indirectly molded by the currents of global civilization and interconnectedness. As articulated by Srijanti in Sajidiman (2014:278), globalization can be succinctly defined as "the entry or expansion of influence from a region/state to another region/country, and/or the process of entry of a country into the promiscuity of the world," signifying the complex and multifaceted nature of this phenomenon.

The effects of globalization have proven to be immensely significant, impacting individuals across the globe, including, but not limited to, the diverse population of Indonesia; these effects are multifarious, encompassing both beneficial and detrimental consequences that merit careful examination and consideration. Among the numerous positive outcomes attributed to globalization, one can notably point to the remarkable advancements in science and technology (IPTEK), which have facilitated greater efficiency in the execution of daily activities while simultaneously inspiring individuals to adopt a more progressive and forward-thinking mindset. Furthermore, the rapid evolution of IPTEK

has effectively created new avenues for enhancing living standards, as evidenced by the emergence of industries dedicated to the production of sophisticated communication and transportation tools, which collectively contribute to decreasing unemployment rates and fostering improved public welfare.

Contrasting the aforementioned positive implications of globalization, it is crucial to recognize that this phenomenon is not devoid of adverse effects, particularly within the context of Indonesian society, where it has led to significant transformations across various dimensions of life, including economic, cultural, social, and political spheres. The influence of globalization has been particularly pronounced among the youth and children of Indonesia, as they grapple with the ramifications of shifting cultural norms, which manifest in the adoption of Western-inspired fashion trends, alterations in hair color, and the increasing prevalence of foreign languages in everyday communication. Moreover, there has been a noticeable decline in the traditional values of obedience and respect toward parents, a change that can be attributed to the erosion of indigenous cultural practices under the weight of globalization's pervasive reach.

In light of these complexities, it becomes abundantly clear that cultivating a heightened awareness and a comprehensive understanding of globalization is of paramount importance for individuals and communities alike; such awareness is essential for discerning the myriad positive and negative ramifications of this global phenomenon. By fostering this understanding, we can safeguard ourselves from potential missteps and ensure that we remain informed participants in the global arena, rather than passive observers who risk being overwhelmed by the tides of other nations' influences. The significance of developing global awareness and insight should not be underestimated; in a world that is increasingly interconnected and fraught with complexities, a thorough comprehension of global issues is indispensable for individuals, societies, and nations striving to attain sustainable growth and harmonious development.

Nonetheless, it is imperative to acknowledge that a salient factor often obstructing and shaping the landscape of global awareness and insight is the existence of pronounced economic and social disparities. These disparities, characterized by significant inequalities in the distribution of wealth, income, opportunities, and access to essential resources among diverse societal groups, pose substantial challenges to achieving equitable global understanding. Such inequities can manifest across a variety of life dimensions, including, but not limited to, education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and access to cutting-edge technology, thereby exacerbating the difficulties faced by marginalized communities in fully engaging with the global context.

Table 1. Number and Percentage of Poor Population, September 2012-March 2023

Year	Number of Poor Residents (juta orang)	Percentage of Poor Population (%)
September 2012	28,71	11,66
March 2013	28,17	11,36

September 2013	28,6	11,46
March 2014	28,28	11,25
September 2014	27,73	10,96
March 2015	28,59	11,22
September 2015	28,51	11,13
March 2016	28,01	10,86
September 2016	27,76	10,7
March 2017	27,77	10,64
September 2017	26,58	10,12
March 2018	25,98	9,82
September 2018	25,67	9,66
March 2019	25,14	9,41
September 2019	24,78	9,22
March 2020	26,42	9,78
September 2020	27,55	10,19
March 2021	27,54	10,14
September 2021	26,50	9,71
March 2022	26,16	9,54
September 2022	26,36	9,57
March 2023	25,90	9,36

Source: Poverty Profile in Indonesia March 2023, BPS

According to the comprehensive data provided above, the Central Bureau of Statistics, commonly referred to by its Indonesian acronym BPS, has meticulously documented that during the extensive timeframe spanning from September 2012 to March 2023, the rate of poverty in Indonesia exhibited a general trend of decline, notwithstanding certain specific intervals including September 2013, March 2015, March 2020, September 2020, and September 2022, during which the poverty rate experienced notable increases. The observed escalation in both the absolute number and percentage of impoverished individuals during these particular intervals can be attributed predominantly to a significant surge in the prices of essential goods and services, a phenomenon that was primarily instigated by the concomitant rise in fuel prices, widely known in Indonesia as BBM. Conversely, it is particularly noteworthy that the increase in the number and proportion of impoverished residents from March 2020 to September 2020 was closely correlated with the implementation of stringent mobility restrictions necessitated by the unprecedented Covid-19 pandemic that severely impacted various sectors across Indonesia. This multifaceted interplay of economic factors and public health measures underscores the complex dynamics that influence poverty rates within the nation, illustrating the profound effects that external shocks can have on the socioeconomic landscape.

Table 2 Number and Percentage of Poor Population by Island, March 2023

Island	Percentage of Poor Population (%)			Number of Poor Residents (juta orang)		
	City	Filage	Total	City	Filage	Total
Sumatra	7,97	10,33	9,27	2,20	3,47	5,67
Java	7,40	11,81	8,79	7,85	5,77	13,62

Bali and Nusa Tenggara	8,50	17,73	13,29	0,65	1,44	2,09
Kalimantan	4,45	6,88	5,67	0,38	0,59	0,97
Sulawesi	5,87	13,16	10,08	0,50	1,54	2,04
Maluku and Papua	6,13	26,73	19,68	0,16	1,35	1,51
Indonesia	7,29	12,22	9,36	11,74	14,16	25,90

Source: Poverty Profile in Indonesia March 2023, BPS

In the subsequent section, specifically Table 2, a comprehensive presentation of data is provided, elucidating the percentage and absolute number of impoverished residents categorized by each island for the month of March in the year 2023. Upon careful examination, it becomes evident that the islands exhibiting the highest proportion of impoverished individuals are the Maluku and Papua Islands, where the percentage of poverty reaches a notable figure of 19.68%. Conversely, the island that records the lowest proportion of impoverished residents is Kalimantan Island, which presents a considerably lower statistic at 5.67%. Nonetheless, it is crucial to highlight that the predominant concentration of impoverished individuals remains situated in Java Island, where the total number of poor residents amounts to a staggering 13.62 million people, in stark contrast to Kalimantan Island, which registers the least number of impoverished individuals, totaling only 0.97 million residents. This striking disparity in the distribution of poverty percentages among the various islands underscores the persistent and significant gap that exists in the socioeconomic conditions faced by residents, revealing critical insights into the geographical dimensions of poverty. Therefore, it is imperative to consider these statistics as they not only illuminate the current state of poverty across different islands but also call for targeted interventions aimed at addressing these disparities in the ongoing pursuit of equitable economic development.

Table 3. Poverty Line per Household, March 2023

Year	Poverty Line (Rp/Capita/Month)	Average Poor Household Member	Poverty Line for Poor Households (Rp/Household/Month)
September 2022	535.547	4,34	2.324.274
March 2023	550.458	4,71	2.592.657
September 2022-March 2023 (%)	2,78	8,53	11,55

Source: Poverty Profile in Indonesia March 2023, BPS

In March of the year 2023, the Central Statistics Agency, widely recognized by its Indonesian acronym BPS, conducted a thorough assessment and subsequently documented the Poverty Line per household, a critical socioeconomic indicator that reflects the financial threshold necessary for households to maintain a basic standard of living. The designation of the poverty line per household refers to the minimum average monetary expenditure that is deemed essential for households, encompassing a comprehensive range of expenditures that include both food-related necessities and non-food essentials, thereby ensuring that households can avoid the classification of being impoverished. As of March 2023, the established poverty line per household was estimated to be approximately Rp. 2,592,657 on a monthly basis, which represents a significant increase of 11.55% when compared to the figure recorded in September of the previous year, which stood at around Rp. 2,324,274 per month. This notable rise in the poverty line can serve as a compelling

indicator that the escalation of living costs is occurring at a rate that is not commensurate with the proportional growth of household incomes, thereby highlighting an area of concern within the economic landscape. This situation underscores the reality that, despite an overall reduction in poverty levels across Indonesia, there still exist pronounced disparities in access to essential resources and varying levels of economic capabilities among different households. Particularly, households that find themselves with incomes falling below the established Poverty Line encounter significant challenges in fulfilling their fundamental needs, which include but are not limited to adequate food provisions, appropriate clothing, and secure shelter.

Table 4 Average Monthly Net Income of Informal Workers by Province and Main Field of Work (Rupiah), 2022.

Province	Average Net Wages/Salary of Informal Workers Based on Main Agricultural Employment Sector	Average Net Wages/Salaries of Informal Workers Based on Main Industrial Job Fields	Average Net Wages/Salaries of Informal Workers Based on Main Job Sector Services
Aceh	1.563.556	1.667.160	1.819.017
North Sumatra	1.595.084	1.944.328	1.909.993
West Sumatra	1.393.445	1.817.445	1.883.674
Riau	2.055.351	2.100.567	2.145.541
Jambi	1.953.891	2.302.870	2.314.989
South Sumatra	1.699.250	2.103.637	2.013.118
Bengkulu	1.506.633	1.889.282	1.769.191
Lampung	1.367.176	1.842.942	1.836.913
Bangka Belitung Islands	2.088.453	2.492.893	2.468.293
Riau Islands	1.975.011	2.446.822	2.453.473
Jakarta	3.181.044	4.443.860	4.189.801
West Java	1.277.460	2.129.398	2.130.374
Central Java	1.112.720	1.681.755	1.607.794
Yogyakarta	771.295	1.434.097	1.765.708
East Java	1.252.165	1.755.770	1.940.338
Banten	1.307.389	2.374.788	2.559.014
Bali	1.527.843	1.785.503	2.364.734
West Nusa Tenggara	952.555	1.446.486	1.465.460
East Nusa Tenggara	965.946	926.142	1.231.791
West Kalimantan	1.433.153	2.142.711	2.284.225
Central Kalimantan	1.955.977	2.749.316	2.621.582
South Kalimantan	1.514.713	1.861.688	2.025.841
East Kalimantan	2.374.413	2.629.065	2.770.110

North Kalimantan	1.787.272	2.141.840	2.499.166
North Sulawesi	1.793.626	2.587.833	2.141.333
Central Sulawesi	1.405.839	1.637.528	1.921.929
South Sulawesi	1.704.926	1.896.532	2.224.077
Southeast Sulawesi	1.562.832	1.594.244	2.185.582
Gorontalo	1.615.470	1.774.756	1.506.680
West Sulawesi	1.129.456	1.367.983	1.338.947
Maluku	1.075.547	1.794.110	1.701.413
North Maluku	1.542.396	1.813.652	2.087.746
West Papua	1.485.041	2.969.712	2.450.532
Papua	1.694.726	3.062.414	3.104.851
Indonesia	1.413.797	1.921.185	2.147.250

Source: Poverty Profile in Indonesia March 2023, BPS

In the aforementioned Table 4, which is presented above for reference, there exists a comprehensive summary that encapsulates a variety of statistical data pertinent to the average wages and salaries that are earned by informal workers across a multitude of provinces within the nation of Indonesia, and this includes wage statistics that are categorized based on diverse sectors of employment such as agriculture, industry, and services. According to the data that has been meticulously compiled and presented by the Central Statistical Agency (BPS) in the year 2022, one can observe that the average net wages or salaries that informal workers receive exhibit considerable variation across the different provinces, underscoring the economic differences that exist regionally. For instance, when examining the primary employment sector of agriculture, it is noteworthy that the lowest recorded wages were found in the province of DKI Yogyakarta, where the compensation amounted to a mere Rp. 771,295, while conversely, the highest wages in this sector were identified in DKI Jakarta, where they reached a substantial Rp. 3,181,044. In a similar vein, when one shifts attention to the main field of industrial employment, it becomes evident that the lowest wages were documented in East Nusa Tenggara, where they were recorded at Rp. 926,142, whereas the highest wages in this sector were again observed in DKI Jakarta, amounting to an impressive Rp. 4,442,860. Furthermore, when analyzing the primary jobs within the service sector, the lowest wages, which were similarly found in East Nusa Tenggara, amounted to Rp. 1,231,791, while the peak wages in this domain were once more recorded in DKI Jakarta, where they reached Rp. 4,189,801.

The wage data pertaining to informal workers from the various provinces throughout Indonesia, as documented comprehensively in Table 4, reveals the extent of significant discrepancies that exist in the average wages, which serves to reflect the economic disparities that can be observed between different regions of the country. This pronounced variation in wages is particularly evident when one considers the stark contrast between the lowest and highest wages across employment sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services within the different provinces. Such disparities in compensation serve as a poignant indicator of the broader economic and social inequalities that are prevalent in Indonesia, which are further illustrated by the challenges faced by numerous households in their attempts to reach the poverty line, particularly in those areas where wage levels are

at their lowest. In relation to this pressing issue, this article endeavors to address the social and economic disparities that are present within Indonesia, which represent one of the principal obstacles to achieving a comprehensive understanding of global dynamics, ensuring that all individuals, irrespective of their socio-economic standing, are afforded equal opportunities to acquire knowledge and insight regarding global matters without exception.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The methodological approach employed in the study presented in this article is fundamentally grounded in a comprehensive literature review. A literature review, in its essence, is an extensive examination that necessitates the systematic gathering of information and data through the utilization of diverse materials readily accessible within library resources, which encompass a wide array of documents, scholarly books, periodicals, narratives, historical accounts, and other pertinent sources (Mardalis, 1999 in Mirzaqon, 2017). The process of data collection was meticulously executed through the careful identification and selection of numerous scholarly articles and credible websites that are directly relevant to the focal topic of "Economic and Social Inequality in Indonesia Hinders Global Awareness and Insight."

By drawing upon a rich tapestry of information from various authoritative reference sources, the research team effectively compiled data utilizing comprehensive documentation techniques that involved rigorous practices such as reading, critically reviewing, thoroughly studying, and meticulously noting literature that is intricately connected to the subject matter at hand. This thorough methodology underscores the importance of a robust and well-rounded approach to gathering insights that can shed light on the complexities of economic and social disparities within the Indonesian context, which ultimately impede the development of a more profound global awareness and understanding. Furthermore, the synthesis of information gleaned from these varied sources serves to enrich the overall analysis, thereby facilitating a deeper comprehension of the intricate interrelations between local socio-economic challenges and their broader implications on global consciousness. Ultimately, this rigorous academic endeavor not only highlights the significance of a literature review as a vital research instrument but also emphasizes the necessity for a nuanced exploration of the multifaceted issues surrounding economic and social inequality in Indonesia.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The phenomenon of inequality, which encompasses both social and economic disparities, represents a pervasive global challenge that significantly impacts numerous nations around the world, with a particularly pronounced effect in those classified as developing countries. In the specific context of Indonesia, the prevalence of social and economic disparities has historically manifested as a critical issue, predominantly characterized by a stark divide between individuals with high income levels and those who belong to low-income brackets, as well as a notable discrepancy between urban centers and rural regions, which further exacerbates the existing inequalities within the society.

The existence of these social and economic disparities undeniably influences individuals' opportunities to access quality education, which is widely regarded as one of the essential cornerstones for fostering a heightened sense of global awareness and comprehension. It is through the process of education that individuals are equipped with the requisite knowledge and understanding of pressing global issues, alongside the development of essential skills that enable them to engage meaningfully within an increasingly interconnected global society. Nevertheless, for those individuals hailing from

economically disadvantaged backgrounds, the pathway to obtaining quality education is frequently obstructed by various barriers, including exorbitant educational expenses, insufficient educational infrastructure, and a lack of financial assistance, all of which collectively serve as significant impediments to their pursuit of educational advancement.

Furthermore, social and economic disparities extend their detrimental influence to individuals' access to information and communication technology, which has emerged as an indispensable tool in the contemporary digital age, facilitating the seamless exchange of information, the development of skills, and fostering global connectivity. However, for individuals residing in remote locations or belonging to underprivileged communities, the accessibility of such technology is often severely restricted, leading to a substantial digital divide that further entrenches existing social and economic inequalities. This lack of access to technology places individuals at a distinct disadvantage, as they are likely to be left behind in terms of opportunities to access critical information and to participate actively in the rapidly evolving digital economy and the global society at large.

In addition to the aforementioned access-related challenges, social and economic disparities also exert a profound influence on global awareness and insight through the various life experiences and perceptions that individuals encounter in their daily lives. Those individuals who find themselves living in conditions marked by poverty or inequality frequently prioritize their immediate concerns—such as securing adequate food, housing, and employment—over engaging with global issues that may appear distant or irrelevant to their day-to-day existence. Additionally, the presence of social and economic disparities has the potential to foster social divisions and polarization within society, thereby creating significant obstacles to the formation of solidarity and collective awareness regarding pressing global issues that require unified action and understanding.

According to a citation from the web-based platform [gramedia.com](https://www.gramedia.com), as articulated by Aris in the year 2021, there exist several pivotal factors that significantly influence the phenomena of social and economic disparities which can be delineated as follows: Firstly, the discrepancies or variations in the availability and distribution of natural resources among different regions, which are fundamentally driven by the direct ramifications that the presence or absence of these natural resources has on the economic development and prosperity of a specific area. Secondly, the formulation and implementation of critical government policies can play an instrumental role in engendering social disparities. For instance, an observable inequality stemming from the transmigration program may inadvertently foster accelerated development and opportunities for newcomers to a region, while simultaneously relegating the original inhabitants of that region to a position of economic and social marginalization due to their constrained access to essential resources and equitable opportunities; this elucidates how governmental decisions can inadvertently exacerbate disparities among various segments of society.

Thirdly, the overarching influence of globalization serves as a double-edged sword, as it not only presents avenues for shared economic advancement but can also precipitate significant economic and social disparities within the fabric of society. Such disparities may emerge when certain members of the community find it challenging to acclimatize to the transformative changes introduced by globalization, resulting in their marginalization and exclusion from the benefits that other individuals or groups are able to enjoy, which culminates in pronounced inequalities in both access to resources and opportunities when confronting the multifaceted challenges posed by globalization. Fourthly, the demographic conditions that prevail in various regions can be subjected to a multitude of influences, including but not limited to population growth trends, public health indicators, educational

attainment levels, and the availability of employment opportunities, which collectively contribute to the unique geographical characteristics that each area possesses. These inherent differences can subsequently lead to pronounced social disparities, as the productivity levels and economic potential of individuals across distinct regions are markedly heterogeneous. Fifthly, the specific location and geographical attributes of a region exert a substantial influence on the developmental trajectory experienced within that locale. Communities that reside in highland regions often encounter significantly greater challenges compared to their counterparts in lowland areas. Consequently, the pace of development in highland regions tends to be markedly slower, whereas lowland areas exhibit a greater propensity for rapid development, thereby creating social disparities wherein communities in highland regions face substantial obstacles in accessing basic services and economic opportunities, in stark contrast to the relatively easier access enjoyed by those residing in lowland regions who can more readily avail themselves of infrastructure and developmental prospects.

In addition to the aforementioned factors, the pervasive economic and social inequalities manifest within Indonesian society also impose considerable limitations on the collective awareness and comprehension of global issues among its populace. These inequalities, particularly those related to access to education, information technology, employment opportunities, and various other essential resources, culminate in a pervasive lack of awareness and understanding among the Indonesian people regarding pressing global matters. Consequently, it becomes imperative to address these disparities in order to ensure that all segments of Indonesian society are afforded equal opportunities to acquire vital knowledge and insights pertaining to global issues without any form of exclusion. Additionally, it is essential for all societal groups to be able to experience the beneficial impacts of globalization while simultaneously mitigating the adverse effects that may accompany it.

One of the strategic interventions that can be implemented to bridge the prevailing social and economic gaps is the imperative need for proactive government involvement. This involves the establishment and enforcement of government policies specifically aimed at reducing social and economic disparities. The government occupies a central and critical role in orchestrating the governance framework within a nation. In the absence of effective governmental oversight, the governance system risks becoming chaotic and ineffectual, which would subsequently hinder its ability to operate with the requisite efficiency and efficacy. The government, therefore, has the capacity to facilitate the equitable distribution of income and to implement comprehensive social protection programs that are designed to alleviate social and economic disparities, thereby contributing to the overall enhancement of societal welfare and cohesion.

Furthermore, the government has the potential to implement this initiative by systematically creating a plethora of job opportunities that cater to various sectors, while simultaneously working towards equalizing access to a multitude of essential services that encompass education, healthcare, technology, and overall development across every region of the country, with particular emphasis on the needs and challenges faced by individuals residing in rural areas. In addition to these efforts, it is also crucial to foster and promote a collective awareness among the populace regarding global issues that are significantly relevant to their everyday lives and the broader community context. The implementation of these comprehensive measures is anticipated to lead to a substantial reduction in the prevailing poverty rate in Indonesia, and concurrently, there is an expectation that the existing levels of social and economic inequality will also experience a marked decrease as a consequence of these interventions. As the poverty rate continues its downward

trajectory in Indonesia, the prospects for alleviating economic and social disparities will likely improve, thereby facilitating a more equitable distribution of access to critical resources such as education, healthcare, technology, and various other facets of societal development. Consequently, this enhanced access will provide society with a richer opportunity for cultivating awareness and acquiring extensive global insights that are necessary for navigating an increasingly interconnected world. With such heightened awareness and a broadened perspective, society is more likely to embrace diversity and appreciate differences, which can subsequently lead to a significant reduction in conflicts and divisions that typically arise between various social groups. Ultimately, these developments will lay a robust foundation for the establishment and nurturing of a harmonious society, where collaboration and mutual respect become the cornerstone of community interactions.

D. CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of social and economic inequality represents a significant global challenge, one that possesses extensive and far-reaching ramifications, particularly evident in developing nations such as Indonesia, where the disparity is particularly pronounced. This pervasive inequality fundamentally impacts individuals' opportunities to access high-quality education and the latest advancements in information technology, which in turn constrains their capacity for global awareness and diminishes their overall insight into pressing international matters. A multitude of factors contributes to the existence of this inequality, including but not limited to variations in the availability of natural resources, the influence of governmental policies, the dynamics of globalization, the prevailing demographic conditions, and the specific geographical contexts that characterize different regions. In addressing this critical issue, the government's role emerges as profoundly significant; it is imperative that the state designs and implements inclusive and sustainable policies that not only aim to rectify income disparities but also strive to enhance access to both education and technological resources. Furthermore, it is essential for governments to actively promote awareness regarding global issues, thereby fostering a more informed citizenry. The ultimate goal of these initiatives is to mitigate poverty rates, reduce the existing social and economic gaps, and cultivate a society that is more harmonious and inclusive for all its members, regardless of their background.

In order to achieve these ambitious objectives, it is crucial that awareness and understanding of global issues are significantly enhanced within every individual, while simultaneously addressing the need to diminish social and economic disparities through well-researched and thoroughly examined measures as documented in the existing literature review. This concerted effort is of paramount importance as it equips individuals with the necessary tools to comprehend and effectively manage both the favorable and adverse impacts of globalization, while also working towards the establishment of a peaceful and cooperative environment.

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