

Infrastructure Development And Socio-Economic Disparities In Indonesian Society

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Abstract :

Infrastructure development is a good concept for managing the country. In addition, infrastructure development is also an important aspect in increasing economic growth because it can create jobs, reduce poverty and increase per capita income. However, this development also has a significant impact on the socio-economic community. Infrastructure disparities between regions are one of the factors driving economic disparities between regions. Within the territory of Indonesia, this issue is interesting to study and explore, especially since the government is currently prioritizing infrastructure development in various regions in Indonesia.

Keywords: Development, Infrastructure, Community Social Economy

INTRODUCTION

Development is a planned business of growth and change. Development in various aspects is one of the concepts to achieve goals rather than the ideals of a country. Therefore one of the important concerns is development in the socio-economic aspects that are directly related to people's daily lives. Of all the development plans, it definitely leads to strengthening the economic aspect (Anto and Husni 2022). Development has a goal to improve the welfare of society. What is an indicator of a country's change is development itself (Ikhtiari and Hamzah 2020). And indicators of the success of a country's development can be seen in

the achievement of economic targets, such as economic growth, population per capita income, unemployment rate, poverty rate, and balance of payments.

Economic growth is one measure of a country's economic performance. A country will face quite difficult obstacles in increasing the standard of living of the economy when its growth is not positive. In addition, economic growth does not always guarantee the creation of justice and social welfare in society. In fact, many infrastructure developments have resulted in socio-economic disparities in society. Development that only boosts and prioritizes economic growth has the potential to cause injustice which impacts on inequality in social life. Therefore, economic growth cannot be considered as the only ultimate goal of development (Ahmad Febrianto, Muhtadin, and Riadi 2022). However, good infrastructure development will guarantee efficiency, expedite the movement of goods and services, increase the added value of the economy. The availability of infrastructure in various regions is one of the factors driving regional productivity.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research method uses a descriptive method, which is a problem solving procedure by describing the condition of the subject or research object based on the facts that appear and what they are. With this method, it is expected to be able to understand and describe the subject and object of research and their problems with the right interpretation. The approach model used in this study is a qualitative approach. According to John W. Cresswell, qualitative research is methods for exploring and understanding the meaning ascribed to social and humanitarian problems by each individual or group of people (Murdayanti and Indriani 2019). The purpose of this research is to explain and describe in depth the results of the analysis regarding the impact or influence of infrastructure development on economic growth and social welfare.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Development is an effort of all resources that is carried out in a planned and sustainable manner with the principle of equal and fair use (A Febrianto, Widad, and Aini 2022). Development can also be referred to as a growth and change

effort that is planned and carried out consciously by a nation, state and government towards modernity in the framework of nation building (Susana, Pembiayaan, and Bank 2011).

Development is a process of change for the better which is only realized by involving, moving the people both in planning, implementing, utilizing and evaluating the results. In addition, development is a process, this means that every development effort definitely requires continuity of implementation, in the sense that it knows no final limit even though the planning can be arranged based on the principle of priority scale and a certain stage (Fahrudin and Arifianto 2021).

Development Features

The development plan must indeed be announced at every stage of development, so that a sustainable development is needed that takes into account various aspects, especially the environment. The following are the characteristics of development seen from several aspects.

- a. Ensure equity and justice. The advanced development strategy pioneered by equitable distribution of land resources and factors of production, equal opportunities for women, as well as economic equality for the sake of increasing welfare.
- b. Respect biodiversity. This diversity is the basis of environmental governance. This government has the certainty that natural resources are always available continuously for the present and the future.
- c. Using an integrative approach because by using the method of this approach, complex relationships between humans and their environment can be made possible, both for the present and also for the future.
- d. Using a long-term view to plan the management and utilization of resources that can be used and utilized in a sustainable manner (Juniarta, Susilo, and Primyastanto 2013).

In the book *Theory of Third World Development* (1995), Arief Budiman explains there are five approaches to measuring development.

- 1) Average Wealth

In this approach, community development is said to be successful if economic growth has increased. To measure the average production of each person in a country, the Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) methods are used divided by the total population.

2) Third Equality

This approach criticizes the first approach because only a few people enjoy average wealth, whereas most people cannot enjoy growth, so they still live in poverty. This approach emphasizes the importance of equity in the results of economic growth. The method used to measure this growth is by looking at what percentage of GNP is achieved by the poor 40%, what percentage of the 40% is enjoyed by the middle class, and what percentage of the 20% is enjoyed by the rich. Another way to measure equity is by using the Gini index, with a scale of 0-1. If the Gini index is equal to one, then there is maximum inequality, but if it is 0 it means there is no inequality.

3) Quality of Life

This approach emphasizes the welfare of the population, not only from an economic point of view. The benchmark for population welfare can use the PQLI (Physical Quality of Life Index), with three indicators, namely: average life expectancy, average number of infant deaths, and average percentage of illiterates.

4) Environmental Damage

This aspect is also considered important in development. The growth and equity approach will be seen as meaningless if it turns out that development actually damages the environment. According to this approach, when the environment is damaged, the future of local communities is threatened.

5) Social Justice and Sustainability

This approach is a combination of equity approaches and environmental approaches. This approach actually wants to emphasize that development

is only said to be successful if equity can be realized, but at the same time does not damage the surrounding environment (Prasetia et al. 2022).

Of all the definitions that we already know about development, there is a meaning that seems standard when we hear this term, namely that development has the goal of changing a situation for the better, in accordance with what has been planned together. According to the views of development administrators, development goals are positive because they are considered good, appropriate, and must be implemented. However, understanding can be different according to the views of other parties, especially according to the affected community.

So from this we can conclude that development is an effort to grow and change towards a better direction that is carried out in a planned and sustainable manner with the principles of equality and equity. In a developing country like Indonesia, the existence of economic development is very important. This economic development is an attempt to increase total income and income per capita by looking at the increasing population and with basic changes in the economic structure and equal distribution of income for a citizen. Thus, every development must produce an impact, namely a change that occurs as a result of activities, which are natural.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure can be interpreted as facilities and infrastructure that support the existence of a structure. That is, infrastructure appears to be able to encourage the performance of a structure to be better and maximized according to its use. Infrastructure is the basic physical need for organizing the structural system needed to guarantee the public sector economy and the private sector as services and facilities needed for the economy to function properly. In general, this term refers to technical or physical infrastructure that drives structural networks such as facilities in the form of roads, transportation, clean water, airports, canals, embankment reservoirs, waste management, electricity, telecommunications, and so on (Kassim et al. 2009).

According to Moteff (2003), infrastructure is not only limited from an economic point of view but also from defense and government sustainability

(Moteff, 2003). In infrastructure development, the government has a major role in maintaining the continuity of investment in infrastructure development and can prioritize infrastructure in national development planning, so that we can improve the infrastructure itself in terms of quantity and quality. In addition, in infrastructure it is better to involve the private sector and the community so that sustainable development can be achieved together (Nugroho, Universitas, and Jaya 2008).

The following are some of the main reasons that we know about the importance of infrastructure development:

1. Infrastructure development can create jobs. This is one of the important values and steps towards creating a just and prosperous people and nation.
2. Development of basic infrastructure, technology infrastructure and science infrastructure will directly affect the investment climate. Capital growth and investment flows are strongly influenced by the availability of supporting infrastructure in the capet zone, industrial areas, ports, markets, and universities which can encourage new discoveries in the field of science and can be applied by industry and market players.
3. Infrastructure will greatly affect and even determine the socio-economic integration of the people of one area with another.
4. Infrastructure development will open physical and non-physical isolation in a number of areas. In the framework of the politics of national integration in the social and economic fields, the challenge for the government is to build infrastructure that can overcome the physical isolation of regions in Indonesia in the early 21st century. Because this isolation will have an impact on socio-economic development in various regions. Due to the isolation of the area, it is difficult for agricultural, plantation and forestry products to be marketed to nearby cities, so that practically only family members consume them. As a result, the income level remains low, then they are claimed as the poor (Margolang 2018).

The existence of infrastructure has a very important role in realizing social

interaction and the continuity of the economic system. Especially at this time, Indonesia as a developing country is in a very incessant phase of carrying out infrastructure developments to make it easier for the community, especially in the transportation sector. The better the condition of the infrastructure, the better the effect on social interaction and the economic situation of a region and will spur the progress and development of a region. Therefore, the government needs to review the basis of infrastructure policies so far which have been mostly implemented with indicators of the population in an area as well as the economic value of the investment project. Why is that? Because if the consideration of these indicators becomes a basic reference for infrastructure development policies, then regions with less population will still be left behind. Apart from that, it can also create massive urbanization flows to cities that are equipped with adequate and inexpensive infrastructure facilities. Well, this policy should have been implemented to prevent urbanization or concentration of infrastructure networks in cities which would attract a high level of urbanization.

Infrastructure Development in Socio-Economic Society

One of the developments is infrastructure development. Infrastructure development is one of the important and vital aspects to accelerate the development process of a country. Infrastructure also plays an important role as one of the driving wheels of economic growth when viewed from the current period, which is an indicator of how well a country's infrastructure is.

The definition of infrastructure refers to the physical system in providing transportation, irrigation, drainage, buildings and other public facilities such as electricity, telecommunications, clean water, etc., which are needed to meet basic human needs in the social and economic sphere. The infrastructure system is the main supporter of the functions of the social system and economic system in people's lives. The infrastructure system can be defined as the basic facilities or structures, equipment, installations that are built and needed for the functioning of the social system and the community's economic system. (Ina-ina n.d.).

In an Islamic perspective, aspects of development certainly have different characteristics and orientations from development in conventional economics.

Then the main focus of development is humans with their cultural environment. This is different from the conventional development concept which emphasizes that the area of development operation is only the physical environment.

In general, the goal of economic development is to fulfill and maintain the *maqhasid syaria'ah* (religion of the soul, mind, heredity and wealth), so that *falah* or prosperity in the world and the hereafter is achieved. How did Muhammad Akram Khan explain that *falah* includes survival, freedom of leniency, as well as strength and self-esteem with several aspects that are fulfilled both on a large and small scale.

Types and Essence in Infrastructure

In the World Development Report (1994), Infrastructure is divided into 3 groups, namely:

- a. Economic Infrastructure, physical assets that provide services and are used in final production and consumption as well as public facilities (telecommunication, drinking water, sanitation, gas), public works (dams, irrigation canals and drainage) and transportation (roads, railways, port transportation) , and others)
- b. Social Infrastructure, assets that support health and community expertise include education (schools and libraries), health (hospitals, health centers), and recreation (parks, museums).
- c. Administrative/institutional infrastructure such as law enforcement, population administration, culture and others.

There are four main reasons that can be stated about the importance of infrastructure development:

- a. Infrastructure development is able to provide employment opportunities. This is one of the important values and steps towards creating a just and prosperous people and nation.
- b. Development of basic infrastructure, technology infrastructure and science infrastructure will directly affect the investment climate. Capital growth and investment flows are strongly influenced by the availability of supporting infrastructure in industrial zones, ports, markets and

universities which can encourage new discoveries in the field of science and can be applied by industry and market players.

- c. Infrastructure will greatly influence and even determine the socio-economic integration of the people of one area with another.
- d. Infrastructure development will open physical and non-physical isolation in a number of areas. Within the framework of the politics of national integration in the social and economic fields, the challenge for the government is to build infrastructure that can overcome the physical isolation of regions in Indonesia in the early 21st century. Because physical isolation will have an impact on socio-economic development in these areas. Due to the isolation of the area, it is difficult for agricultural, plantation and forestry products to be marketed to nearby cities, so that practically only family members consume them. As a result, the level of income remains low, then they are claimed as the poor.

In connection with the explanation above, it is hoped that the role of the government will create new breakthroughs in infrastructure politics. Some of them are, namely, the government needs to review the basis of infrastructure policies so far which have been mostly implemented with indicators of the number of residents in one area as well as the economic value of the investment project. This is very important because if these indicators are considered as a basic reference for infrastructure development policies, then areas with less population will still be left behind (Dhofier 1982).

The availability of infrastructure is one of the driving factors for regional productivity. The government will prioritize the allocation of the infrastructure budget in the APBN and APBD with the hope that in this way unemployment can be overcome and reduced, and the economic infrastructure needed to drive the real sector can be improved even more so that the poverty rate and social inequality can be reduced. Efforts by the central and regional governments to protect and help ease the burden on the lower middle class who are experiencing difficulties in the economic sector (Selatan, Propinsi, and Banyuasin 2011).

The role of infrastructure as a driving force in the economic sector will be

able to drive the development of related sectors as a multiplier effect and will eventually create new business fields and provide production output as input for consumption. the importance of various infrastructures means that the government should prioritize additional investments in electricity, roads, irrigation, housing and telecommunications to improve overall welfare. Public investment produces a positive correlation between growth and income inequality (Mashdurohatun n.d.).

CONCLUSION

Development is a process of change for the better which is only realized by involving, moving the people both in planning, implementing, utilizing and evaluating the results. Development has the goal of changing a situation for the better, in accordance with what has been planned together. According to the view of the organizers of development, development goals are positive because they are considered good, appropriate, and must be implemented. However, understanding can be different according to the views of other parties, especially according to the affected community. Infrastructure is the basic physical need for organizing the structural system needed to guarantee the economy of the public sector and the private sector as services and facilities needed for the economy to function properly.

Infrastructure development is one of the important and vital aspects to accelerate the development process of a country. Infrastructure development has a very important role in realizing social interaction and the continuity of the economic system. Especially at this time, Indonesia as a developing country is in a very incessant phase of carrying out infrastructure developments, the better the impact on social interaction and the economic situation of a region will spur the progress and development of a region. Therefore, the government needs to review the basis of infrastructure policies so far which have been mostly implemented with indicators of the population in an area as well as the economic value of the investment project.

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