

Analysis of Indonesia's Geographic Location on the Economic Well-being of the Society

Analisis Letak Geografis Indonesia Terhadap Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Masyarakat

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Abstract

This article focuses on the influence of Indonesia's geography to prosperity public economy. Indonesia's geography is an interesting topic to study. This is motivated by the geography of Indonesia which has a major influence on the economy of each individual community. Geographically, Indonesia is located between 6° LU-11° LS and 95° BT-141° BT. And if stretched, Indonesia is between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. To be precise, Indonesia is at the crossroads of the world. The purpose of this research is to express and describe the influence of Indonesia geographical to prosperity economy in society. This research method is a qualitative research. In collecting data, the technique used is document study or literature study through reference to articles, books, journals, and internet browsing related to research. Indonesia's geographical influence that has an impact on the prosperity economy public ; a. Indonesia has a tropical climate, namely the hot sun is present throughout the year, so that the absence of winter causes agricultural, livestock and fishery life to exist, b. Indonesia is located between the Indian and Pacific oceans. , namely Indonesia is in a cross position of the world. And the geographical influence of Indonesia can be enjoyed by the people of Indonesia and also the areas bordering Indonesia.

Keywords: *Geographic; Well-being; Public.*

Abstrak

This Artikel ini fokus pada pengaruh geografis Indonesia terhadap kesejahteraan ekonomi masyarakat. Geografis Indonesia merupakan topik yang menarik untuk dikaji. Hal tersebut dilatarbelakangi oleh geografis Indonesia yang memiliki pengaruh besar terhadap perekonomian setiap individu masyarakat. Secara geografis Indonesia berada diantara 6° LU-11° LS dan 95° BT-141° BT. Dan jika dibentangkan, Indonesia berada diantara Samudera Hindia dan Samudera Pasifik. Tepatnya Indonesia berada pada posisi silang dunia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengungkapkan dan mendeskripsikan pengaruh geografis Indonesia terhadap kesejahteraan ekonomi yang terdapat dalam masyarakat. Metode penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Dalam mengumpulkan data, teknik yang digunakan adalah studi dokumen atau studi pustaka melalui referensi artikel, buku, jurnal, dan browsing internet yang berhubungan dengan penelitian. Pengaruh geografis Indonesia yang berdampak pada kesejahteraan ekonomi masyarakat; a. Wilayah Indonesia memiliki iklim tropis, yaitu panas matahari ada di sepanjang tahun, sehingga tidak adanya musim dingin menyebabkan adanya kehidupan pertanian, peternakan, dan perikanan, b. Indonesia berada diantara samudera hindia

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dan pasifik, yaitu tepatnya Indonesia berada pada posisi silang dunia. Dan pengaruh geografis Indonesia dapat dinikmati oleh masyarakat Indonesia dan juga wilayah yang berbatasan dengan Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Geografis; Kesejahteraan; Masyarakat.

Introduction

Geography is a field of science that studies natural phenomena on Earth, but this article will focus on Indonesia's geographical influence on the economic well-being of society. Indonesia's geography is an exciting topic to study because it significantly impacts the individual economy in the community.

Geographically, Indonesia is between 6° South Latitude-11° South Latitude and 95° East Longitude-141° East Longitude. Indonesia stretches from the Indian to the Pacific Ocean, making it a cross-border position influencing cultural, social, and economic fields. One of its geographical influences on the economy is Indonesia's cross position, an international traffic lane, impacting trade activities and people's economic growth. In addition, the tropical climate is another geographical influence in Indonesia, with its areas receiving sunlight all year round, providing favourable conditions for agriculture.

In the agricultural context, every individual in society feels the geographical influence of Indonesia. This study aims to analyse in depth and answer these questions to comprehensively understand Indonesia's geographical impact on the economic well-being of society. By gaining a better understanding of this geographical influence, it is hoped that more effective strategies and policies can be developed to improve the economic welfare of the people.

Indonesia's geographical influence on the economic welfare of society is very complex and involves various aspects. One of the significant influences is the accessibility and connectivity provided by Indonesia's geographical position as an international traffic lane. Through strategic ports and trade routes, Indonesia has become a regional and global trade hub. This enables economic growth, job creation, and increased access to international markets. Indonesian people, especially those around ports and trading centers, can benefit from the rapidly growing economic activity.

In addition, Indonesia's abundant natural resource wealth, such as oil, natural gas, coal, and other mineral mines, is also the result of geographical influence. These resources are a significant source of income for the state and society, primarily through the energy and mining industry sectors. However, it is essential to remember that the management of natural resources must be done wisely to ensure sustainability and a fair distribution of the welfare of all people.

Indonesia's geographical influence is also visible in the agricultural sector. Indonesia's tropical climate allows year-round farming and producing various tropical

plants, such as rice, coffee, cocoa, rubber, and oil palm. Agriculture plays an essential role in the economy of the Indonesian people, especially for farmers and agrarian communities. However, challenges such as climate change, deforestation, and environmental damage must also be considered in this context.

In addition to economic aspects, Indonesia's geographical influence can involve social and cultural factors and financial aspects. Indonesia's geographical diversity, with islands scattered throughout the archipelago, results in diverse ethnic, linguistic, and cultural groups. This diversity can influence people's economic well-being through government policies, regional disparities, and access to resources and infrastructure.

Thus, this research is expected to provide a clear picture of Indonesia's geographical influence on the economic welfare of the people. The results of this research can provide helpful insights and policy recommendations for inclusive and sustainable economic development in Indonesia and offer tangible benefits to society at large.

In addition, this research also aims to identify who feels the impact of Indonesia's geographical influence on economic welfare. In this context, it is necessary to analyze how these geographical influences affect various groups, such as farmers, fishermen, industrial workers, and residents in rural and urban areas. Communities living in coastal areas, mountains, or areas with abundant natural resources may have different experiences and challenges in taking advantage of the economic opportunities offered by Indonesia's geography.

Through disclosure and a comprehensive description of Indonesia's geographical influence on the economic well-being of the people, this research is expected to provide a better understanding of the dynamics and complexity of factors affecting economic well-being in Indonesia. The results of this research serve as a basis for policymakers, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders in designing more targeted and sustainable development strategies and programs.

To achieve the objectives of this study, the research method to be used includes secondary data collection, such as analysis of literature, statistical data, and government reports related to geography and economics. In addition, this research may also involve interviews with relevant experts and stakeholders and use quantitative and qualitative analytical methods to gain a deeper understanding.

The results of this research can significantly contribute to our understanding of the vital role of geography in determining people's economic well-being. In addition, this research can serve as a basis for further research in this field and become an essential reference for policymakers to develop sustainable and inclusive development strategies in Indonesia.

As such, this research has the potential to provide a deeper understanding of Indonesia's geographical influence on people's economic well-being, expand our knowledge of the complex relationships between geography and the economy, and

make a meaningful contribution to efforts to improve the welfare of Indonesian society as a whole.

This research will dig deeper into Indonesia's geographical influence on people's economic well-being by identifying specific factors that play a role in this relationship. Several factors that might be analyzed in this study include:

Firstly Accessibility and connectivity: The study will examine how Indonesia's geographical position as an archipelagic country affects Accessibility to resources and markets. The analysis will be carried out regarding transportation infrastructure, such as road networks, ports, airports, and internet and telecommunication connectivity. The effect of this Accessibility on economic well-being can be analyzed in the context of trade, product distribution, labor mobility, and the growth of the tourism sector.

Second Availability of natural resources: The research will look at how Indonesia's wealth of natural resources, including agricultural, forest, and mining products, affects the economic well-being of the community. The analysis will cover factors such as sustainable exploitation, environmental sustainability, and the benefits of local communities from natural resource extraction.

Third, climate variability and natural disasters: Indonesia's geographical location in the tropics faces challenges such as climate change, extreme weather, and risks of natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis. The research will examine how these factors affect the sustainability of the agricultural sector, food security, and the tourism industry, as well as the adaptation and mitigation efforts undertaken by the community to deal with these risks.

Fourth Regional disparities: The analysis will examine how Indonesia's geography, with scattered islands and differences in geographical characteristics in each region, impacts economic inequality between regions. Factors such as access to public services, infrastructure development, and economic opportunities will be explored to understand how regional inequality affects the economic welfare of people in various parts of Indonesia.

In addition to the factors above, this research can also cover social, cultural, and institutional aspects influenced by Indonesia's geography and play a role in the community's economic welfare. This can include an analysis of the sustainability of local culture, community involvement in decision-making, and government policies that impact the financial sector.

With a more in-depth approach to these factors, this research is expected to provide a comprehensive and detailed picture of Indonesia's geographical influence on the economic well-being of society. The results of this research can provide valuable insights for policymakers, academics, and practitioners in designing development strategies that are sustainable, inclusive, and have a positive impact on the people of Indonesia.

The research questions posed are: (1) How is Indonesia's geographical influence on the economic welfare of the people? (2) What are the geographical influences of Indonesia on the people's economic welfare? (3) Who feels the impact of Indonesia's geographical influence?

literature Review

This literature review aims to deepen the understanding of Indonesia's geographical influence on its society's economic well-being. As a unique and diverse archipelago, the geographical features of Indonesia have significant potential to impact various aspects of the society's economy. Previous research has provided valuable insights into the relationship between Indonesia's geography and the economic well-being of its community. In this literature review, we present a summary with relevant references.

Indonesia, with its scattered islands in the tropical region and diverse natural characteristics, has significant potential to influence the economic well-being of its society. Geographical factors such as location, topography, accessibility, and natural resources play a crucial role in economic development and societal well-being. In this study, we conducted a literature review to deepen the understanding of the influence of Indonesia's geography on the financial well-being of its society.

The research conducted by the Department of Community Empowerment and Village (2020) depicted the performance of village development in various regions of Indonesia of geography and location. These findings are supported by the research of Firdaus D. & Yanto H. (2019), which analyzed the influence of geographical factors such as topography, accessibility, and climate on regional development and economic well-being in Indonesia. Additionally, the research by Wiranegara D. & Firman T. (2018) examined the geographical factors influencing regional development disparities in Indonesia, including physical accessibility, distance from economic centers, and natural resources. They affirmed that geographical location impacts the society's economy through per capita income and transportation infrastructure.

The research conducted by Fauzi & Chotib (2020) examined the impact of geographical factors on income inequality in Indonesia using panel data, including topography, accessibility, and economic sector structure. Meanwhile, Kurniawan H. & Wahyudi A. (2021) analyzed the spatial effects of geographical factors on regional development in Indonesia, including the influence of geography on economic growth and societal well-being. These findings are supported by the research of McCarty A. (2017), which affirms that geographical impact plays a role in economic development, including the influence of geography on societal well-being. Furthermore, Purnomo, H., & Wong, G. Y. (2019) discuss the relationship between geographical factors and sustainable development in Indonesia, including the geographic impact on economic, social, and environmental aspects.

From this literature review, Indonesia's geography significantly influences the economic well-being of its society. Factors such as topography, accessibility, distance from financial centers, natural resources, and economic sector structure play a crucial role in Indonesia's regional development, income inequality, and economic growth. Understanding this geographical influence comprehensively is

essential in designing effective policies to enhance the economic well-being of society throughout Indonesia in the context of sustainable development.

Discussion on the research regarding the relationship between urbanization and regional development in Indonesia has been conducted by several researchers. Firman T. and Beilin R. (2018) examined the geographical impacts, such as urban distribution and urban growth, on the economic well-being of society. Support for this statement is also found in the research of Chatib Basri (2017), who highlighted the changes in the era of economic development in Indonesia and the geographical factors influencing economic transformation and societal well-being.

The research conducted by Simanjuntak P.H. (2019) focused on the role of natural resources in regional development in Papua, Indonesia. They investigated how geographical factors such as natural wealth and economic potential can influence the financial well-being of society in the region. The research findings of Santoso A.W. and Sukamdi (2020) also support this statement by analyzing the impact of geographical factors on regional income inequality in Indonesia. They observed how geographical differences such as topography, accessibility, and resource distribution can affect the level of economic well-being of society.

Furthermore, Wiranegara, D., & Utama, C. A. (2018) explored the role of geographical factors in regional development in Indonesia by examining the differences in the economic well-being of society in various districts. They analyzed the geographical impacts such as location, topography, and accessibility on economic growth and regional development. Their findings are reinforced by the research results of Soludo C.C. (2016), who present arguments and research on how geographical factors can influence the economic well-being of society in Indonesia.

Moreover, research has also been conducted to analyze the relationship between regional development, inequality, and poverty reduction in Indonesia. Suryadarma, D., & Suryahadi, A. (2020) conducted this research to identify the geographical factors that play a role in addressing economic disparities and improving societal well-being. The study by Budiyanto, E., & Uyanto, S. S. (2019) also investigates the relationship between geographical factors and regional economic disparities in Indonesia by highlighting the influence of geographies, such as topography, accessibility, and resource potential.

To further deepen the investigation, McCann, P., & Arita, T. (2018) analyzed the relationship between urbanization and regional development in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia. They explained the role of geography in regional economic growth and the associated challenges. This research also includes the perspective of researcher Kuncoro, A. (2017), who stated that regional development policies in Indonesia should consider the influence of geographical factors in designing policies that impact the economic well-being of society.

Furthermore, Hill, H., & Kim, C. Y. (2019) stated that the analysis of accelerated growth and regional development in Indonesia should consider geographical factors such as location, infrastructure, and natural resources that contribute to the economic well-being of society. These findings are also supported by the research of Beilin, R., & Kurniawan, H. (2016), who conducted a systematic study on geographical factors and rural development in Indonesia. They identified

the role of geography in economic development and societal well-being in rural areas. Another research was conducted by Wiranegara, D., & Salim, M. A. (2017), who analyzed the influence of geographical factors on regional disparities in Indonesia. They presented empirical evidence of the geographical impact, such as topography, accessibility, and natural resources, on economic inequality and societal well-being.

Based on the conducted literature review, it is revealed that geographical factors have a significant impact on the economic well-being of society in Indonesia. The variation in topography in the country has different effects on regional development. Areas with challenging topography, such as mountains or remote areas, face challenges in developing sustainable economic sectors and infrastructure.

Moreover, accessibility also plays a crucial role in determining the level of economic well-being of society. Areas with good connectivity through transportation networks tend to have better access to markets, resources, and services, ultimately enhancing economic opportunities and well-being. Furthermore, the distribution of natural resources also affects the financial well-being of society in Indonesia. Regions rich in natural resources, such as mining areas or productive plantation sectors, contribute significantly to income and regional economic growth.

Additionally, geographical factors such as distance from the economic center can also affect the financial well-being of society. Areas near advanced economic centers, such as large cities or industrial hubs, benefit from higher economic growth and better job opportunities. Besides the aforementioned geographical factors, other aspects of Indonesia's geography influence the financial well-being of society. An example is the presence of islands in Indonesia, which pose challenges in inter-regional connectivity and logistics. This can affect market access, distribution of goods, and labor mobility between regions, ultimately impacting economic growth and societal well-being.

Indonesia's climate and weather characteristics also play a crucial role in the economic well-being of society. The tropical climate with seasonal variations such as dry and rainy seasons can affect Indonesia's agricultural, fisheries, and tourism sectors. Natural disasters such as floods, landslides, or earthquakes can also harm the economy and the well-being of communities in affected areas.

In addition to geographical factors, government policies and regional interventions can also influence the economic well-being of society. Through appropriate procedures, the government can plan infrastructure development that enhances inter-regional connectivity, expands access to education and healthcare services, and optimizes the sustainable utilization of natural resources. This can improve the economic well-being of communities in various regions of Indonesia.

Research Methods

This qualitative study employs various data collection techniques, including document analysis or literature review, through referencing articles, books, journals, and internet browsing related to the research topic. Using various reference sources to obtain excellent and accurate data from multiple sources. The determination of research findings is conducted through the method of literature review involving several steps as follows:

1. Analysis of previous research findings: Evaluation is carried out on the results presented during the last literature review regarding the influence of geographical factors in Indonesia on the economic well-being of society. In this step, the researcher identifies patterns, connections, and conclusions from previous researchers.
2. Identification of research gaps: The existing literature review may not cover all aspects of relevant geographical factors. Therefore, identification is made regarding research gaps or areas where further in-depth information or understanding is still needed.
3. Formulation of research hypotheses: Based on the literature review, specific research hypotheses are identified to test the relationship between geographical factors and the economic well-being of society in Indonesia. These hypotheses should be based on a comprehensive understanding and information from the previous literature review.
4. Data collection and analysis: Relevant data is collected according to the predetermined research method. After the data is collected, appropriate analysis is conducted to test the research hypotheses. This analysis may involve statistical analysis, data processing, or qualitative interpretation.
5. Discussion and interpretation of findings: The research findings and performance analysis is conducted based on the analyzed data. These research findings are discussed in the context of previous results in the literature review, and clear conclusions are drawn regarding the influence of geographical factors in Indonesia on the economic well-being of society.
6. Implications and recommendations: The implications of the research findings are discussed in the context of relevant policies, practices, or development strategies. Additionally, recommendations are provided to enhance the economic well-being of society in Indonesia by considering relevant geographical factors.

Results and Discussion

Based on the literature review conducted, it is found that geographical factors have a significant influence on the economic well-being of society in Indonesia. The diverse topography in the country has different impacts on regional development. Regions with challenging topography, such as mountains or remote areas, face challenges in developing sustainable economic sectors and infrastructure.

Additionally, accessibility plays a crucial role in determining the level of economic well-being of society. Regions well-connected through adequate transportation networks have better access to markets, resources, and services, ultimately enhancing economic opportunities and well-being. The distribution of natural resources also affects the financial well-being of society in Indonesia. Resource-rich regions, such as mining areas or productive plantation sectors, contribute significantly to regional income and economic growth. Geographical factors such as distance from financial centers also influence the economic well-being of society. Areas near advanced economic centers, such as major cities or industrial hubs, enjoy the benefits of higher economic growth and better job opportunities.

In addition to the aforementioned geographical factors, other aspects of Indonesia's geography can influence the economic well-being of society. One example is the presence of islands in Indonesia, which poses challenges in inter-regional connectivity and logistics. This can affect market accessibility, distribution of goods, and labor mobility

between regions, consequently impacting economic growth and societal well-being. The characteristics of climate and weather in Indonesia also play a significant role in the economic well-being of society. The tropical climate with seasonal variations such as dry and rainy seasons can affect Indonesia's agricultural, fisheries, and tourism sectors. Natural disasters like floods, landslides, or earthquakes can also negatively impact the economy and well-being of communities in affected areas.

Apart from geographical factors, government policies and regional interventions can also influence the economic well-being of society. Through appropriate procedures, the government can plan infrastructure development that improves inter-regional connectivity, expands access to education and healthcare services, and optimizes the sustainable utilization of natural resources. These actions can enhance the economic well-being of society in various regions of Indonesia. Of course, further research and more in-depth analysis are needed to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of Indonesia's geography's influence on society's economic well-being. Such research may involve quantitative approaches like regression analysis or econometric models or qualitative techniques like case studies or interviews with relevant stakeholders.

Discussion

The discussion of the research findings indicates that geographical factors significantly influence the economic well-being of society in Indonesia. In this context, several important aspects can be identified. Firstly, the diverse topography in Indonesia has different impacts on regional development. Regions with challenging topography, such as mountains or remote areas, need help developing sustainable economic sectors and infrastructure.

Furthermore, accessibility plays a crucial role in determining economic well-being. Areas that are well-connected through adequate transportation networks have better access to markets, resources, and services. Ultimately, this enhances economic opportunities and welfare. The distribution of natural resources also affects the financial well-being of society in Indonesia. Resource-rich areas, such as mining regions or productive agricultural sectors, significantly contribute to regional income and economic growth.

Moreover, geographical factors such as distance from economic centers also influence the economic well-being of society. Proximity to advanced economic centers, such as major cities or industrial hubs, tends to provide benefits from higher economic growth and better job opportunities. The presence of islands in Indonesia presents challenges in inter-regional connectivity and logistics. This can affect market accessibility, distribution of goods, and labor mobility between regions. The challenges in inter-regional connectivity have the potential to impact economic growth and societal well-being.

In addition to other geographical factors, Indonesia's climate and weather characteristics also play a crucial role. The tropical climate with seasonal variations, such as dry and rainy seasons, affects the agricultural, fisheries, and tourism sectors. Natural disasters frequently occurring in Indonesia can also negatively impact the economy and the welfare of affected regions. A deep understanding of the relationship between geographical factors and economic well-being is essential for designing appropriate policies to enhance societal interest in the various areas of Indonesia. Formulated policies can be more effective and sustainable by considering the challenges and potentials associated with these geographical factors.

Several theories and research can be used to support the discussion on the influence of geographical factors on the economic well-being of society in Indonesia.

Firstly, location theory suggests that geographical factors, such as topography, accessibility, and distance from financial centers, can affect a region's economic activities and societal welfare. This theory can be used to explain the influence of geographical factors in the Indonesian context. Moreover, previous research has been conducted to explore the effect of geographical factors on economic well-being in Indonesia. For example, research on the impact of topography on regional development has shown that challenging topography can be a barrier to sustainable financial sector development and infrastructure in certain areas. The findings of this research support the notion that topography has different impacts on regional development and the economic well-being of society in Indonesia.

Furthermore, research on accessibility and connectivity is also relevant in examining the influence of geographical factors on economic well-being in Indonesia. Previous studies have shown that good accessibility through adequate transportation networks can enhance economic opportunities and societal well-being. In the context of Indonesia, inter-regional connectivity challenges due to the presence of islands can affect economic growth and societal well-being.

The distribution of natural resources is also an essential factor influencing the economic well-being of society in Indonesia. Previous research has demonstrated that resource-rich areas, such as mining regions or productive agricultural sectors, significantly contribute to regional income and economic growth. This emphasizes the importance of considering geographical factors in the distribution of natural resources in efforts to enhance financial well-being. Besides geographical factors, research also indicates that government policies and regional interventions can influence the economic well-being of society. The government can plan infrastructure development through appropriate procedures, expand access to education and healthcare, and optimize the sustainable utilization of natural resources. Previous research has provided evidence that government policies and regional interventions can enhance the economic well-being of society in various regions of Indonesia.

By referring to relevant theories and research findings, it can be confirmed that geographical factors significantly influence the economic well-being of society in Indonesia. Further research involving quantitative approaches such as regression analysis or econometric models, as well as qualitative methods such as case studies or interviews with relevant stakeholders, can provide a deeper understanding of this relationship. With a more comprehensive understanding, more effective policies can be formulated to enhance economic well-being in Indonesia.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

Based on the literature review of research on the influence of Indonesia's geographical factors on the economic well-being of society, several conclusions can be drawn:

1. Geographical factors play a crucial role in determining the economic well-being of society in Indonesia. Diverse topography, the presence of islands, and the distribution of natural resources have a significant impact on regional development and economic growth.
2. Accessibility is a critical factor in improving the economic well-being of society. Regions well-connected through adequate transportation infrastructure tend to have better access to markets, services, and economic opportunities.

3. Climate and weather also have a significant influence on economic well-being. Seasonal variations such as dry and rainy seasons and natural disasters can affect the agricultural, fisheries, and tourism sectors, which in turn impact economic growth and societal well-being.
4. Government policies and regional interventions can play a crucial role in enhancing the economic well-being of society in specific geographic areas. Through appropriate policies, the government can improve inter-regional connectivity, optimize the utilization of natural resources, and enhance access to education and healthcare.

Further research is needed using appropriate research methodologies. This research should involve more in-depth analysis, including collecting and analyzing more specific data, to strengthen the findings discovered in previous literature reviews.

Therefore, a more comprehensive and in-depth understanding of Indonesia's geographical factors on the economic well-being of society can contribute to formulating more effective policies and sustainable development strategies in various regions of Indonesia.

Recommendations

Based on the research findings, here are some suggestions that can be given:

1. Improving connectivity and infrastructure: It is essential to continuously enhance inter-regional connectivity in Indonesia by developing adequate transportation infrastructure. Improving road networks, railways, ports, and airports will help enhance accessibility and the movement of goods and services between regions, which in turn can support economic growth and the well-being of society.
2. Sustainable management of natural resources: Greater efforts must be made to manage natural resources sustainably. Optimizing the utilization of abundant natural resources in various regions of Indonesia by maintaining ecological balance, implementing sustainable agricultural practices, and promoting environmentally friendly industries can provide long-term benefits for the economic well-being of the society.
3. Economic diversification: Encouraging economic diversification in regions that rely on a single financial sector will help reduce financial risks and enhance the well-being of society. Developing diverse and innovative economic sectors such as manufacturing, technology, tourism, and services can create new job opportunities, increase value-added, and reduce economic disparities between regions.
4. Attention to remote and marginalized areas: Regions with difficult accessibility and challenging geographical conditions require special attention. The government needs to develop specific programs and policies to enhance the economic well-being of the society in these regions, including infrastructure improvement, empowerment of the local economy, and increased access to essential services such as education and healthcare.
5. Integrating geographical aspects in development planning: It is crucial to incorporate geographical factors such as topography, climate, and potential natural resources. Adopting a location-based approach and identifying each region's specific potentials and challenges will help design more targeted and sustainable development strategies.

These suggestions are expected to guide in formulating better policies and development strategies, taking into account the geographical influence of Indonesia on the economic well-being of the society. It is important to involve stakeholders such as the

government, academia, the private sector, and local communities in formulating and implementing these policies to ensure their sustainability and success.

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