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DISPARITY IN ECONOMIC GROWTH BETWEEN REGENCIES AND CITIES IN THE PROVINCE OF MALUKU

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze and know the structure of economic growth in each district and city in Maluku Province based on economic growth and Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita from 2018 to 2021 and to find out the inequality of economic growth in each regency/municipality area. The measurement tools used for analysis are the Klassen Typology approach and the Williamson Index. The Klassen Typology analysis study show that there are four regions in the developed and fast categories, namely those with a high rate of economic growth followed by a high rate of GDRP, then in the category of underdeveloped areas it is found that it exceeds half of the total area in Maluku Province in analysis that is equal to five areas. Williamson's index analysis shows that development income disparities between regions in Maluku Province are at a low level in most regions due to growth and income per capita is quite high, exceeding the average for Maluku Province.

KEYWORDS *Disparity, Income Inequality; Growth; Klassen Typology; Williams Index.*

INTRODUCTION

Welfare is the state of an individual or a group of people who are happy, prosperous, and able to meet their basic needs in various aspects of life, such as economics, education, health, environment, and social. Economic welfare is crucial and is the primary goal of Indonesia's development because successful development can improve the well-being of the entire population. The process of developing the economy of a country or region to enhance the prosperity of the community is known as the process of economic development. Economic growth, investment, trade, and unemployment are some indicators that can be used to show that the

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economy is growing. Various economic sectors, such as increased employment opportunities, increased purchasing power of the community, and increased investment, can benefit from stable economic growth. Diverse economic sectors such as tourism, agriculture, plantations, investments, mining, industry, services, and others can experience impacts at the national, regional, and district levels. According to Soekirno (2003), economic growth depends on economic development that encourages economic growth. Economic growth aims to increase the productive capacity of the economy, which translates into an increase in national income.

Indonesia is an archipelagic country, and this is one of the reasons that hinders the equal distribution of the economy in each province, region, and even districts within a province. The current number of provinces until the year 2023 is thirty-eight. Geographically, provinces are located on large islands. Each region has different characteristics that support boosting economic development and has a responsibility to manage and develop the potential in their respective areas. The management of available resources in a region is required to be effective, sustainable, and plays a crucial role in the economic development and growth of a region. Various sectors that can contribute to development in Indonesia include natural resource sectors such as agriculture and plantations, fisheries and marine, and mining. The mining sector is essential in the economy, especially for countries or regions with abundant natural resources. Indonesia is a country with abundant natural resources in the mining sector, such as natural gas, petroleum, gold, tin, copper, and nickel. The government is currently developing new renewable energy sources and energy conservation that have the potential to address energy issues and cope with the challenges of development, economic growth, and the environment that can be handled simultaneously. Additionally, sectors that play a role in development to achieve economic growth include tourism, manufacturing industry, energy, technology and innovation, education, human resources, and infrastructure.

Every region in Indonesia has differences in economic growth at the provincial and even district levels. Development in a region is by increasing the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and the rate of economic growth. According to Kuncoro (2004:127), development within the scope of the country spatially is not always evenly distributed; there are differences in growth rates, namely regions that have fast growth and regions with slow growth. Development and economic growth in reality are confronted with differences between one region and another, which contradicts the development goals expected to produce an equal distribution of development throughout the region in Indonesia.

There are several studies on the economy of Indonesia, including Puty Andini, Dyta Noviera, Rahmi Meutia, Dewi Rosa Indah (2020). Which are the highest at 0.135 in Langsa State, 0.092 in Langsa Baro State, and 0.092 in Langsa Barat State, amounting to 0.075. Then the results of calculations using SSA show that the growth of each sector slows down due to a total negative. In addition, the results of comparative advantage are obtained when LQ > 1, for basic sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries, manufacturing industry, construction, wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage industry, information and communication industry, financial and insurance services

industry, real estate industry, government administration, defense, and compulsory social insurance, education services industry, health care industry and social activities, housing industry that provides food and beverages, and other service industries. and LQ < 1 consists of the mining and quarrying sector, electricity and gas utilities sector, water utilities sector, waste management and recycling, and business services sector. Dwi PutraTegar Naufal; Sumiyarti (2019) in their research stated that there are five areas in West Java that are included in the category of rapidly developing and growing areas, namely Bogor Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Karawang Regency, Bandung City, and Cimahi City. This research also shows that these five areas are the basic sectors and sectors of economic growth in Purwakarta Regency, Karawang Regency, and Cimahi City. In Bogor Regency, waste management is a sector that drives the economy, while in Karawang Regency, the driving force of the economy is not the service sector but the mining and quarrying sector, and the manufacturing industry. Ayu Nisa Ufitri; Ardiana Yuli Puspitasari (2022) in their research entitled "Analysis of the Potential of Economic Sectors as Directions for Regional Economic Development," found potential economic sectors in Semarang and Bandung cities in this study. Then Erina Yuliana Dewi; Eppy Yuliani; Boby Rahman (2022), Research on the role of the agriculture sector in regional economic growth; Case study of Pekalongan City, Talaud Regency, and Kampar Regency shows that the existence of the agriculture sector is still seen as a passive sector and only as an input for other sectors, especially trade and services. Research by Abdul Rajab; Jamaludin Kamarudin (2021) notes in their research that economic growth varies or fluctuates between 2005 and 2020, the lowest economic value in 2020 is -2.42. Based on data from 2005 to 2012, the value of the regional inequality index is still low. Among these studies is a study that examines regional economic development and potential in Indonesia.

The Maluku Province is one of the provinces that consist of islands within each region and is located in the eastern region of Indonesia, which has unique cultures, natural resources, and a tourism sector that can boost economic activities. Growth in the Maluku region fluctuates every year, factors that cause this are how sectors contribute to GRDP in the Maluku region. In the development from 2017 to 2022, there is a significant difference in the level of economic development between regions in this province. In the Government's Work Plan, this province enters the Spectrum of National Development Planning for 2022 and is a National Priority for the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2020 to 2024, which is the focus of the Central Government on the equal distribution and economic growth in the Maluku region. The problems in development in the Maluku Province can be said to be varied, there is a phenomenon of significant economic development disparities between regions in the Maluku Province.

Table 1. GRDP by District/City of Maluku Province on the basis of constant prices (Milion Rupiah)

District/City	GRDP by District/City of Maluku Province

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maluku Barat Daya	946.841,67	1.004.883,17	1.065.109,15	1.063.725,52	1.091.806,98
Kepulauan Tanimbar	1.500.790,79	1.590.725,77	1.685.816,09	1.685.317,85	1.749.806,54
Kepulauan Aru	2.030.356,56	2.153.367,80	2.278.619,27	2.277.797,38	2.356.726,89
Maluku Tenggara	1.758.913,37	1.862.197,09	1.971.225,75	1.966.826,72	2.034.005,56
Tual	1.337.783,93	1.417.789,55	1.501.015,96	1.498.282,23	1.550.123,91
Seram Bagian Timur	1.910.392,58	1.917.693,56	1.936.883,16	1.935.789,32	1.966.541,84
Maluku Tengah	5.230.454,65	5.539.976,93	5.863.228,18	5.840.036,13	6.028.165,57
Ambon	9.987.054,15	9.827.384,58	10.394.971,63	10.192.380,71	10.591.812,68
Seram Bagian Barat	1.758.399,85	1.822.548,96	1.966.732,19	1.963.370,21	2.030.114,27
Buru Selatan	794.736,21	842.551,35	892.105,52	892.002,58	923.244,51
Buru	1.388.750,58	1.475.062,75	1.564.451,90	1.564.096,78	1.611.262,28

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Maluku 2017-2022 (Processed Data)

Based on the data mentioned in Table 2, it presents the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data at the district and city levels in Maluku Province for the period from 2017 to 2021, according to the field of business sectors, using the Maluku Province GRDP approach. The data describes the economic development in the Maluku region. GRDP in several districts and cities experienced an increase over five years, with Ambon City being the highest contributor to GRDP in Maluku Province. However, it is not the same for South Buru Regency, which shows the smallest GRDP level in this province. The varied GRDP contributed by each district indicates that each area has different potentials. From this description, how is this research analyzed? What methods are used in analyzing growth and disparities? What are the results of the analysis from this research?

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

Economic Growth

The success of regional development can be known and measured by the level of economic growth in the region. Economic growth is a change in conditions when the population of a region increases or improves economically. Economic growth is crucial for achieving prosperity and development. Rapid economic growth can have impacts such as increased per capita income, job absorption, investment, competitiveness, and the well-being of the community. Several economic activity sectors indirectly form activities that can be interpreted as business speed and in this case can be an indicator of economic growth (Sirojuzilam, 2008 in Soeyatno, 2018). Smith and Todaro (2011) explain that development requires significant income increase and sustainable growth. Rapid regional economic growth is usually followed by income distribution to the community. According to Boediono de Tarigan (2014), economic growth is a long-term process of increasing per capita production.

Classical Economic Growth Theory

This theory explains the factors influencing the economic growth of a country. This theory emerged in the 18th and 19th centuries, where classical economists such as Adam Smith and David Ricardo studied production factors in the economy.

According to classical growth theory, the most important factors in driving economic growth are capital, labor, and technology. Investment in capital and technology can increase production productivity and efficiency, thereby promoting economic growth. Meanwhile, sufficient and skilled labor is also required to optimize the use of capital and technology.

Neoclassical Growth Theory

A theory that explains the factors influencing long-term economic growth in a country. This theory was developed in the 1950s by renowned economists such as Robert Solow, Trevor Swan, and John Hicks. Neoclassical growth theory is based on neoclassical economic principles, emphasizing the efficient and optimal use of resources. According to this theory, economic growth occurs due to an increase in capital and technology that can improve production efficiency. In this context, investment is considered the key to enhancing long-term economic growth. Investment will increase capital accumulation and improve labor productivity, ultimately increasing national income.

Endogenous Growth Theory

This theory emphasizes not only external factors such as technology and capital but also depends on internal factors such as human resources, research and development, and human capital. In this theory, innovation and technological development are considered the most important factors in driving economic growth, as they can improve productivity and efficiency in resource utilization.

Post-Keynesian Growth Theory

This theory, developed in economic studies, emphasizes that economic growth cannot be separated from financial and monetary issues. This theory rejects the view that economic growth can only be achieved through savings and investment, emphasizing the importance of appropriate fiscal and monetary policies to promote economic growth.

Regional Economic Growth

According to the theory of regional economic growth, the main factors of regional economic growth are directly related to the demand for goods and services from outside the region (Arsyad, 2002:116). This basic theory is divided into two sectors: the basic sector and the non-basic sector. The basic sector is a sector that conducts export-oriented activities beyond the economic boundaries concerned. The primary sector plays a crucial role in regional growth. The higher the exports of an area, the more advanced the growth of that region. Any changes in commodity sectors generate a multiplier effect on the regional economy. Meanwhile, the non-basic sector is a sector that provides goods and services to the community within the economic boundaries concerned.

Theory of Economic Disparities between Regions

Economic disparities are understood as vertical and horizontal differences in the economic development of a region, leading to different or uneven development. According to Sjafrizal (2017), economic disparities between regions are caused by the structure and situation of a place, as well as the concentration of economic activities between places in that region. The measurement of economic disparities between regions can use the Williamson Index; this statistical method is used to measure differences and disparities in development between regions.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

The Regional Gross Domestic Product or commonly known as GRDP is an economic indicator that measures the value of all final goods and services produced in a region during a specific period (usually one year). GRDP is an important indicator to determine the economic condition of a region or country and can be used to compare the economic performance of a region or country. GRDP is divided into 2 categories:

1. Current Price GRDP Current price GRDP is one of the methods of calculating GRDP that uses actual or market prices in its calculation. In the calculation of current price GRDP, the value of products is calculated based on its actual selling price, without taking into account any subsidies or taxes provided by the government. The current price GRDP method is used to show the total value of products produced by a region in a specific period and is used to measure the economic performance of a region in generating income.
2. Constant Price GRDP Constant price GRDP is a method of calculating GRDP that disregards price fluctuations in the market and considers only the volume of products produced. In the calculation of constant price GRDP, the value of products is calculated using fixed or constant prices in a specific year, so the calculation of GRDP is not affected by changes in market prices. In this case, constant price GRDP is used to compare the economic performance of a region from time to time because its calculation uses the same prices every year. Constant price GRDP is often used as a measure of long-term economic progress because it allows for comparing the economic performance of a region from time to time without being affected by fluctuations in market prices.

In general, the business sectors that contribute to GRDP are divided into:

1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries consisting of 3 subcategories: Agriculture, Livestock, Hunting and Agricultural Services; Forestry and Timber Logging subcategory; and Fisheries subcategory.
2. Mining and Excavation include 4 subcategories: Oil and Gas Mining subcategory; Coal and Lignite Mining subcategory; Metal Ore Mining subcategory; and Other Mining and Excavation subcategory.
3. Manufacturing Industry consists of 16 subcategories: Coal Industry and Oil and Gas Refining; Food and Beverage Industry, Tobacco Manufacturing subcategory; Textile and Apparel Industry subcategory; Leather Industry, Leather Goods, and Footwear subcategory; Wood Industry, Wood and Cork Goods, and Wicker Goods subcategory; Paper and Paper Goods Industry, Printing, and Media Reproduction subcategory; Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Traditional Medicine Industry subcategory; Rubber Industry, Rubber Goods, and Plastics subcategory; Non-Metallic Mineral Goods Industry subcategory; Basic Metal Industry subcategory; Metal Goods, Computer, Electronic Goods, Optical, and Electrical Equipment subcategory; Machine and Equipment Industry subcategory; Transportation Equipment Industry

subcategory; Furniture Industry subcategory; and Other Processing Industry, Repair Services, and Installation of Machinery and Equipment subcategory.
4. Electricity and Gas Procurement consist of the Electricity sector; and the Gas Procurement and Ice Production subcategory.
5. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling.
6. Construction
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles consist of the Trade in Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Their Repairs subcategory; and Wholesale and Retail Trade, Except for Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles subcategory.
8. Transportation and Warehousing consist of 6 subcategories: Rail Transportation subcategory; Land Transportation subcategory; Sea Transportation subcategory; River, Lake, and Ferry Transportation subcategory; Air Transportation subcategory; and Supporting Services for Transportation, Warehousing, and Post and Courier subcategory.
9. Accommodation and Food and Beverage Service consists of Accommodation Services subcategory and Food and Beverage Services subcategory.
10. Information and Communication.
11. Financial and Insurance Services consist of 4 subcategories: Financial Intermediation Services subcategory; Insurance and Pension Fund subcategory; Other Financial Services subcategory; and Financial Support Services subcategory.
12. Real Estate.
13. Corporate Services
14. Government Administration; Defense and Compulsory Social Security.
15. Education Services;
16. Health and Social Activities Services
17. Other Services.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research analyzes the development by collecting data using existing theories. In this study, descriptive data and secondary data analysis were utilized, obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Maluku Province. The data include:

1. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Maluku Province by Regency/City for the years 2017 - 2021.
2. Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita at Constant Basic Prices (ADHK) in Maluku Province for the years 2017 - 2021.
3. Growth Rate of ADHK GRDP 2010 by Regency/City in Maluku Province for the years 2017 - 2021.

Klassen Typology Analysis

This measurement describes the patterns and structures of economic growth in each region. The Klassen typology analysis divides regions based on two main

indicators: economic growth on the vertical axis and average per capita income on the horizontal axis. Based on these criteria, the regions are divided into four quadrants:

1. Quadrant I represents the advanced and rapidly developing sector (development sector), indicating areas with higher economic growth and per capita income levels than the average for regencies/cities.
2. Quadrant II is the Advanced but Depressed Sector (Stagna Sector), representing areas with high growth rates but lower per capita income than the regency/city average.
3. Quadrant III represents the potential sector or still developable (Development Sector), indicating areas with higher per capita income but lower economic growth than the regencies/cities.
4. Quadrant IV represents relatively lagging areas, indicating areas with lower economic growth and per capita income than the regency/city average.

Table. 2 Klasen typology

PDRB per Kapita (y) / Laju Growth (r)	**Yi > Y**	**Yi < Yn**
ri > r	Quadran I developed and fast-growing sectors	Quadran II Advanced but depressed sectors
ri < r	Quadran III Potential Sectors or still able to develop	Kuadran IV Sectors are relatively lagging behind

Information
ri : Economic Growth Rate of City District I
yi : PDRB perkapita kabupaten/kota i
r : Economic growth rate of Maluku Province
y : Average GDP per capita of Maluku Province

Williamson Index Analysis

The Williamson Index analysis measures regional development by comparing it with higher regions. In other words, it measures the level of inequality existing in a region, in this case, between Regencies/Cities in Maluku Province. The Williamson Index formula is as follows:

$$IV_W = \frac{1}{Y}\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(Y_i - \overline{Y}\right)^2 \frac{P_i}{P}}$$

Information
Ivw: Indeks Williamson
Pi : District / City Population
P : Population of the Province/entire region

Yi : District / City per capita income I
Y bar : Provincial/Entire Regional per capita income
n : Number of Districts/Provincial Cities

The Williamson Index uses GDP per capita and population. The Williamson Index value is obtained between zero and one ($0 < IW < 1$). Index numbers that are getting smaller or closer to zero indicate a gap that is getting smaller or can be said to be more evenly distributed and if the farther from it shows the gap is getting wider.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

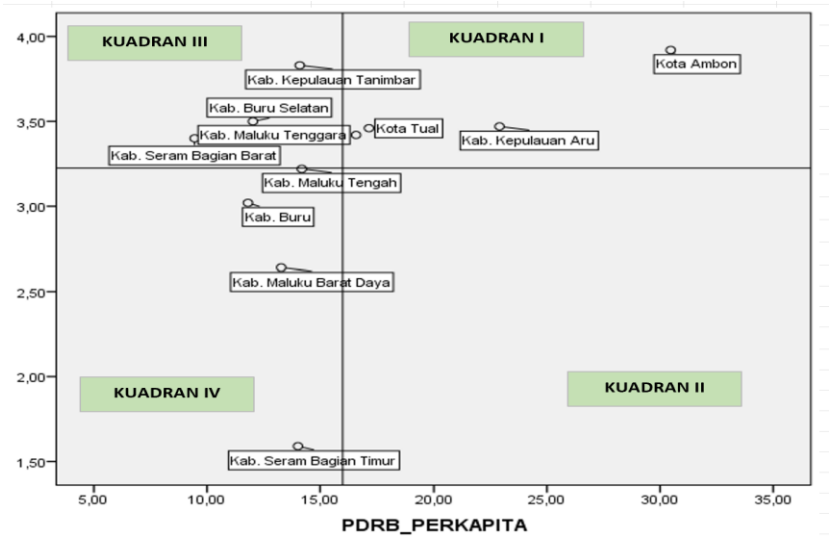
Data analysis was processed to obtain GRDP for the Provincial level according to Business Field from the 2017 to 2021 period.

Table 3. GRDP According to Provincial Business Field on the Basis of Constant Prices of Maluku Province in Millions of Rupiah

No	Scktor	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	6.549.837,83	6.861.050,85	7.203.666,87	7.366.791,96	7.490.958,56
2	MINING AND QUARRYING	848.545,92	787.697,77	757.212,71	742.456,95	725.269,40
3	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	1.477.024,01	1.590.493,97	1.642.754,12	1.616.600,93	1.631.690,46
4	ELECTRICITY AND GAS PROCUREMENT	28.518,35	29.854,78	30.231,03	32.098,33	34.049,94
5	WATER SUPPLY, WASTE MANAGEMENT, WASTE AND RECYCLING	864.479,31	133.325,55	139.655,15	141.521,00	146.751,28
6	CONSTRUCTION	1.937.644,19	2.080.844,13	2.232.569,65	2.208.368,36	2.341.253,01
7	LARGE AND RETAIL PROCUREMENT; CAR AND MOTORCYCLE REPAIR	4.136.097,61	4.378.720,06	4.679.606,83	4.492.809,45	4.703.279,81
8	TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	1.481.458,47	1.569.980,16	1.642.898,92	1.433.487,16	1.519.579,00

9	PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD AND DRINK	481.903,62	504.873,82	529.346,66	489.520,39	499.487,60
10	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	1.144.631,45	1.203.459,98	1.250.151,92	1.263.296,67	1.328.656,14
11	FINANCIAL SERVICES AND INSURANCE	1.052.925,27	1.122.763,30	1.191.323,23	1.282.772,86	1.328.487,52
12	REAL ESTATE	93.268,92	95.297,35	96.760,38	96.525,11	98.627,46
13	COMPANY SERVICES	279.403,94	292.940,95	306.721,62	303.434,26	315.361,99
14	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION, DEFENSE AND SOCIAL SECURITY	5.678.274,02	6.063.312,93	6.491.882,46	6.461.033,41	6.711.535,24
15	EDUCATION SER-VICES	1.535.896,34	1.636.495,32	1.751.129,37	1.748.762,07	1.812.813,97
16	HEALTH SERVICES AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES	588.030,34	615.709,26	655.207,14	689.208,85	725.963,92
17	OTHER SERVICES	466.514,75	487.361,33	519.040,74	510.937,67	519.845,73
GRDP MALUKU		28.644.474,34	29.454.181,51	31.120.158,80	30.879.625,43	31.933.611,03

Through the calculation of the Klassen Typology, a classification of the structure of economic growth of each region in Maluku Province can be obtained which is shown in figure 1.



Disparity in Economic Growth Between Regencies and Cities in the Province of Maluku

Figure 1

Source : processed data

Income inequality in each region is measured by the Williamson Index, which is the distribution coefficient of the average distribution value calculated based on the estimated GDP of the District/City and the value of the population.

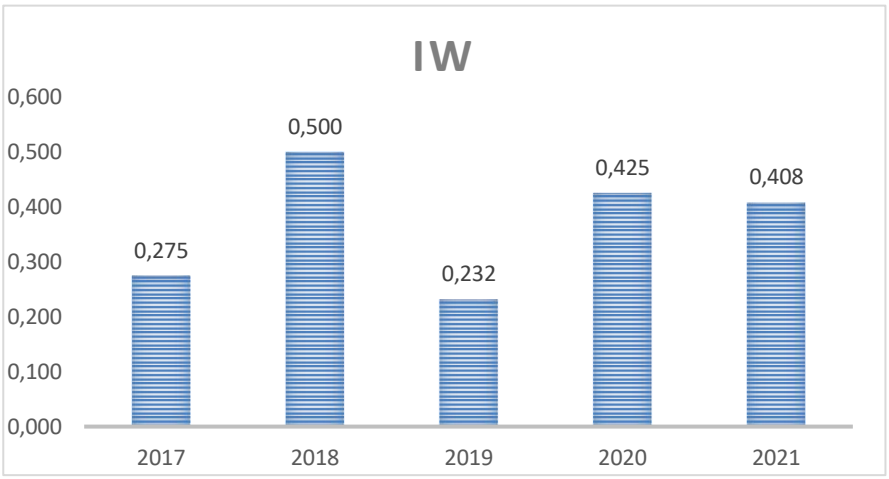


Figure 2. Williamson Index in Maluku Province for the Period 2017 - 2021

DISCUSSION

Based on the data processing and Klassen Typology Analysis in Figure 1, it is evident that areas categorized as rapidly advancing and growing fall into Quadrant I. These areas include Kepulauan Aru Regency, Southeast Maluku Regency, Tual City, and Ambon City. In Quadrant II, the Stagnant Advanced category, there are no cities/regions falling into this classification. Quadrant III, the Potential sector, includes Kepulauan Tanimbar Regency, West Seram Regency, and South Buru Regency. In Quadrant IV, the relatively lagging category, includes West Southwest Maluku Regency, East Seram Regency, Central Maluku Regency, and Southwest Maluku Regency. Ambon City is rapidly developing and growing due to its past status as the economic center of Maluku province. Additionally, Maluku has maritime areas surrounding Ambon City, providing a potential fishery resource, and Ambon City has a port that can directly transport ships abroad and serves as an international air route. Aru Regency is also categorized as rapidly growing and developing, ranking third in average GRDP after Southeast Maluku.

Table 4. Growth Rate of Maluku Province's GRDP at Constant 2010 Basic Prices by Regency/City for the Years 2017-2021 (Percentage)

No	Regency/City	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total	Average
1	Maluku Barat Daya	6,09	6,13	5,99	-0,13	2,64	20,72	4,14
2	Kepulauan Tanimbar	5,90	5,99	5,98	-0,03	3,83	21,67	4,33

3	Kabupaten Kepulauan Aru	5,92	6,05	5,82	-0,04	3,47	21,22	4,24
4	Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara	5,91	5,87	5,85	-0,22	3,42	20,83	4,17
5	Kota Tual	5,74	5,98	5,87	-0,18	3,46	20,87	4,17
6	Kota Seram Bagian Timur	3,34	0,38	1,00	-0,06	1,59	6,25	1,25
7	Kabupaten Maluku Tengah	5,81	5,92	5,83	-0,4	3,22	20,38	4,08
8	Kota Ambon	6,17	6,21	5,78	-1,95	3,92	20,13	4,03
9	Kabupaten Seram Bagian Barat	5,88	5,95	5,56	-0,17	3,4	20,62	4,12
10	Kabupaten Buru Selatan	6,13	6,02	5,88	-0,01	3,5	21,52	4,30
11	Kabupaten Buru	6,012	6,22	6,06	-0,02	3,02	21,292	4,26

Source: BPS (Processed data)

From the data presented in Table 4 and Table 5, regions with income above the average growth rate of Maluku Province are Ambon City and Central Maluku Regency. Meanwhile, regions showing income below the average growth rate of Maluku Province are Buru Regency and South Buru Regency. Besides Klassen Typology, the next analysis uses the Williamson Index to measure disparities and analyze the magnitude of disparities in Maluku Province's cities/regions. The Williamson Index ranges between zero and one. If the Williamson Index is close to zero, income disparity among cities/regions is low, indicating even economic growth in Maluku Province. On the other hand, if the index approaches one, income disparity among cities/regions in Maluku Province is high, indicating uneven economic growth.

Table 5. Regional classification according to the Klassen typology

No	District/City	Average GDP Per Capita (Million Rupiah)	Average Growth (Percent)	Regional Classification
1	Maluku Barat Daya	1.034.473	4,14	Disadvantaged
2	Kepulauan Tanimbar	1.642.491	4,33	Growing
3	Kabupaten Kepulauan Aru	2.219.374	4,24	Modern and Growing Fast
4	Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara	1.918.634	4,17	Modern and Growing Fast
5	Kota Tual	1.460.999	4,17	Modern and Growing Fast
6	Kota Seram Bagian Timur	1.933.460	1,25	Disadvantaged
7	Kabupaten Maluku Tengah	5.700.372	4,08	Disadvantaged
8	Kota Ambon	10.198.721	4,03	Modern and Growing Fast
9	Kabupaten Seram Bagian Barat	1.908.233	4,12	Growing
10	Kabupaten Buru Selatan	868.928	4,30	Disadvantaged
11	Kabupaten Buru	1.520.725	4,26	Disadvantaged
12	Provinsi Maluku	2.764.219	3,92	

Source: BPS (Processed data)

Based on the analysis using the Williamson Index, income disparity per capita among cities/regions in Maluku Province from 2017 to 2021 fluctuates. There was an increase in 2018, indicating uneven income distribution among cities/regions. In 2018, according to data obtained from BPS, the poverty index in villages increased to 5.37 percent since 2014, and the severity index of poverty in villages in 2018 reached 1.56 from the previous year. This was also caused by the slowdown in per capita income growth in Maluku Province due to stagnant economic growth and an increase in the population. However, in 2019, there was a decrease in the Williamson Index by 0.232. One of the factors was the strengthening of the economy and an increase in spending at the lower income level, supported by the Central Government in the fields of health, education, and other welfare aspects. In 2019, there was an increase again by 0.193 from the previous year. This was because of the Covid-19 pandemic, which restricted mobility and paralyzed the economy. This led to an increase in unemployment, both nationally and in the Maluku Province region, affecting a decrease in per capita income and an increase in disparities among cities/regions in this province. In 2021, it only decreased by 0.017 from the previous year due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 7. William Index of Maluku Province 2017 - 2021

Year	Index Williamson
2017	0,275
2018	0,500
2019	0,232
2020	0,425
2021	0,408

CONCLUSION

From the results of data processing and analysis and discussions regarding disparities in Maluku Province, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Klassen's typology depicts that there is disparity in Maluku Province divided into 3 quadrants, namely Quadrant I, areas categorized as growing followed by GDP growth rates above the Maluku Province average value, including Maluku City, Southeast Maluku Regency, Aru Islands Regency, and Tual City. For Quadrant II, low economic growth rates but high GDP rates, however, no area in Maluku Province falls into this category. In Quadrant III, high economic growth rates and low GDP rates are found in the Tanimbar Islands and West Seram Regency, while Quadrant IV consists of areas with low economic growth rates and low per capita income found in 5 areas including Southwest Maluku Regency, East Seram City, Central Maluku Regency, South Buru Regency, and Buru Regency.

Disparities in the Williamson Index analysis from 2018 to 2021 fluctuate, with consistently low averages during those years at 0.368, indicating low disparities among districts and cities within Maluku Province, meaning that most areas have high economic growth rates followed by high GDP.

From these conclusion summaries, a proposal can be submitted to the local government of Maluku Province, particularly for the improvement of utilizing both natural resources and human resources in each region of Maluku Province and exploring new opportunities and their development, including the potential of renewable energy such as converting waste energy into electricity, which is a potential use of nickel as a raw material for electric batteries. Although Maluku's territory is not as vast as other regions in Indonesia, this potential must be explored and developed in accordance with regulations, policies, development programs, and their implementation.

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