

Causes and Solutions: Two-Sector Economic Inequality

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Abstract

Economic inequality between two sectors is a complex and multidimensional problem. This study aims to analyze the causes and solutions to address economic inequality between the two sectors. This research uses a qualitative research method with a literature study approach to analyze the causes and solutions of economic inequality between the two sectors. The data used in this research is secondary data obtained from various sources, including scientific articles, government reports, and policy documents. The results show that the causes of economic inequality include uneven income distribution, different levels of education and skills, asset concentration, lack of access to capital and technology. solutions to address economic inequality include income redistribution, subsidies and social assistance, investment in education and training, infrastructure development and village economy. Thus, this research can contribute to the understanding of the causes and solutions to address economic inequality between the two sectors.

INTRODUCTION

Economic inequality between two sectors is a complex and multidimensional problem (Farkhan & Maryani, 2023; Watif et al., 2024; Jewaru & Siagian, 2022; Sinaga, 2025). In many countries, including Indonesia, economic inequality between the formal and informal sectors, or between the industrial and agricultural sectors, has become a serious concern for the government and society. This economic inequality can lead to various social and economic problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and injustice (Manik et al., 2025; Choiri et al., 2025; Ningrum et al., 2024).

The causes of economic inequality between two sectors are diverse. Differences in education levels, skills, and access to resources can be one of the main causes of economic inequality (Ramadhan et al., 2025; Wicaksono et al., 2025). In addition, unfair economic policies and lack of investment in lagging sectors can also exacerbate economic inequality (Hababil et al., 2024; Putri et al., 2023). Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth analysis of the causes and solutions of economic inequality between the two sectors.

Economic inequality between two sectors can also have a significant impact on economic growth and people's welfare (Edison & Andriansyah, 2023; Aisyah et al., 2023; Raharti et al., 2021). If economic inequality is not addressed, it can cause a decline in economic growth and increase poverty (Rahman, 2017; Amalia et al., 2024;

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Amalia et al., 2024; Oktaviani et al., 2022). Therefore, the government and society need to work together to address economic inequality and create a more just and prosperous society.

In recent years, the Indonesian government has made various efforts to address economic inequality between the two sectors. However, these efforts have not been fully successful in addressing economic inequality. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth analysis of the causes and solutions of economic inequality between the two sectors to create more effective policies (Nurrohim et al., 2024; Handini et al., 2025; Irawan, 2022).

The causes of economic inequality between two sectors may also vary depending on the context and conditions of each country (Elsani et al., 2024; Sarfiah & Juliprijanto, 2019). Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth analysis of the causes and solutions of economic inequality between two sectors in the Indonesian context. Thus, a better understanding of the causes and solutions of economic inequality between two sectors in Indonesia can be obtained.

A two-sector economy is the simplest economic model, consisting of two main actors: consumer households and producer households (Putri et al., 2023). This model describes the interaction between these two actors in producing and consuming goods and services, without involving other sectors such as the government or international trade. The two-sector economy model helps in understanding the basic dynamics of the economy. For example, an increase in investment by households can increase production and income of households, which in turn increases consumption and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Economic policies can also be analyzed through this model to see their impact on household income and expenditure patterns (Ningsih et al., 2022).

The problems in a two-sector economy show that although this model provides a basic picture of the interaction between consumers and producers, many other factors need to be considered to fully understand the dynamics of the economy. Managing economic leakages and ensuring a balance between consumption and investment are key to achieving sustainable growth in this model (Purba et al., 2025).

In this study, we will analyze the causes and solutions of economic inequality between two sectors in Indonesia. This research is expected to contribute to the understanding of the causes and solutions of economic inequality between two sectors and can be a reference for the government and society in overcoming economic inequality.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative research method with a case study approach to analyze the causes and solutions of economic inequality between two sectors (Hotimah et al., 2025; Sabaha et al., 2025; Diaz et al., 2025; Karimullah, 2025; Bhaihaqi & Rahayu, 2025; Engkizar et al., 2022; Akyuni et al., 2025). This research aims to gain an in-depth understanding of how economic inequality between two sectors can occur and how solutions can be developed to address this issue. Case studies are used to gain a better understanding of the context and process of economic inequality between the two sectors.

Data collection in this study was conducted through document analysis to obtain data on economic policies and their impact on economic inequality between the two sectors. The documents analyzed include economic policy reports, macroeconomic data, and other documents relevant to the research topic. Data analysis in this study was conducted using thematic analysis techniques. Thematic analysis was used to identify patterns and themes related to the causes and solutions of economic inequality between the two sectors. The collected data were

systematically analyzed to gain a better understanding of how economic inequality between the two sectors can occur and how solutions can be developed to address this issue (Myint & Kyaw, 2024; Awaluddin et al., 2025; Oktavia et al., 2025; Engkizar et al., 2023).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The problems in a two-sector economy show that while this model provides a basic picture of the interaction between consumers and producers, many other factors need to be considered to understand the dynamics of the economy as a whole. Managing economic leakages and ensuring a balance between consumption and investment are key to achieving sustainable growth in this model.

A two-sector economy is a simple economic model that involves only two main sectors, namely households and firms (Bhaihaqi & Rahayu, 2025; Istiqomah et al., 2024; Pramudio et al., 2024; Arianti, 2014). In this case, households act as owners of factors of production (such as labor, capital, and natural resources) who offer their services to firms. In return, firms provide wages, interest, rent and profit in exchange for the use of these factors of production. The income received by households is then spent back to buy goods and services produced by the firm. This cycle continues to repeat itself without the involvement of other parties, such as the government or the foreign sector (Purnomo et al., 2023).

Households provide labor, time, energy for the sustainability of a company then the company provides salaries, wages to workers from households as compensation for their work, then households buy necessities for daily activities to the company, this cycle is what is called a two-sector economy without involving government intervention (Rinaldi, 2022).

Factors Causing Two-Sector Economic Inequality

Economic inequality in the two-sector model can occur due to several factors, namely unequal income distribution: the main cause of inequality is unequal income distribution, which includes the distribution of wages, profits, and other resources between households and firms. For example, in a company every month, the boss will give a salary, sometimes the bonus given by the boss is not equal, then there are also companies that supply more raw materials than companies of the same type and size (Nadya & Syafri, 2019; Arifianto, 2013).

Differences in Education and Skill Levels: Households with higher education and skills usually earn more income than those without, thus increasing inequality. In a situation, there are obvious differences because there are advantages and disadvantages, the rich and the poor, and in the case of differences in education and skill levels, it is often the case that households with higher education and adequate skills will be employed in areas that have higher salaries/wages than households without skills and education.

It appears here that education and skills are needed so that there is no gap between households that are educated and skilled and other households. For this reason education becomes very important for survival and makes it easier to find the things needed and support daily life. In some areas, there are still issues regarding gender in education, they assume that women should not have a higher education than men, this is what also causes inequality between education and skills obtained by men and women (Natasha, 2013).

Asset Concentration: If most of the assets or capital are owned by only a few households, income inequality will occur. Equalization is needed so that companies get the same capital to run their businesses (Gunung et al., 2023). **Lack of Access to Capital and Technology:** If households or small firms do not have sufficient access to capital and technology, they will find it difficult to compete with larger, resource-rich firms (Abdulah, 2013).

It can be concluded that in a situation there is certainly a clear difference such as the rich will get richer and the poor will get poorer, unless each other needs each other, for example, the rich need the help of the poor and the poor also depend on the rich, here it is clear that they need each other. Likewise, the economy of the two sectors should need each other, in order to create equality and lack of inequality in a two-sector economic cycle.

Government Efforts that Realized

Actually, in a two-sector economy, there is no interference from the government, but here the government only takes part in economic policy (Chayyani, 2021). To overcome inequality in the economy, the government can carry out several policies, including:

Income redistribution: one of the government's policies is through progressive tax policy, people with higher income are taxed more to reduce inequality. For example, civil servants are taxed more than other people. If in the export-import of imported foreign goods will be subject to tax rates that are quite high than local products or goods, the goal is that people appreciate, buy and enjoy domestic products (Sudrajat & Kristian, 2022).

Subsidies and Social Assistance: Another area of government policy is the subsidy or direct cash transfer (BLT) program for low-income people to help them meet their basic needs. Currently, in each region, assistance has been distributed to underprivileged people, so that they can carry out life and survival, thereby reducing inequality that may occur (Sofi, 2021). **Investment in Education and Training:** Increase access to education and training for all, so that every household has skills that can increase their income. Because of this, education is very needed, education is the initial capital that must be owned by someone who will be in the world of work, investing in various things starting from building school buildings, equipment and equipment that is needed. Not only that, households such as mothers etc. to get new abilities that can be developed and practiced in a company (Rasyid, 2015).

Village Infrastructure and Economic Development: Improve access to infrastructure and strengthen the economic sector in rural areas to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas. What needs to be done is to provide access to infrastructure such as access to adequate transportation, adequate roads, bridges etc. so that it will make it easier to cooperate between households and companies (Safina et al., 2024).

Consequences of Inequality for Firms and Households

Economic inequality in a two-sector economy can impact various aspects, such as: **For Companies:** Inequality can reduce people's purchasing power, people who do not have the ability to buy products from a company due to certain reasons such as inappropriate salaries cause they have to save for the future. Households whose income is low will limit their consumption, not to meet the needs of or other needs to meet consumption alone they are limited which in the end reduces the demand for company products and has an impact on decreasing company revenue, so that it can make the company experience setbacks or bankruptcy (Nadya & Syafri, 2019).

For households: Inequality leads to differential access to basic needs, such as education, health, and housing. This can worsen the quality of life and hamper social mobility for low-income households. Differences in basic needs such as education will greatly affect the welfare of households, those who receive higher education will certainly be different from those who do not receive higher education, then a safe, peaceful environment will certainly affect the mindset and desires to be achieved. Then in health, households that tend to have a lower economy will not do health checks, because they do not have adequate facilities for that, for food alone they are grateful, let alone for health (Paramita, 2021).

CONCLUSION

The two sectors of the economy experience inequality, inequality is a significant difference between things such as for example, income inequality, which can be caused by several factors such as education, economy, health etc., which results in more human resources (HR). In government programs regarding subsidies or BLT, the program is very good, but it is necessary to pay attention to recipients who are entitled to receive and those who are not entitled, indirectly a lot of assistance from the government results in a person being lazy and dependent on what the government provides so that they will not want to work hard and only wait and hope for the government. The government should create jobs before the employees who will be hired are given training in order to foster sharpened abilities.

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