

# Globalization, Poverty, and Inequality Information

Supadiyanto

Communication Studies Graduate Program, Diponegoro University

*E-mail: padiyanto@yahoo.com*

**G**lobalization is very beneficial for developed countries, but unprofitable for poor developing countries. Globalization is not able to distribute fairly universal welfare. Precisely globalization spawned oppression of the poor. Despite being the majority group, due to not having enough competence; they are frozen in as the weak group. Globalization is a form of economic colonialism. In it applies "the law of the jungle", who are economically and politically powerful to be the ruler. The economical globalization unleashes the wealth of the owners of capital, to oppress the working class. The era of globalization is not the form of justice and the distribution of wealth; it is the distribution of social injustice and inequality. Conflicts are triggered by a clash between the capitalist and working classes. Globalization is the pinnacle of social change, in which telecommunications technology, media and information technology into a force capable of reaching all walks of life. There is a strong relationship between globalization, poverty and inequality information. One side of globalization triggers is an acceleration of the welfare of the population lives in an intelligent, skilled, and rich in accessing information; generally those who living in industrialized countries-secular-liberal. In another aspect, globalization creates poverty distribution in the population ignorant, unskilled and poor in accessing information. They lived in an agrarian country-traditional-religious. Indonesia is the "mysterious" country group, due to a number of poor people as high as a rich population. Central Bureau of Statistics (January 2, 2013), claimed that until September 2012, there were 28.59 million poor people (11.66 percent) in Indonesia. The paradigm of this research is descriptive-qualitative and relying on exploring various sources of literature.

Keywords: globalization, economic colonization, social, industrial, poverty



## (Globalisasi, Kemiskinan, dan Ketimpangan Informasi)

### **Abstrak**

Globalisasi sangat menguntungkan negara maju, tapi merugikan negara miskin (berkembang). Globalisasi tidak mampu mendistribusi kesejahteraan universal secara adil. Justru globalisasi melahirkan penindasan penduduk miskin. Kendati menjadi kelompok mayoritas, akibat tidak memiliki cukup kompetensi; mereka terdepak dalam kelompok lemah. Globalisasi adalah bentuk penjajahan ekonomi. Di dalamnya berlaku “hukum hutan”, siapa kuat secara ekonomi dan politik menjadi kaum penguasa. Ekonomi globalisasi melejitkan kekayaan para pemilik modal, dengan menindas kelas pekerja. Era globalisasi bukanlah distribusi bentuk keadilan dan kemakmuran; melainkan distribusi ketidakadilan dan kesenjangan sosial. Konflik terpicu oleh benturan antara para pemilik modal dan kelas pekerja. Globalisasi adalah puncak perubahan sosial; di mana teknologi telekomunikasi, media dan informatika menjadi kekuatan yang mampu menjangkau segenap lapisan kehidupan. Ada relasi kuat antara globalisasi, kemiskinan dan ketimpangan informasi. Satu sisi globalisasi memicu percepatan kesejahteraan hidup pada penduduk yang cerdas, terampil dan kaya dalam mengakses informasi; umumnya mereka tinggal di negara industri-sekuler-liberal. Pada aspek lain, globalisasi menciptakan distribusi kemiskinan pada penduduk yang bodoh, tidak terampil dan miskin dalam mengakses informasi. Mereka tinggal di negara agraris-religius-tradisional. Indonesia tergolong dalam kelompok negara "misterius". Sebab jumlah penduduk miskin tinggi, sekaligus jumlah penduduk kaya juga tinggi. Data Badan Pusat Statistik (2 Januari 2013), hingga September 2012 tercatat ada 28,59 juta penduduk miskin (11,66 persen) di Indonesia. Paradigma penelitian ini adalah kualitatif-diskriptif, mengandalkan pengeksploresian berbagai sumber pustaka (kajian/studi literatur).

***Kata kunci:*** *globalisasi, penjajahan ekonomi, kesenjangan sosial, industri, kemiskinan*

### **A. Introduction (Prologue)**

Globalization, open competition, digital technology, free trade, intercontinental communications, field neocolonial ideology, political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security are the key words that sparked a variety of universal oppression and injustice. In the era of globalization, the human brain in order to have deliberately driven concept and needs identical paced life (live happy, lavish, liberal, otherwise it should not have to work hard to reach it). Negative implications, many people want intelligent, and yet do not even bother to learn. Eventually they behave abominably, do plagiarism, buying and selling titles, and other modes of intellectual fraud. Many people want to become a conglomerate, and yet they are lazy to work. They prefer a shortcut, become criminals, robbing, stealing, “prostituting intelligence” and other immoral acts. Many politicians are ambitious to become president, but they are reluctant to serve the people, what happens is transactional politics, political bribes, democracy "*wani piro*" and other paradoxical phenomena of life (Supadiyanto, 2013).

In Big Indonesian Dictionary compiled Umi Chulsum and Windy Novia (2006: 259) and the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language Center Fourth Edition published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama (*Ministry of National Education, 2008: 455*), globalization means the process of entry into the scope of the world. In Big Indonesian Dictionary compiled Umi Chulsum and Windy Novia (2006: 259), defines globalism as understood national policy that treats the whole world as a suitable environment for political influence. In Big Indonesian Dictionary Language Center Fourth Edition published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama (*Ministry of National Education, 2008: 455*), is defined as globalism understand national policy that treats the whole world as an environment to be reckoned with, especially for economic and political fields.

Beck (2000) explicitly distinguish about globalism, globality and globalization. According to Beck, globalism is the view that the world is dominated by a single factor; the economy and we are witnessing the emergence of the capitalist world market hegemony and the neoliberal ideology that supports it. Multidimensionality of global developments such as ecology, politics, culture and civil society, is reduced to only one dimension of the economy. Economic factors as the dominant factor in determining all respects be seen as a unidirectional process that will only reinforce dependence on the world market. Globality by Beck is changing the boundaries of the room to be very illusive due to the influence of globalization or the involvement of transnational actors with various forms of power, orientations, identities and networks have weakened the sovereignty of the countries in its path. This transnational processes across national borders, then its cause risk. At least three main reasons why the process globality emerged, namely due to the influence of a more extensive geographic space; their influence over time is much more stable, its influence continued from time to time; presence of density or density greater transnational networks. Ritzer (2003) offers three analytical framework of globalization theory, the analysis of the cultural, economic and institutional; in which each of these analyzes have the same focus of analysis is the analysis of homogeneity as a result of globalization and the globalization or even create heterogeneity. Globalization that opens the door to a blend of local culture and global culture then generate hybridization, is a heterogeneity analysis. The likelihood of this homogenization often associated with cultural imperialism or dominance International against certain cultures (*Triputra, 2004: 4-5*).

The era of globalization is now living condition the entire country in the competition (competition) globally. In primitive civilization, those who have the physical and formidable ability to defend himself and his group, be the holder of hegemony over other groups. In the era of the kingdom, which dominated the social life in the governance of the king and his network. In the era of colonialism, the superior is always held by the countries that have a potent military force to inflame the ambition and courage to conquer the world. In the era of globalization, countries world hegemony are those who master the technology of telecommunications, media and information technology (telematic).

Non elite movement empowering people to have competence and strength equivalent to the elite, as well as the elite 's commitment to care for the fate of the non-

elite; into motion the political-economic and socio-cultural is very important in the era of globalization. The media became a tool of economic-political movements and changes in socio-cultural in order to support the establishment of a democratic civil state, media literacy, gender conscious without conflict labeled ethnic, religious, racial and sectarian. There are three main questions in this study. *First*, how the views of the leaders of the globalism? *Second*, how the mass media industry forum in Indonesia which was formed in this era of globalization? *Third*, how globalism implications on the lives of the Indonesian economy during the Reform Order?

## **B. Discussion**

### **a) Various Views Regarding Globalism**

As from half a century ago, globalization is seen as a "god" of modernization; began reaping a lot of criticism. Because globalization is real is a practice fight global (universal competition) which resulted in universal injustice. The main law is agreed with free trade; giving huge profits the investors (conglomerate) and owner of power, but it is oppressive to those who do not have the capital and power. Globalization causes of social inequality in developed countries and poor countries (developing) . Indeed, we can not negate the positive implications of globalization in which the distribution occurs so quickly that information public to improve intelligence, improve the welfare of the community, as well as increasing political awareness of the people (*Supadiyanto, 2013*).

Is globalism more positive or negative impact to the lives of the nation-state in this world; until now still remains a matter of debate (controversy). To disclose, appropriate listening and views expressed by Spillane Sri Edi Swasono. According to Spillane (2003), there are three viewpoints on globalism, namely: the views of the skeptics, hiperglobalis and transformative. Sceptics see globalization only a new word to describe the truth has existed since ancient times. Their assumptions, the idea of free trade and globalization itself is not a new idea. Hiperglobalis groups assess globalization as an entirely new process, for new occurred since last decade XX Century to the present. Globalization has radically changed the world and destroy the local culture. This view is described Kenichi Ohmae in "The End of the Nation State". Transformative group chose the middle path with regard globalization has occurred in the past; but they look different from the current globalization of free trade in the first world. The difference can be seen from the speed (velocity) , intensity, and extensity (*Deliaknov, 2006*).

An economist Sri Edi Swasono (2003), divides three groups namely group views about globalization admirers and worshipers, and objective critical group and the group refused. Group of admirers and devotees globalization perspective view of the positive-imperative. According to them, globalization is a reality which demands historical or inevitable and should be accepted. The group is supported by the academic-oriented fundamentalism (Smithian) which proliberalism and capitalism. Critical group and objectively, assess objectively globalization-critical and vote as disappointing phenomenon. The views of this group is represented by Stiglitz in his book "Globalization and It's Discontent" which assesses globalization has great potential, and yet remain dubious promises of globalization will be realized. The third group reject globalization, for votes as the new style imperialism through political projects with a global imperialist-capitalist global governance; were openly commit robbery on the pretext of enforcing pasarisasi in developing countries.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1993 had predicted that Indonesia would become the country most affected by the liberalization of international trade. Now proven, Indonesia in the global economy also faced new forms of competition from developed countries are better able to produce a variety of products at lower prices, while Indonesia is difficult to penetrate the market of developed countries are the different ways to stop the entry of export products from Indonesia. One way is applied to inhibit the entry of products from developing countries to developed countries like the United States is to repeal facility Generalized System of Preference (GSP) by the United States Department of Commerce since 1988. Countries which suppressed through GSP revocation applies not only to Indonesia , but also for India, Argentina, Mexico, Canada and East Asian countries other (*Deliaknov, 2006: 206-207*).

In the context of globalization, the world economic problems can not be separated by the process and political institutions. Included in it, the influence of globalization on economic integration and politics are inseparable. The cause of the shrinking of economic globalization encourages national governments to control economic policy. Even some political intellectuals consider globalization as a process that is intrinsically related to market expansion. In particular, the development of computer technology and communication system is seen as the main force responsible for the creation of a single global market (*Kurdle, 1999*).

Two important aspects of economic globalization associated with characteristic changes in the production process and the internationalization of financial transactions. Transnational production systems increase the power of global capitalism by increasing multinational companies to cut political influence of trade unions and other labor organizations are based on the collective level. Robert Gilpin rate, the increasing power of multinational corporations greatly change the structure and performance of the global economy. Manuel Castells, the process of financial globalization is dramatically accelerated the end of the 1980s when the stock market and stocks in Europe and the United States was deregulated through fewer restrictions and growing global investment opportunities, financial liberalization turned out to make room for the liquid displacement of growing a variety of industry segments financial differ from one place to another.

In addition, advances in data processing and information technology contributes to the rapidly growing financial value traded. Almost all the growth happening around the currency exchange transactions and securities markets that valid claims for pulling profits from future production. But the majority of the money involved in the global financial markets has nothing to do with the provision of capital for productive investment. The existence of new communication technologies, making the giver of money and earn a spectacular global speculators by taking advantage of banking and financial regulation in the markets of developing countries; thus at the end of 1990, nearly USD 2 trillion traded daily in global currency markets (*Castells, 2000*).

Based on the results of the Bretton Woods Conference (1944) includes the limited liberalization of trade and the creation of binding rules of international economic activity; where also agreed to set up three international economic organizations , namely the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established to regulate the system keuangan International, International Bank for reconstruction and development (IBRD) or later known as the World Bank, which was originally established to provide loans for the reconstruction of post-war Europe, and starting in 1950 the goal was expanded to institutions that finance industrial projects in developing countries around the world. In addition to the IMF and World Bank, also established the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which later became the World Trade Organization (WTO) which is used as a global trade organization that regulates the formulation and implementation of

multilateral trade agreements. Three levels of global economic organization is a tangible manifestation of the process of globalization in economic integration.

Kenichi Ohmae, Japanese economists predicted the rise of the era of the borderless world, that countries have lost a role in controlling the global economy. Because the performance of the global capital markets dwarf the state's ability to control or protect the value of the currency exchange, thus very risky countries were forced to accept the proffered duress economic choice other hand, where the state no longer has real control. Another group of thinkers assert that political units still relevant conventional and operates in the form of modern nation-state and the "global cities". Manuel Castells said the information technology revolution, the economic crisis of capitalism and statism, the accompanying restructuring, and the development of cultural social movements resulted in the availability of network capital, labor, information and markets are intertwined to create the conditions that facilitate the expansion of the global economy. No less interesting, Richard Falk argues that political globalization encourages the emergence of transnational social forces that intertwine democratic-intertwined with the developing civil society, to distinguish globalization from below by popular democratic style globalization of the market-driven corporate style.

According Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X (2012), increasingly gripped Western domination, not only in economics and politics, but also in the cultural field. As the impact of media globalization, new lifestyle so easily seep in through trade and economy. In the arena of "global theater" as if everyone is to be a global player in the drama of life that makes the world shrink, shrink distances, time and space disappear. In the global theater, cultural producers globally are embracing global capitalism and neoliberalism school play behind the superiority perusahaanperusahaan transnational. they who construct needs, tastes or lifestyles dictate and determine the design of a global culture that tends to be uniform (homogeneous), which is often imitated blindly by consumer culture in the Third World. Globalization has shifted the cultural space, political space and economic space to commercial space, in which all life experiences as positioned as the commercial market. multinational companies mining the resources of local cultures in different parts of the world, and repack it into a global commodity culture and entertainment. lives become more commodified, and it is difficult to distinguish between communication, communion and commercial commodities (*Hamengkubowono X, 2012*).



According to Douglas Kellner (2002) using the critical neo-Marxian perspective, see globalization as a capitalist reality in which technology is a very important part of globalization itself. Kellner states that the required theoretical thinking about globalization can explain that globalization itself is a product of the technological revolution and is a restructuring of capitalism. To understand the phenomenon of globalization, technological revolution and capitalist restructuring should be viewed dialectically with political factors, economic, cultural, and social. Interrelationship between these factors, not simply defined as a relationship in harmony, but also the contradiction, conflict or ambiguity. Important aspects of this dialectic is the necessity to be considered progressive and emancipatory characteristics that always accompanies globalization. Progressive is the hallmark of globalization imposed from above, while the emancipatory precisely characterize a process that emerged from the bottom. Encouragement that comes from below is a response to globalization in the form of community resistance to globalization from above. The clash of the two currents led to a contradiction or conflict. Suppose democracy that emerged from the bottom often clashed with the authoritarian power of the global stage in the (*Triputra, 2004: 7-8*).

#### **b) Globalization and Mass Media Industry Map in Indonesia**

According to Peter Golding and Graham Murdock (2000), is a manufacturer of culture media, which act more as a business search engine benefits. Ideology of capitalism has permeated the mass media institutions, including coloring the relationship between owners and workers. Corporate mass media as a capitalist institution, business tends to be more menggurita reaching and crossing state lines; ownership but control is even more concentrated in a few people. In 1983, there were approximately 50 conglomerates that dominate the media industry ownership of television, radio, movies, newspapers, magazines until the publication in America and Europe. In 1997, it was only 10 media conglomerate the world alone, for the barons (mogul) the mass media to do the mergers and acquisitions. Even according to Robert W. Mc Chesney in 2000, the ruler of the mass media to stay 3 giant companies (holdings), which they referred to as the Holy Trinity of the Global Media System. Chesney concerned about the impact of the fact if the power of the media as a cultural producer, producer of political information and economic power; concentrated on a few people (*Chesney, 2000*).

This is evident by looking at the map of media ownership in Indonesia today. Various companies print and electronic mass media in Indonesia is only controlled by the 13 corporate giants alone. They are a MNC Group is owned by Hary Tanoesoedibjo has 20 television stations, 22 radio stations, and 7 print media, 1 online media; Kompas Gramedia Group owned Jacob Oetomo has 10 television stations, 12 radio stations, 89 print media and 2 online media; Elang Mahkota Teknologi owned Eddy Kusnadi Sariaatmadja has 3 television stations, 1 online media; while Mahaka Media owned by Abdul Gani and Erick Tohir have 2 television stations, 19 radio stations, 5 print media; CT Group owned by Chairul Tanjung has 2 network television stations, 1 online media.

Another group of companies is BeritaSatu Media Holdings/Lippo Group owned James Riady has 2 television stations, 10 print media and 1 online media; Media Group owned by Surya Paloh has 1 television station and 3 print media; Visi Media Asia (Bakrie & Brothers) belongs Anindya Bakrie has 2 television stations and 1 online media; Jawa Pos Group owned by Dahlan Iskan and Azrul Ananda have 20 television stations, 171 print media and 1 online media; MRA Media owned by Adiguna Soetowo and Soetikno Soedarjo have 11 radio stations, 16 print media; Femina Group owned by Pia Alisyahbana and Mirta Kartohadiprodjo have 2 radio stations and 14 print media; Tempo Inti Media owned by Tempo Foundation has 1 television station, 1 radio stations, and 3 print media, 1 online media; Media Bali Post Group owned by Satria Narada has 9 television stations, 8 radio stations, 8 print media and 2 online media (*Nugroho, et al. 2012 and Lim, 2012*).

Outside the 13 national corporate groups in the mass media; companies are state-owned media giant that TVRI and RRI Antara News Agency; which has been used more empowered as "arm" of the government in power, so public (community) feel less have it. And also in a variety of areas, is still alive despite local media company of the management structure 13 above the national giants. They are KR Group (SKH Kedaulatan Rakyat, Koran Merapi Pembaruan, SKM Minggu Pagi, KR Radio), Pikiran Rakyat Group (Pikiran Rakyat, Galamedia, Pakuan, Priangan, Fajar Banten, Radio Parahyangan, Percetakan PT Granesia Bandung), Suara Merdeka Group (Suara Merdeka, Wawasan, Cempaka, Harian Tegal, Harian Pekalongan, Harian Semarang, Harian Banyumas dll.), Bisnis Indonesia Group (Bisnis Indonesia, Solopos, Harian Jogja, Solopos FM) as well as other areas of the company group.

Media convergence era that gave birth to the media conglomerates cause the concentration of media ownership, and the emergence of the tug between idealism news, business interests and political interests. The mass media industry in Indonesia are now controlled by a number of owners of capital are concentrated, leading to a media oligopoly and even monopoly ownership of the media (*Supadiyanto, 2013*).

Concentration of media ownership in a number of entrepreneurs in Indonesia, gave birth to the mass media conglomerates. Call it like Chairul Tanjung and Hary Tanoesoedibjo. Based on data released November 2012 issue of Forbes Magazine, the top two employers listed as the 5th richest person in Indonesia in 2012 with total assets reached USD 3.4 billion, and the 29th richest man in Indonesia with a net worth of around USD 1,04 billion.

According to Globe Asia Magazine, placing Aburizal Bakrie (Visi Media Asia) became the 9th richest man in Indonesia, having a fortune of USD 2.2 billion, Chairul (CT Group) as the 24th richest man in Indonesia and Hary Tanoedoedibjo (MNC Group) as the 26th richest person in Indonesia, Jakob Oetama (Kompas Gramedia Group) as the 46th richest man in Indonesia, Dahlan Iskan (Jawa Pos Group) as the 80th richest man in Indonesia, Sukamdani Gitosardjono (Bisnis Indonesia Group) as the 101st richest person in Indonesia, Surya Dharma Paloh as the 102nd richest person in Indonesia.

Media ownership is concentrated in a number of media conglomerates very strong influence on the way the media uncovering issues. Political economy of the mass media became a serious issue in Indonesia over the years. Media conglomerate owned by a handful of people started menggurita up to the local media. Strong ownership of the mass media in Indonesia, eventually threatening the democratic political system of Indonesia. Many cases can be used as learning, that the interests and ideology of the media owners also affect the way the media and the peeling phenomenon occurs sociopolitical realities (*Subiakto, 2012*).

The evidence suggests that the mass media industry worldwide only six companies controlled by the Jewish-owned media giant. The company is Vivende Universal, AOL Time Warner, The Walt Disney Co., Bertelsmann AG, Viacom, and News Corporation. Six world media conglomerate controlled 96 percent of the world's media markets (*Ramdan. 2009*). The media conglomerates dominate the world interested in the world of mass media industries to profit (mission materials); also well spread the influence of (non- material missions). According Anies Baswedan, one way to measure the quality of

democracy in a country is to assess the quality of life of the mass media. There is a very strong relationship between democracy and the media in a country (*Syahputra, 2013*). In other words, the simplest way to detect how democratic a country by looking at how the freedom of the press.

Advances in information technology and communication in the era of globalization which triggered the mass media convergence spatialization today, has led to the four trend (trend) globally. First, there is a growing concentration of media in the world with more power concentrated ownership in a few hands and the hands of a merger between the industry trend of hardware and software (*Murdock, 1990; McChesney, 2000; Wasko, 2004*). Second, there is growing global information economy (*Melody, 1990; Sussman, 1997*), which involves the growing convergence between telecommunication and broadcasting. Third, there is a decrease in the mass media and the public sector to the public telecommunications control directly with tendencies such as deregulation, privatization or liberalization (*McQuail and Siune, 1998; van Cuilenburg and McQuail, 2003*). Fourth, there is the development of the asymmetry problem (digital divide), which refers to inequalities in access using advanced communication facilities (*Norris, 2002*), but there are also differences in the quality of potential use.

The mass media is a huge industry, where work interrelasional between capital owners/investors, employees (journalists), advertisers, readers/viewers/listeners (audience), and other relevant parties. The first orientation of the mass media industry is a business motive, although some parties deliberately obscures it by highlighting the ideological orientation of the (political). To confirm the orientation, the media industry will be aiming for the number of readers/viewers/listeners (audience) in the maximum amount. Expectations, with a high number of audience, then the circulation, ratings and traffick owned mass media to be extremely high, so the media companies can get a double benefit. First, in terms of newspaper circulation sales. And secondly, to attract the attention of the masses through media content, event programs on newspapers, radio and television were "bartered" with advertising services.

Thus the ultimate goal of the media industry is the happiest of his audience in large numbers. They will serve the interests of the audience with a strong desire or inclination psychographic desired by their audience. Generally, the mass media audience is educated, financially secure (upper middle class). Indeed the mass media is used as a

means of marketing a variety of products or services required by an educated audience and established economic power.

Those who are economically poor, although access to the mass media for example by watching TV, listening to the radio or read the newspaper; concretely unable to enjoy vigorous advertising various offers. The existence of the reader segmentation performed by the mass media industry, the principal aim to create a line of editorial policy or content of the news items and infomasi is favored by the audience. In this context, the theory teleologis will direct the owners of the mass media and journalists to achieve what ever initiated by Jeremy Bentham as the greatest happiness for the largest number, that aspect of utilitarianism conducted mass media industry is focused on the benefit/greatest happiness for the greatest number of people (audience). Because the orientation of the mass media is "be the group have" or the people who are financially well-established; hence presents content that will represent its readers. Issues minorities, marginalized communities, the problems faced by rural and suburban communities and residents poor was minimal be a major issue in the contents presented the news media.

In another aspect, the mass media would be orienting the speakers are "marketable" to meet the tastes of the audience. So the opportunity for those who have been put in the category of the poor, would be very difficult to penetrate the editorial desk media coverage. In other words, "not giving place" to the poor to express their ideas in the media. This is in line with the variant political economy approach emphasizes that the main product is the media audience (audience). This relates to the fact that they deliver attentive audiences to advertisers and shape their behavior in a certain way (*Smythe, 1997*). What is sold by the commercial media to their clients is less than the number of potential consumers assurance that a lot depends on the profile corresponding to the market (*Bermejo, 2009*).

Ability of the public, especially for those who are poor, less educated and live in rural areas in accessing the information presented by the mass media in Indonesia is still quite low. According to Carol Reuss, there are two definitions of the access in the context of access to the reading, listening and watching, or all at once in the context of access to the mass media capable of expressing ideas or thoughts on various media (*Gordon, et al, 1996: 128*).

According Ashadi Siregar, since the 1980s the press had entered the industrial era, characterized by capital intensive, base management and profit orientation. The

existence of mass media as institutions face business, political institutions and cultural institutions, can not be separated from the iron law that took place in the society. With a social system that is driven by market forces, even national legislation was not able to avoid this iron law. From this empirical reality will inevitably make the mass media imperative function as a business institution. With so its nature as a political and cultural institutions just as idealism, or normative orientation, not as an imperative function (*Siregar, 2008: 285*).

Agglomeration of the mass media in Indonesia has made journalists are “subject to” the interests of the owners of capital (media entrepreneur). Authorities in carrying out their journalistic duties became increasingly difficult to be independent. That's what lead to the poor difficult to access media. David Gordon argues, there are five parties involved are responsible for creating inequities in access to information, namely: consumer media, non profit sector (NGOs), government, advertisers, and the media itself (*Gordon, et al, 1996: 125*).

### **c) Against Globalism Indonesian Economic Implications in the Age of Reform**

Ahmad Syafii Maarif (2002 ) in scientific papers citing the opinion of Amien Rais had said that if there was the most unfortunate precepts of Pancasila, then surely it is the fifth principle of social justice for all people Indonesia. Misfortune that plagued women in poverty, ignorance undeniable that the principle of social justice is the principle that is most unfortunate. The poorest of the poor are women (18.42 percent). Unhealthy population and malnutrition are also experienced by most women (prevalence of anemia among pregnant women 50 percent). Residents who are not educated are also mostly women (*Supiandi, 2008*). The gender gap makes women always ranked first in the oppression and misery in the fight for its survival and family life (*Jedarwati, 2009: 93*).

Indonesia with a population of approximately 238 million people, the social reality suggests that unemployment and poverty in Indonesia is still quite high. Relied latest data released by the Central Statistics Agency (January 2, 2013), that as of September 2012, there were as many as 28.59 million poor people (11.66 percent) in Indonesia. Whereas in March 2012, the number of poor people still amounted to 29.13 million (11.96 percent) and the number of unemployed totaled 7.24 million unemployed people (6.14 percent) as of August 2012. Trends of a declining unemployment and poverty are significant when compared to the year 2011. Because the number of poor people in

March 2011 amounted to 30.02 million (12.49 percent). While the quantity of unemployment in August 2011 there were 7.7 million people unemployed (6.56 percent).

Based on data belongs to the Central Bureau of Statistics in February 2013, there were 7.17 million people unemployed; 21.2 million labor force, and 14.02 million people working. The number of workers in the formal sector and as many as 45.6 million people in the informal sector as much as 68.4 million people. Educated workforce elementary school through high school as much as the first level of 74.9 million people, and college graduates as much as 11.2 million people. In February 2012, there were 7.61 million unemployed, the working population as much as 112.8 million people. Number of employers in February 2011 as many as 46.05 million, in February 2012 and as many as 43.84 million in February 2013 as many as 42.55 million people.

When compared to the previous year, the number of unemployed in Indonesia in February 2013 (reaching 7.17 million) is still smaller than the number of unemployed in 2007 reached 10 million in 2006, or even totaled 10.9 million people. In 2005, even the number of unemployed reached 11.1 million people, in 2004 to 10.9 million in 2003 and reach 9.9 million people. In 2002 the number of unemployed in Indonesia by 9.1 million people.

Rests the Central Bureau of Statistics (2013), the number of poor people up to September 2012 reached 28.59 million. Whereas in March 2012 reached 29.13 million. As for spreading namely: 876,560 poor people in Aceh, North Sumatera 1,378,450 people, 397,860 people in West Sumatera, Riau 481,310 people, Jambi 270,080 people and 270,080 people in South Sumatera. The number of poor people as much as 310,470 people in Bengkulu, Lampung as 1,218,990 people, 70,210 poor people in Bangka Belitung, 13,220 people in the Riau, 366,770 people in DKI Jakarta and West Java 4,477,530 people. Central Java has 4.863,410 poor people, where as many as 4,960,540 people in East Java and Yogyakarta has a population of 562,110 people poor. In Banten there are 648,250 poor people, Bali has a population of 160,950 poor people, NTB has a population of 828,330 poor people; and NTT has 1.000,290 poor people, Wes Kalimantan has 355,700 poor people, there are 141,900 poor people of Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan where as many as 89,210 poor people, North Sulawesi has a population of 177,540 poor, as many as 409,600 poor people of Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi 805,920 poor people, Southeast Sulawesi has a population of 304,250

poor people; and 187,730 poor people lived in Gorontalo, West Sulawesi 160,550 poor people, Maluku 338,890 poor people and 88,300 poor people in North Maluku. The number of poor people in West Papua and Papua as many as 223,240 people and 976,370 poor people. From the above data can be interpreted to mean that structural poverty is still concentrated in Java; especially East Java, Central Java and West Java (the number of poor people in 3 provinces more than 4.4 million people) and there are 4 other provinces inhabited by poor people as much as 1 million to 1.5 million people the province of North Sumatera, Lampung, South Sumatera and NTT.

In sosiographics, the number of poor people during the Reform Order is much lower when compared to the number of poor people in the New Order. But in psychographics, many people judge people's welfare in the New Order better when compared to life in the era of Reform Order. But before the public drew the conclusion that life Reform Order more "prosperous" than life New Order, or conversely that the life of the New Order over "prosperous" than life Reform Order; look 's good data on the number of Indonesia's foreign debt. In my opinion, the welfare provided by the government of financial power sourced from the country 's foreign debt. Like a family lodge in a national bank debts amounting to Rp 10 trillion, which then used the money to live "prosperous" for years. We could have easily called it a "debt economy", or "false economies" .

Relied on data from Bank Indonesia, Indonesia's total external debt at the beginning of the Old Order of USD 2.1 billion. During the New Order, the number of Indonesian foreign debt increased to USD 2.52 billion in the early 1970s (in which USD 2.1 billion is debt legacy of the Old Order, but excluding the debt legacy Netherlands East Indies). Indonesia's foreign debt surge continues to occur from one year to the next. Proved at the end of 1980, its debt to USD 20.9 billion, then swelled to USD 150.89 billion at the end of 1999. While private foreign debt at the end of 1980 reached USD 14.3 billion, to USD 83.56 billion at the end of 1998. While total foreign debt of Indonesia (private plus government) to 31 March 2008 amounted to USD 145.47 billion, consisting of USD 87.5 billion foreign debt and foreign debt of USD 57.97 private.

Currently the number of Indonesian government debt has almost even reached Rp 2,000 trillion. By the Director General of Debt Management, Ministry of Finance of Republic Indonesia, the Indonesian government's total debt as of March 2013 reached USD 1,991.22 trillion, with a ratio of 24.1 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. As



for the state and financial institutions is mengutangi Indonesian French, German and Japanese as well as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Islamic Development Bank (IDB). Though the Indonesian government 's total debt as of July 2011 reached USD 1,733.64 trillion. Even in the period of just one month, government debt rose to Rp 9.5 trillion in June 2011 which amounted to Rp 1,723.9 trillion. When compared with the amount of debt in December 2010 of Rp 1,676.85 trillion, the amount of debt as of July 2011 increased to Rp 56.79 trillion.

Globalization with the concepts of the law has led to the rise of free market economy countries. But once more raises RecentMost countries fell into poor countries-developed and twisted foreign debt burden given by world financial institutions and developed countries. On social and cultural aspects; globalization has also created acceleration birth new knowledge, new technologies and other positive things. Together, the moral degradation arises, sparked the criminal acts, terrorism, environmental degradation and other negative cases.

Still possible to overcome various forms of universal injustice triggered by globalization? In my view, it is still very possible to do in the present. Indeed, globalization has a positive impact as well. Among others boost the development of science and technology. Cause of globalization due to the discovery of many new technologies in various fields of life. Such as satellite technology, Internet technology, aerospace technology, robot technology, tissue culture technology, etc. By default, the discovery of new technologies and the use of new technologies such as mass raises the implications of economic, political, social, security and defense culture to national and even international.

On the other hand, globalization cause adverse effects (negative) outstanding. Especially in terms of the moral degradation experienced by every person in various countries. Globalization raises conflict of ideology, because the dialectic of civilization occurred between countries. Communication patterns that awakened no longer hindered by the limits of space and time. As state ideology, Pancasila, Indonesia is a country of nearly 240 million people who had been trapped between his socialist ideology of China-Soviet Union/Russia and the United States-capitalist ideology of Western Europe, even until now. Nucleus of globalization is in fact the ideology of materialism, capitalism-liberal-secularism-individualism. In economic language is translated through a package of free markets and privatization policies. The existence of a free market

provides the flexibility every business founded companies in different countries of the world and market your products or services openly and freely. Through privatization provides an opportunity to investors to master a variety of businesses managed by the state or private without citizenship status discrimination. We need the well being evenly distributed in various countries; justice that takes into account the rights and obligations of every human being and the intellectual and emotional intelligence. Welfare and universal justice, universal wisdom and universal peace a dream for every human being in this world. Globalization is clearly not possible to realize the ideals of the very noble. Because globalization is a global battle; winners who will bear the oppressive and certainly the loser should be ready oppressed (*Supadiyanto and Supaman, 2013*).

Why globalization is synonymous with the universal form of injustice? Because the nature of the globalization of law embraced the free market or competition that is open . So that it can be ascertained, that became the winner in the era of globalization are those that have strong capital, high intelligence and power. Principal competition aka thought globalization is competition. Same with the war. In war, all means "should be" lawful. Including by eliminating human life. World War I and World War II is a form of globalization first and second series . Characteristic of globalization phase one and two above; marked by the expansion of military power and the weapons of war among nations; making civilians the main victims of the war the universe; while also claiming heavy casualties from the military (army).

Globalization of the third series, which can be found today. No longer a military force or a weapon of war hegemony of world power map. But rather on the strength of the economy and culture. Economic reference point that is more on the business that led to the money. Cultural focal point more on knowledge (ideas/ideas), which led to the ideology. Free trade is the most powerful tool for advanced countries economically strong; force for world economic hegemony. In the Marxian thought, the ruler of the means of production and communication (the means of production and communication) into the working class dominator (employee, employee, and labor). The holders of power become penghegemoni the proletariat or the poor and oppressed. Proven world economy is dominated by developed countries, solid economy, have high levels of human resources (intelligent and master information and communication technologies) as well as mastering various International institutions (United Nations, World Bank, IMF, etc.).

At least three of the most sensitive central issue raised in this globalization era . First, related political issues; were discussing about the struggle for influence between groups, even between nations. Second, the issue of religion, which is very thick with a sense of fanaticism in faith and believe in a certain ideology. Third, closely related to gender; where a lot of injustice and inequality of rights and obligations between men and women; either within the country and between countries. Three major issues above, the true cross-correlated, for the constellation of global politics; was the foundation principal moving forces in the ideological, political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security in the context of global (universal). During the New Order regime, the government is very proud to talk about globalization, free markets and international competition. All the strength of this nation mobilized to meet the nation 's preparedness in the face of globalization. At the time of the Reform Order, the strength of this nation split in addressing the globalization era. Because in practice, globalization has afflicted the nations that do not have the strength and global competitiveness. Suddenly we made distraught when various foreign agricultural products of good quality, and the price is cheaper than the price of agricultural products locally (nationally); turned deadly fate of local farmers in Indonesia there were tens of millions of people. We are so distraught, looking at various multinational companies established in various cities in Indonesia; turned out to grab the potential market that had been held by a local businessman (*Supadiyanto, 2013*).

It turned out very detrimental globalization nations that have weak economic power and human resources are still relatively low, both in terms of ideology, economic, political, social and cultural. Including this nation suffered bruised remarkable when the era of globalization has been to co-opt any joint life of the nation. Like a boxing match, the era of globalization, the two boxers engage different classes; without imposing unfair rules. Cucumber blasted with durian; cucumber so it is definitely destroyed. Indeed, in terms of speed of information and knowledge, the era of globalization has contributed to the extraordinary. Everyone can easily access a wide range of literature. The source can be easily obtained by relying on Internet technology (digital). But even this prerequisite applies only to those who have a variety of media literacy. For ordinary people who are illiterate and poor economic capabilities, resources will be very difficult to inaccessibility.

Globalization is very beneficial for those countries that are economically and politically has great strength and sturdiness. Universal welfare who want to spread evenly in the various countries, can not be done through a globalization strategy. Globalization because it gave birth to oppression and imprisonment outstanding on the weak and marginalized populations. Although the majority of their number, but because it does not have enough competence and prowess in economics, politics, and human resources; eventually lead them thrown in hegemony and impoverished.

Globalization of law does not provide for global justice group weak state, and poor (developing). Because of its human resources are not able to take the fight (competition) with power vis to vis developed countries that have hegemony all aspects of life in the state and nation in the era of globalization first. Social injustice and global inequality into the reality of life in this era of globalization, which deserve greater scrutiny. One big question that can be triggered; possible in the middle of whipping civilization globalization; weak nations, poor (developing) and human resources do minimal resistance or social movement; thus they are able to offset the hegemony or domination of affluent countries? (*Supadiyanto, 2013*). With a very charming, Sri Sultan Hamengkubowono X revealed that to anticipate the crisis of civilization that emerged due to the adverse effects of globalization; just be done with hopes resting on the enrichment of human development dimensions of spirituality and awareness of the environment (*Hamengkubowono X, 2011*).

Globalization actually offer to the public the concept of power consumptive, not productive and reproductive perform power. Look at it, in various cities in Indonesia have established foreign firms, imported goods and not feel we are very proud of consuming various goods produced by foreign companies. Globalization is another form of economic colonialism. In that context, who rules of law applicable means of production become "oppressors" the worker or group of workers.

Economic globalization will boost the economy of the owners of capital, but the oppressed working class economy. Globalization is not distributing a sense of justice and prosperity; distribution but injustice and social inequality. Conflicts arise when a collision occurs between the capitalist class and the working class. According to Thomas Friedman in "The Lexus and The Olive Tree: Understanding Globalization" (2000) states that the nation's most suitable for the global order is the United States, because of globalization synonymous with Americanization. New libertarianism of America

became a global lifestyle. Fascism, communism, socialism and the welfare state (welfare state) has been proven to fail. Libertarianism that siblings stay with capitalism which still exist. While privatization is the child of libertarianism and capitalism (*Moeljono, 2005: 55*).

### **C. Conclusion**

*First*, there are a variety of interesting insights related to globalism. According to Spillane (2003), there are at least three viewpoints about globalism, namely: the views of the skeptics, hiperglobalis and transformative. Sri Edi Swasono (2003) divides three groups namely group views about globalization admirers and worshipers, and objective critical group and the group refused.

*Second*, based on two proprietary research results Yanuar Nugroho, et al. and Marlyna Lim (2012), ownership map media company in Indonesia currently only occupied by 13 giant companies only. They are a MNC Group (Hary Tanoesoedibjo), Kompas Gramedia Group (Jacob Oetomo), Elang Mahkota Teknologi (Eddy Kusnadi Sariaatmadja), Mahaka Media (Abdul Gani and Erick Tohir), CT Group (Chairul Tanjung), BeritaSatu Media Holdings/Lippo Group (James Riady), Media Group (Surya Paloh), Visi Media Asia/Bakrie & Brothers (Anindya Bakrie), Jawa Pos Group (Dahlan Iskan and Azrul Ananda), MRA Media (Adiguna Soetowo and Soetikno Soedarjo), Femina Group (Pia Alisyahbana and Mirta Kartohadiprodjo), Tempo Inti Media (Tempo Foundation), Bali Post Media Group (Satria Narada).

*Third*, globalization implies multiple (positive and negative) on various sectors of ideological, political, economic, social, cultural and defense-security. Of the many implications of these; apparently globalization contains more universal injustice. Because globalization is used by developed countries to undertake a new occupation in

the field of political economy and socio-culture. There are two interesting hypotheses proposed by Kenichi Ohmae and Noreena Hertz related to the economic impact of globalization. Kenichi Ohmae initiated the hypothesis titled Dramatic hypothesis that globalization will destroy the nation-state. Noreena Hertz hypothesis posed titled "Silent Takeover and The Death of Democracy" states that economic globalization will lead to the death of democracy. The latter hypothesis was until now very widely believed circles.

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