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Bridging the socioeconomic divide: Unveiling the impact of energy transition on communities

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ABSTRACT

Background: This study focuses on Indonesia's energy transition, a shift from non-renewable to renewable energy sources (RES) aimed at reducing environmental impacts and promoting socioeconomic benefits. The transition's effect on energy consumption, employment, and public support is analyzed, with particular attention to challenges in remote areas. **Method:** This study uses a qualitative approach with Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to analyze the energy transition in Indonesia based on 24 journals and government regulations. The analysis was conducted using the Driving Forces – Pressures – State – Impacts – Responses (DPSIR) framework, which links social, economic, and environmental factors to provide impacts and responses to the energy transition. **Findings:** The energy transition has significant socioeconomic impacts, such as increased public awareness of renewable energy's importance. Notable changes include rising energy consumption in industrial and construction sectors, job creation with around 400,000 new opportunities in renewable energy, and growing interest in electric vehicles and rooftop solar panels. However, challenges related to cost, infrastructure, and technology reliability remain. Public support for energy transition initiatives exceeds 80%. **Conclusion:** Achieving a successful energy transition requires collaborative efforts from all stakeholders, addressing both the opportunities and challenges to ensure sustainable energy resources and positive socioeconomic outcomes. **Novelty/Originality of this article:** This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the effects of energy transition on socioeconomic conditions, highlighting the increasing public support for renewable energy and its impact on job creation, energy consumption, and behavioral changes, which have not been extensively explored in existing literature.

KEYWORDS: energy transition; socioeconomic impact; renewable energy; public support; Indonesia.

1. Introduction

Energy is very important for human life in the world. Energy can be used directly by humans or can be converted first into electrical energy. Energy is used for various purposes such as lighting, heating, cooling, transportation, agricultural industry, communication, and others (Majeed et al., 2023). Energy sources can come from non-renewable natural resources (fossils) and renewable natural resources. Germany needs more than 60 years to carry out a just energy transition. Germany delayed the process of a just transition in the 1950s, resulting in increased costs and social consequences. The German coal industry had already experienced a drastic decline since the 1950s, but it was not until 2018 that the German government formed a coal commission to support the transition (Oei et al., 2020). This resulted in higher costs and minimal support for those who lost their jobs at the

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beginning of the transition period. Unlike what happened in Australia, in 2016, coal-fired power plants were scheduled to be closed in Victoria, Australia (Sharma & Loginova, 2024). Local authorities formed economic growth zones in the area to encourage locally driven partnerships and promote various investments to create nearly a thousand jobs and retrain hundreds of workers. A strong financial framework is one of the keys to enabling a just energy transition (Letari & Inayah, 2023)

In Indonesia, energy derived from fossil natural resources is increasingly depleting, prompting the use of renewable energy sources such as solar power plants, geothermal power plants, hydroelectric power plants, wind power plants, and others. The Indonesian government, through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, announced in 2024 that the national energy mix target is 23% by 2025 (Geny, 2025). In 2023, the share of new and renewable energy in the national energy mix remained below the planned target, accounting for only 13.09% of total energy consumption. This prompted the Indonesian government to create programs related to new and renewable energy and implement them as much as possible in 2024 and 2025 to achieve the new and renewable energy target of 23% by 2025 (Massagony et al., 2025).

Indonesia exhibits a strong commitment to a just energy transition through its commitment to supporting a just transition in several national and international policies, such as the Silesia Declaration 2018 and Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contributions 2021. In addition, the Ministry of Manpower has committed to addressing climate change and ensuring the realization of a just transition. At COP 26, the Indonesian government announced a partnership with the Asian Development Bank to initiate the Energy Transition Mechanism designed to support a just energy transition in priority countries. At the G20 2022, the Just Energy Transition Partnership between Indonesia and the G7 countries was announced to mobilize an initial USD 20 billion in public and private sector financing for a just energy transition in Indonesia, and the Country Platform for the Indonesian Energy Transition Mechanism was launched (Letari & Inayah, 2023). The transition from fossils to renewable energy sources will have societal consequences, including changes in community consumption, job possibilities, and community behavior. The societal perspective toward energy use will alter as the use of renewable energy sources increases. However, there are still issues with public awareness of renewable energy technology and its accessibility, particularly in distant locations. This study suggests that the energy transition's success is strongly dependent on policy backing, education, and active community participation. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the socio-economic changes in society, particularly in Indonesian society, which is both a consumer and an affected party of the energy transition program by changing the energy sources used by the community from non-renewable natural resources to renewable natural resources.

2. Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach to study the natural conditions of the object with the researcher as the main instrument. Data collection techniques were carried out through triangulation, with inductive data analysis, and the research results emphasized meaning rather than generalization. This approach focuses on meaning, investigation, and interpretation, and is often used in social research to identify intangible factors such as norms, ethnicity, and religion (Abdussamad, 2021).

The Systematic Literature Review method is used as the research method in this study. SLR is a structured method for systematically reviewing literature, with the aim of obtaining a comprehensive overview of existing research (Carrera-Rivera et al., 2022). Systematic reviews aim to minimize bias through the use of pre-specified research questions and methods that are documented in protocols, and by basing their findings on reliable research (Cochrane, 2021) . The data used consists of secondary data from various sources such as journals, proceedings, and books from various government institutions, state-owned enterprises, and private companies, as well as research or journals from individuals obtained from Google Scholar, Science Direct, and several relevant Indonesian government

regulations. A total of 24 national and international journals, as well as government regulations, were used in this research. Several journals have been grouped as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. List of several journal

No	Author	Main findings
1.	International Renewable Energy Agency (2023), State-Owned Enterprises (2023), Cherp et al. (2018), Paul (2023), Sugiyono et al. (2019), Central Bureau of Statistics (2023)	The impact of energy transition on GDP, employment, economy, energy consumption, and social welfare in Indonesia
2.	Institute for Essential Services Reform (2023), World Energy Council (2024)	Outlook Energy Transition
3.	Mundaca et al. (2018), Lauranti & Djamhari (2017), Miller et al. (2015), Letari & Inayah (2023), International Labour Organization (2015), Ma & Wang (2025)	Political and social factors influencing a just energy transition in Indonesia The challenges of energy transition in Indonesia

The Driving Forces – Pressures – State – Impacts – Responses method is a framework that assumes cause-and-effect relationships between the interacting components in social, economic, and environmental systems. The DPSIR framework has been used for many applications of environmental resources, including the management of agricultural systems, water resources, land and soil resources, biodiversity, and marine resources. The DPSIR framework can also be used to integrate the social, cultural, and economic aspects of the environment and human health into a single framework. DPSIR is most often used in the context of environmental management to link ecological, social, and economic factors (Bradley, 2015). In general, the DPSIR framework can be seen in Figure 1.

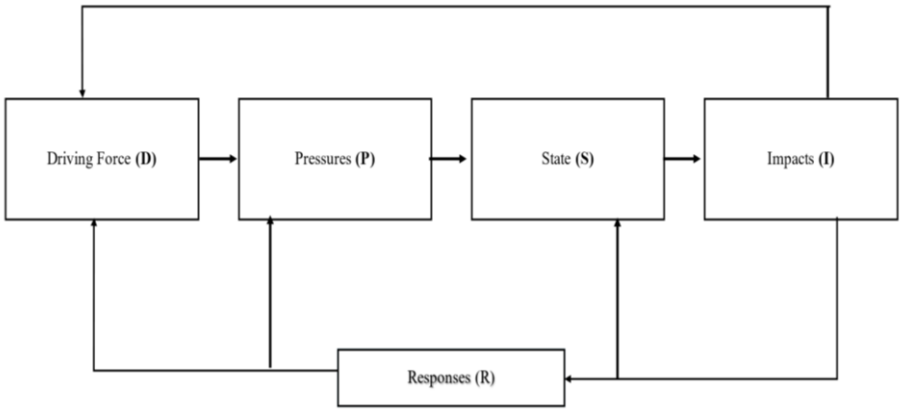

Fig. 1. DPSIR framework and the conceptual relationships between DPSIR categories

3. Results and Discussion

Energy is the source of life for living beings or humans; biotic and abiotic entities require energy to reproduce and survive in the world. Sunlight is a very important alternative energy source because solar cells can be directly converted into electrical energy, which can then be transformed into other forms of energy according to its needs. Indonesia is a tropical region with a climate that is very favorable for the development of solar energy utilization. If utilized properly, solar energy will provide economic, environmental, and social benefits.

According to World Energy Council (2024), the energy trilemma is a concept that describes the challenge of maintaining a balance between three main energy policy objectives: energy security, energy affordability, and energy sustainability. Energy security

refers to the availability of energy accessible to everyone; energy affordability emphasizes the ability to meet energy demand with a reliable supply chain and adequate infrastructure; while energy sustainability focuses on the development of renewable energy-based infrastructure and energy efficiency, both on the supply and demand sides (Azimi et al., 2025).

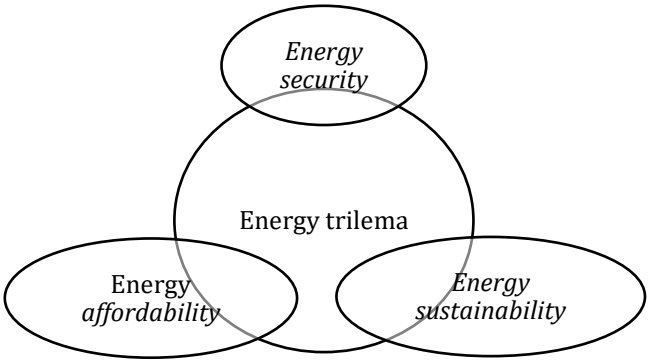

Fig. 2. Trilemma energy

The balanced implementation of the energy trilemma will ensure that the environment remains protected, the entire community can enjoy the presence of energy at affordable prices, and the sustainability of national energy resilience will be guaranteed. The energy trilemma has been implemented by the Indonesian government as one of the efforts to increase the electrification ratio across all regions of Indonesia to 100%. By the end of 2023, Indonesia's electrification ratio had reached 99.78%. To improve the electrification ratio, the government utilizes energy sources available in areas that are not reached by electrical infrastructure and environmentally friendly energy, such as solar power plants and mini hydro power plants. To achieve the target of a 23% renewable energy mix by 2025, the Indonesian government plays a crucial role in creating policies, programs, and regulations to meet this target. The government, along with state-owned enterprises, private companies, and community support, must commit to and collaborate in the development and management of renewable energy. According to Institute for Essential Services Reform (2023), the potential and utilization of National Renewable Energy Sources were still very low in 2022, even though the potential for RES in Indonesia is still very large, widespread, and diverse to support national energy resilience. The potential for RES in Indonesia can be sourced from solar power plants, geothermal power plants, wind power plants, ocean power plants, and bioenergy.

Energy transition is the process of transforming the supply of energy based on fossil fuels (namely coal, oil, and gas) into a more efficient, low-carbon, and sustainable energy system with renewable energy (namely solar, air, bioenergy, and water) (Arias et al., 2023; Khaleel & Yusupov, 2025). The goal of the energy transition is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, decrease air pollution, and lessen dependence on limited resources (Impram et al., 2020). Energy transition has significant impacts such as driving innovation and the development of new technologies, creating new economic opportunities in the renewable energy sector, including infrastructure development, investment in research and development, and the creation of new jobs. Increased investment in energy transition can spur economic growth, accelerate innovation, and strengthen the country's competitiveness (Ma & Wang, 2025). A just transition is the process of creating the economy most equitably and inclusively feasible for all parties concerned, producing adequate job opportunities, and leaving no one behind (Goezet et al., 2025). This transition is a step toward an environmentally sustainable economy, which "needs to be well-managed and contributes to the goals of decent work for all, social inclusion, and poverty eradication"(International Labour Organization, 2015).

The idea of a just transition, initially championed by labor unions, was included in the 2015 Paris Agreement to minimize the negative impacts of climate policies and maximize social benefits. Indonesia and 52 other countries supported the Silesia Declaration at COP 24, which emphasized the needs of workers in the transition to a zero-carbon economy. At COP 26, more than 30 countries, including major coal producers, endorsed the Just Transition Declaration. This concept is now receiving widespread attention, including from investors and the banking sector (Letari & Inayah, 2023). In Indonesia, renewable energy is an important matter that must be addressed immediately, considering the non-renewable/fossil resources that are starting to deplete (Sambodo et al., 2022). Natural resources are part of the economic factors used to meet human needs, so proper management is necessary to avoid environmental damage and ensure the sustainability of the economy. The government has provided full support with the establishment of a draft government regulation that supports the renewable clean energy program (Paul, 2023). Cherp et al., (2018) explaining that economic development, technological innovation, and policy changes are factors that shape the energy transition. The national energy transition can be viewed from three perspectives: techno-economic, socio-technical, and political (Gabriela & Segura, 2024; Konovalova et al., 2023). Energy transition not only affects the process of electricity production, and the sources of energy used, but it will also influence social and economic changes in society (Yang et al., 2024). In addition, a DPSIR analysis was also conducted to examine the cause-and-effect relationships between the parameters resulting from the energy transition. The DPSIR analysis diagram showing the impact of energy transition by looking at social, environmental, and economic parameters can be seen in the image below.

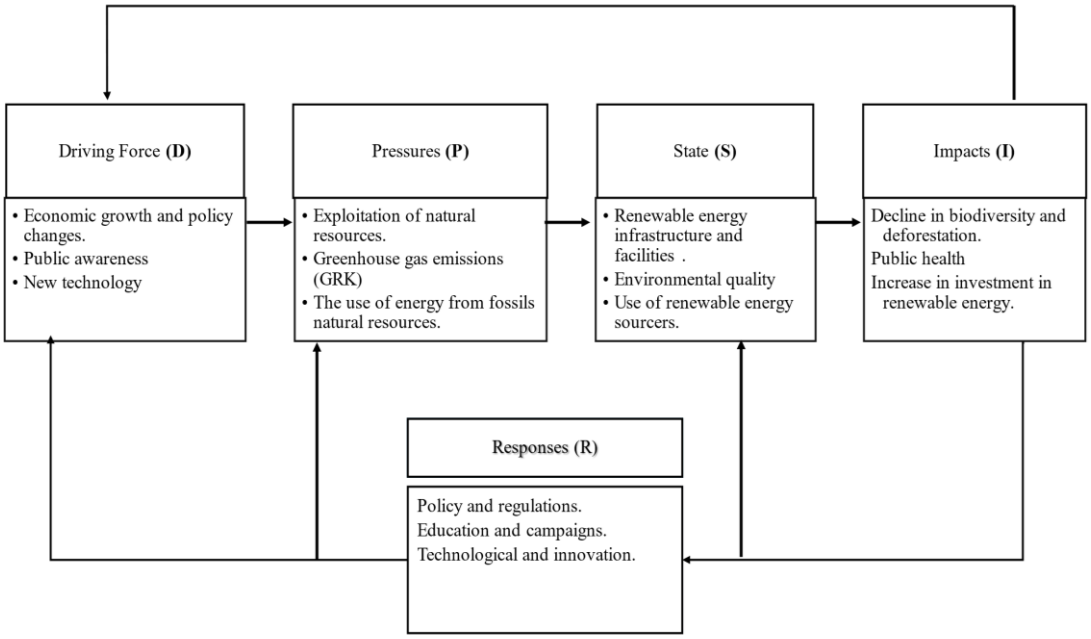

Fig. 3. DPSIR diagram of the energy transition

The DPSIR analysis provides a comprehensive overview of the relationship between energy transition and the environment, society, and economy. The increasing energy demand along with economic growth and policy changes are the main drivers in the energy transition. Additionally, public awareness of the importance of clean energy and advancements in renewable energy technology also serve as driving factors (Yang et al., 2024). The continuous degradation of the environment, increased penetration of new and renewable energy, and the development of infrastructure for clean energy create pressures that encourage the reduction of dependence on fossil fuels and the exploitation of natural resources (Paul, 2023).

The use of fossil energy has significant impacts, including increased greenhouse gas emissions, which in turn raises public concern about the energy transition towards renewable energy (Pambudi et al., 2023). The positive impacts of the energy transition include the preservation of biodiversity, a reduction in diseases caused by air pollution, and increased investment in the renewable energy sector . As a response, the government can develop policies that support the energy transition, such as providing subsidies and incentives for clean energy. Additionally, the public will increasingly understand the benefits of the energy transition, accompanied by increased innovation and research to improve the efficiency of renewable energy. Based on the above DPSIR analysis, this research will focus on only 3 parameters, namely changes in community consumption, job opportunities for the community, community behavior, and community support for the energy transition.

3.1 Changes in customer behavior

In addition to government policies, public support in the energy transition is also very important as an indicator of the successful implementation of a sustainable energy transition. Public acceptance of the energy transition will depend on the characteristics and location of the energy projects, as well as various psychological and social factors within the community. Additionally, public acceptance is dynamic, evolving over time and with existing conditions. The government should not only focus on planning energy transition policies but also prepare social and economic planning, which involves understanding and preparing for the social impacts of the energy transition, as well as developing strategies to incorporate these considerations into energy policies. This presents an interesting challenge considering that currently, energy policies rarely adequately incorporate the social dimensions of energy system changes in a deliberate, explicit, and comprehensive manner (Miller et al., 2015). Sustainable energy transition is a long-term process. The transition to a low-carbon system with other major targets that occupy priority positions still needs to be carried out by giving society time to adapt to the dynamics, relationships, and various uncertainties of the new system (Mundaca et al., 2018). Energy consumption is the use of energy, whether in the form of electricity used by the community, government, or companies.

Table 2. Energy consumption in the household sector (in the energy unit)

Year	Traditional biomass	Gas	Kerosene	LPG	Biogas	Electricity	Total
2013	49,527	39	6,396	45,839	NA	47,330	149,131
2014	46,207	99	4,929	49,810	NA	51,545	152,590
2015	38,468	155	3,903	52,130	120	54,362	149,138
2016	34,387	166	3,038	54,302	145	57,398	149,436
2017	28,000	245	3,114	58,783	157	57,902	148,201
2018	26,672	239	3,043	61,824	163	60,029	151,970
2019	23,108	402	2,871	63,583	167	63,649	153,780
2020	20,679	442	2,667	65,592	177	68,800	158,357
2021	19,743	552	2,657	68,328	180	70,836	162,296
2022	17,353	729	2,558	69,992	206	71,355	162,193
2023	15,355	1,053	2,553	71,206	702	75,291	166,160

(Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, 2023)

Based on the table above, the energy sources for the household sector come from biomass, gas, kerosene, LPG, biogas, and electricity. From 2013 to 2023, the use of energy from gas, LPG, biogas, and electricity increased each year. Meanwhile, the trend for kerosene and traditional biomass has decreased each year. Based on the table above, it can be concluded that there has been a change in energy consumption by the community due to the energy transition from non-renewable resources (fossils) to renewable natural resources. The pattern of energy consumption in the household sector is also influenced by

policy factors, such as fuel and LPG subsidies, mandatory biofuel blending, and fixed electricity tariffs (Zhang & Zahoor, 2025). For fuel and LPG commodities, the public tends to choose more affordable types of energy, especially those that receive subsidies. However, the subsidy policies for fuel and LPG are often misdirected, so their benefits are not always felt by the groups that need them the most.

On the other hand, electricity consumption in the household sector tends to be less sensitive to changes in electricity tariffs. Consumers continue to use electricity despite price fluctuations, mainly due to the subsidy policy for low-income households with 450 VA and 900 VA categories. Additionally, the tariff adjustment policy for non-subsidized household customers has not been fully implemented, so electricity consumption patterns do not show significant changes related to price. Energy consumption in Indonesia continues to experience significant growth in line with the increase in population and economic activity (Muzayanah et al., 2022). In 2015, national final energy consumption reached 128.8 million tons of oil equivalent (Mtoe) with an average growth rate of around 7% per year, one of the highest in the world. Transportation became the sector with the largest energy consumption, accounting for 53%, followed by industry at 35%, households at 8%, and other sectors at 3%. Primary energy consumption was dominated by petroleum (43%), natural gas (22%), and coal (28.8%), while the contribution of renewable energy reached only 6%. Despite its great potential, renewable energy sources such as hydro, geothermal, and wind are still underutilized, with usage rates of only 5-6% of their total potential (Lauranti & Djamhari, 2017).

3.2 Job opportunity

Jobs are the main source of income for the community, so job opportunities are very important for the improvement of the community's economy (Puspita et al., 2020). The Indonesian government projects that during the period 2017 - 2050, there will be an addition of power plants based on new renewable energy and fossil fuels amounting to 48.2 GW and 214.5 GW, respectively (Institute for Essential Services Reform, 2020). The construction activities of these power plants will create 650 thousand jobs for new and renewable energy power plants, while fossil fuel power plants will create around 2 million jobs. In the new and renewable energy enhancement scenario, the development of new and renewable energy becomes a priority, leading to an increase in new and renewable energy power plant capacity to 81 GW and generating 1.04 million jobs, while the additional fossil fuel power plants decrease to 181.7 GW, absorbing only 1.5 million jobs (Sugiyono et al., 2019). From the perspective of job creation, with the increase in the development of renewable energy power plants, it is predicted that there will be an addition of almost 400 thousand jobs. However, on the other hand, due to the reduction in the construction of fossil fuel power plants, there will be a termination of employment of approximately 500 thousand jobs. Thus, it can be said that there is a creation of 12 jobs for every additional 1 MW of renewable energy power plant. Conversely, there will be a termination of 15 jobs for every reduction of 1 MW of fossil fuel power plant (Sugiyono et al., 2019).

The energy transition will create job opportunities, which will positively impact the increase in community economic income and welfare and can ensure the sustainability of the energy transition itself (Kandpal et al., 2024). Although the job opportunities are still smaller when using or building power plants from fossil resources. This happens because the technology used in renewable energy power plants falls into the category of smart technology, requiring only a small workforce to operate. One example is a solar power plant with a capacity of 1 MW, which only requires 2-4 operators. The operators' tasks include monitoring the solar power plant's operating system through a computer and cleaning the solar panels once a week or even once a month. Thus, only 2-4 people are needed to operate the solar power plant. According to International Renewable Energy Agency (2023), jobs opportunity in the energy sector will increase by an average of 2.6%, equivalent to 2.7 million additional jobs by 2050. The role of jobs in renewable energy such as solar and bioenergy is experiencing an increase that will significantly impact changes in job

opportunities (Kandpal et al., 2024). Based on the National Energy General Plan (Government regulation or PP No. 79/2014), the development of the energy sector aims to create jobs, improve energy efficiency, and enhance community welfare. Although foreign investment in 54 energy projects since 2015 is projected to create 40,000 new jobs and add thousands of MW of electricity, job opportunities in the environmentally friendly energy sector have not been well documented. Support for education and skills in this sector is minimal, without specific policies from the Ministry of Manpower and the Ministry of Education. This may be due to the perception that environmentally friendly technology requires high investment (Lauranti & Djamhari, 2017).

3.3 Changes in society's behavior

State Electricity Company and State Oil and Gas Mining Company conducted a survey in December 2022 among the public in 16 major cities in Indonesia, namely Medan, Pekanbaru, Palembang, (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (Jabodetabek), Bandung, Yogyakarta, Semarang, Surabaya, Balikpapan, Samarinda, Makassar, and Maluku. The survey results show that 90% of respondents are concerned about climate change and the energy transition, with women being more inclined than men. The survey revealed that the public views the transportation sector as the largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions (48%), followed by industry (24%) and households (10%). 96% of respondents feel it is important to take action to reduce the impact of climate change. The public has an interest in electric vehicles, with 79% intending to purchase them in the future, although only 3% currently own one. Electric vehicles are preferred over converting existing vehicles, with obstacles such as price and the lack of charging stations. On the other hand, public transportation has become the primary choice for the community, especially in Jabodetabek, due to its time and cost efficiency.

In the household sector, the use of rooftop solar power plants is still limited (1%), although 64% are interested in using them in the future due to cost savings and contributions to climate change. However, obstacles such as high installation costs and lack of understanding remain challenges. The survey also shows that 85% of the population uses LPG for cooking, while 8% use electric/induction stoves. Although 62% are interested in switching to electric stoves, concerns about power outages remain a barrier. Additionally, public understanding of renewable energy is still low, especially in areas with limited access to education. The community's closeness to nature also shapes a mindset that tends to be fatalistic and affects the energy transition (State-Owned Enterprises, 2023). From a social perspective, energy prices have become an important issue in Indonesia's energy transition. The government provides substantial energy subsidies to assist the poor, especially in remote areas. In 2016, electricity subsidies reached 48.33 trillion rupiah, but most of it was allocated to developed regions, which was considered inefficient and encouraged excessive consumption. The transition to renewable energy opens up new job opportunities, especially in the installation and maintenance of technologies such as solar panels and micro-hydro. However, public awareness is still low due to the lack of education and campaigns about energy efficiency and the positive impact of environmentally friendly energy (Lauranti & Djamhari, 2017). These results indicate that understanding, policy support, and infrastructure provision play a crucial role in encouraging community participation in sustainable energy transition.

3.4 Community support for the energy transition

Based on research conducted by State Electricity Company and State Oil and Gas Mining Company in December 2022, it shows that more than 80% of the public supports the government's energy transition through incentives, education, and the provision of integrated transportation. The survey shows that 60% support the elimination of conventional vehicles, while nearly 30% do not agree, indicating the need for persuasive policies. Regarding the responsibility for reducing carbon emissions, 78% of the public view

this as an individual responsibility, while the government (12%) and energy companies (5%) have a smaller role. The survey also shows that only 9% are willing to pay more to support green energy, while 80% admit they cannot afford to pay more, and cost remains the main barrier. The public also has concerns about the price of renewable energy, energy stability, and the sustainability of energy supply in the long term. Therefore, the government's role is crucial in building trust and ensuring that the energy transition becomes a shared responsibility for the sustainability of future energy (State-Owned Enterprises, 2023).

The community tends to support the energy transition, but electricity supply in rural and remote areas is limited, with many off-grid systems only providing basic lighting. This hinders the social and economic growth of the local community. Support for better off-grid systems is important so that electricity can support welfare and provide fair energy access for the entire community (Rahmanitya & Ardiansyah, 2023). Indonesia's dependence on fossil fuels such as oil, gas, and coal has kept the contribution of renewable energy to the national energy supply below 10%, making the transition to a greener energy system a significant challenge. The main challenges in Indonesia's energy transition include the large investments needed for renewable energy infrastructure, the costs of early closure of coal power plants, the potential loss of jobs and income, and the increase in electricity costs from renewable energy (Resosudarmo et al., 2023).

Obstacles and public concerns have become one of the main challenges in the implementation of the energy transition in Indonesia. Although the public generally supports the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy, there are concerns regarding the stability of energy supply, the reliability of environmentally friendly technology, and the potential increase in energy costs. Most of the community, especially low-income groups, are concerned that the increase in energy costs due to the use of renewable energy could burden their household economy. In addition, the lack of supporting infrastructure, such as electric vehicle charging stations in rural areas, and limited access to information about the benefits of renewable energy further exacerbate the barriers to this transition (Mansouri et al., 2025). Therefore, inclusive policies and effective communication strategies are needed to address these concerns, so that the energy transition can be widely accepted by all layers of society.

The energy transition in Indonesia faces complex societal challenges and concerns, including the stability of energy supply, the reliability of environmentally friendly technologies, and the potential increase in energy costs that could burden households, especially low-income groups. The lack of supporting infrastructure, such as electric vehicle charging stations in rural areas, as well as limited access to information about the benefits of renewable energy, also poses obstacles to achieving a successful energy transition. On the other hand, the energy transition also brings new opportunities and environmental benefits. However, its success heavily depends on inclusive policy support, community involvement at all stages of energy transition from planning to implementation, and effective communication strategies to ensure a fair, sustainable, and widely accepted energy transition across all segments of society.

4. Conclusions

Energy transition is the process of transforming the supply of energy based on fossil fuels (namely coal, oil, and gas) towards a more efficient, low-carbon, and sustainable energy system with renewable energy. (namely solar, air, bioenergy, and water). The results of the analysis using DPSIR show that the energy transition can have both positive and negative impacts on the environment, society, and economy. Therefore, government involvement in policymaking and community engagement in supporting and implementing the jointly prepared energy transition programs is necessary to achieve Indonesia's Net Zero Emission target and a 23% renewable energy target by 2025. Here are the conclusions from the research: The energy consumption of the community has changed, initially using energy from fossil resources, now starting to shift to renewable energy sources. Community

energy consumption will increase in line with policies made by the government, such as providing subsidies or incentives to the community that uses RES.

Energy transition will create job opportunities, thereby positively impacting the increase in community economic income and welfare. Job opportunities when using or building power plants from renewable energy sources are fewer than when building power plants from fossil resources. RES power plants (for example, solar power plants) require less labor because all their systems are integrated, only 2-4 operators are needed to monitor and oversee power plant systems. The community understands that the energy transition can reduce climate change, so their behavior tends to shift towards using renewable energy sources. The community supports the government with programs and policies related to energy transition. However, they still feel concerned about the increase in RES prices, the stability of electrical energy, the reliability of environmentally friendly energy technology, emission reduction, and energy sufficiency in the next 10-20 years if the energy transition is implemented. The energy transition significantly impacts the socio-economic conditions of Indonesian society. The government's decisions in policymaking greatly influence public behavior in supporting the energy transition. The government needs to involve the community in the implementation and monitoring of the energy transition to achieve the net zero emission goal and a 23% share of renewable energy together.

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Author Contribution
The author designed the study, conducted the systematic literature review, analyzed the data, interpreted results, and wrote the manuscript.

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